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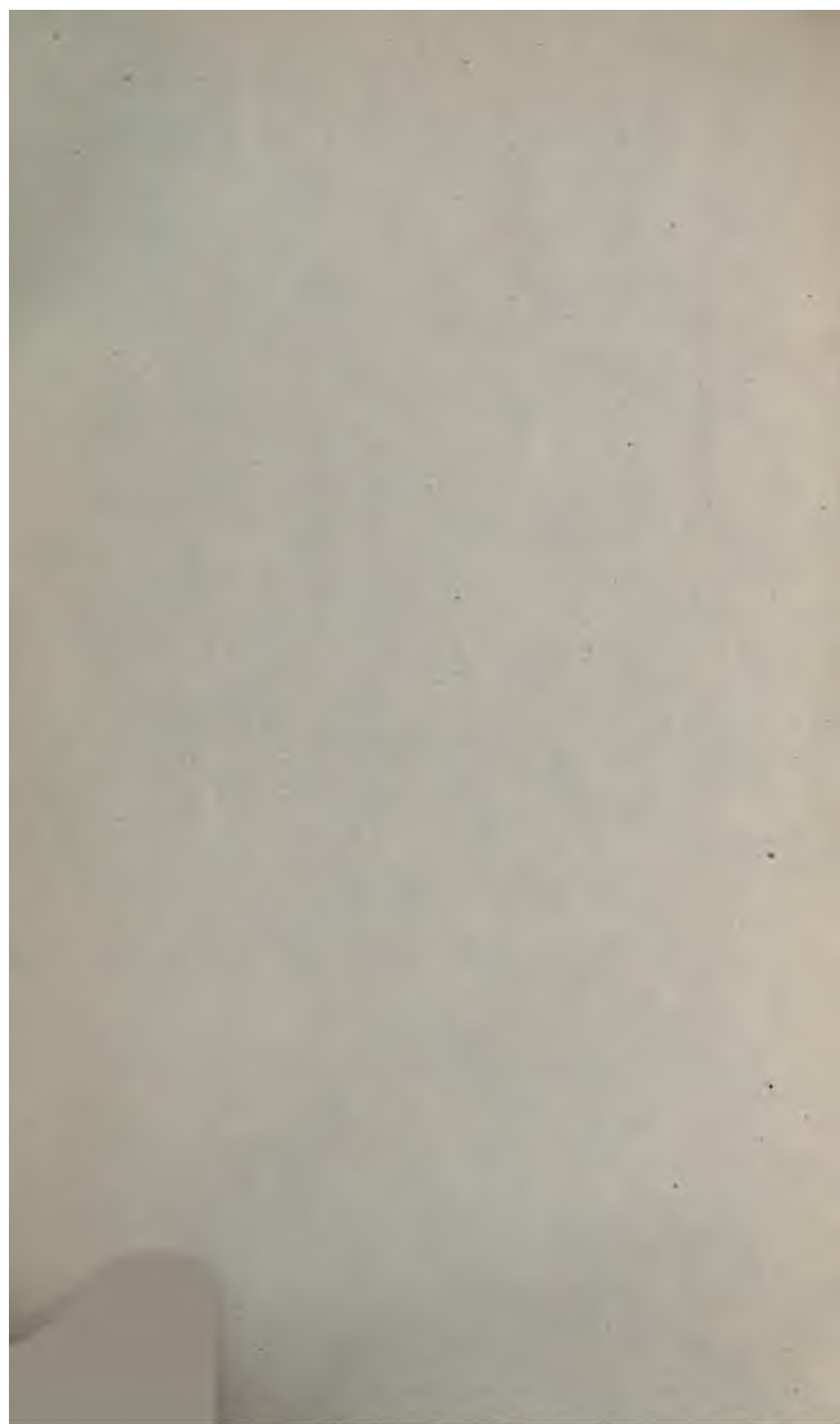
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Archæologia Cantiana.

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ME XVII.

1887

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BY

JUGES, 140 WARDOUR STREET, OXFORD STREET.

1887.

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Rules of the Kent Archæological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London; those of March, September, and December at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

•

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £5 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Members any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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 Sydney, Free Public Library at (Trübner and Co., Ludgate Hill, E.C.).
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** Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Honorary Secretary, Throwley Vicarage, Faversham.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATION FUND.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Akers-Douglas, A., Esq., M.P.	1	10	0
Baldock, Rev. Wm.	1	0	0
Cranbrook, Viscount	0	10	0
Darbishire, H. A., Esq.	0	5	0
Hughes, W. E., Esq.	0	10	0
Hussey, H. Law, Esq.	0	11	0
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Northbourne, Lord	0	10	0
Twopeny (the late), Edw., Esq.	0	5	0
Ward, H., Esq.	0	10	0

Drawings have been kindly furnished for this volume by Herbert Baker, Esq., J. F. Wadmore, Esq., Miss Walter of Rainham, Miss Arnold of Rochester, Mr. Gilby, and other friends.

NEW MEMBERS SINCE THE LIST WAS PRINTED.

Bartleet, Henry Stuart, Esq., Severndroog, Shooters Hill.
Johnston, Philip Mainwaring, Esq., 27 Lombard Street, E.C.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Cash Account from the 1st

1886.		£	s.
Jan. 1.	Balance at the Bankers:—		
	Wigan and Co.	£264	7 5
	Hammond and Co.	332	13 3
		597	0
	Dividends upon the Society's Three per Cent. Stock.....	26	10
	Sale of the Society's Publications by Mitchell and Hughes.....	10	8
	Subscriptions, etc., remitted through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers:—		
	Mr. W. E. Hughes (<i>London</i>).....	£111	19 6
	G. E. Hannam, Esq. (<i>Thanet</i>).....	92	0 0
	A. A. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Rochester</i>)	25	10 0
	G. M. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Gravesend</i>)	24	7 6
	C. W. Powell, Esq. (<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>)	19	0 0
	W. T. Neve, Esq. (<i>Cranbrook</i>)	18	0 0
	J. W. Ilott, Esq. (<i>Bromley</i>)	17	15 6
	J. D. Norwood, Esq. (<i>Ashford</i>)	17	15 0
	Mr. F. Bunyard (<i>Maidstone</i>)	11	0 0
	G. E. Elliott, Esq. (<i>Sittingbourne</i>).....	10	10 0
	J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (<i>Tunbridge</i>)	10	0 0
	F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq. (<i>Belvedere</i>)	9	0 0
	H. B. Mackeson, Esq. (<i>Hythe</i>)	6	0 0
	Rev. J. A. Boodle (<i>Malling</i>).....	5	0 0
	F. F. Giraud, Esq. (<i>Faversham</i>)	4	8 0
	J. Ellis Mace, Esq. (<i>Tenterden</i>)	4	0 0
	Jno. Copland, Esq. (<i>Sheerness</i>)	3	9 0
	Rev. Canon Scott Robertson.....	16	0 6
	The Bankers.....	97	13 0
		503	8
		£1137	6

SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1886.

Cr.

1886.	£	s.	d.
Paid further on account of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , Vol. XVI. :—			
Printers : Mitchell and Hughes	£294	5	0
Lithographers:			
C. F. Kell	34	7	0
Sprague and Co.	3	10	6
Engraver : J. D. Cooper	16	16	6
Index	5	5	0
			354 4 0
Meeting at Sandwich 1885 : additional cost, Mitchell and Hughes for Programmes and Tickets		4	2 0
Meeting at Rochester 1886 :			
Mitchell and Hughes, for Tickets	£2	13	0
900 Stamped Envelopes for the Programmes ...	3	18	9
Mr. Arnold, Balance of Expenses at Rochester...	4	1	9
Lancefield, printing Programmes, Perambulation, Toast Lists, etc.	2	10	0
			13 3 6
Dr. Drake's New Edition of Hasted's <i>History of Kent</i> , Vol. I.	5	0	0
Rent of Rooms at Maidstone	20	0	0
Salary of Curator at Maidstone	30	0	0
Subscription to <i>Pipe Roll</i> Publication Society	1	1	0
Petty Cash	12	1	3
Dec. 31. Balance at Bankers :—			
Wigan and Co.	£352	5	10
Hammond and Co.	345	9	3
			697 15 1
			£1137 6 10

Examined and approved,
July 27, 1887.

EDWARD MOORE,
HERBERT HORDERN.

The
Kent Archaeological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1886 AND 1887.

THE Council met at Maidstone on the 28th of April 1886. Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., presided, in the absence of Earl Sydney. Six members attended.

It was resolved to send to the Countess Amherst the following Resolution: "The members of the Council of the Kent Archaeological Society, meeting to-day for the first time since the lamented death of their late honoured President, the Earl Amherst, beg to express to the Countess Amherst their respectful sympathy and their heartfelt sorrow at the loss of that good man, her noble husband. His memory will long live in their affection.

"They would esteem it a favour if Lady Amherst could spare for them a photographic (or other) portrait of their late President, to be placed upon the walls of the Society's Room, in which he so often and so well presided."

Details of the Annual Meeting to be held at Rochester were discussed.

Thirteen new members were elected.

On the 24th of June the Council met in London, at the house of the noble President, the Earl Sydney, in Cleveland Square, St. James's. Lord Sydney presided, and ten members were present.

Vol. XVI. of *Archæologia Cantiana* was laid upon the table.

The Programme for the Annual Meeting was finally settled.

Seven new members were elected.

The Annual Meeting, held at ROCHESTER, commenced on the 21st of July 1886.

At 10.30 A.M. the Business Meeting was opened in the Guild-

hall. The Mayor (Lewis Levy, Esq., Barrister-at-Law) welcomed the Society in cordial terms, and then invited one of the Vice-Presidents, the Dean of Rochester, to occupy the Chair.

The Very Reverend Robert Scott, D.D., Dean of Rochester, on taking the Chair, made a few graceful and appropriate remarks, and then called upon Canon Scott Robertson, the Honorary Secretary, to read the Annual Report.

REPORT.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Report of our Society is presented in the ancient city of Rochester, in which the Second Annual Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society was held, in August 1859.

The Council have much pleasure in noting that the Society has nearly doubled its numbers during the interval, and that it has just issued to its members the Sixteenth Volume of its *Archæologia Cantiana*. Thanks to the activity of its twenty-five Local Secretaries, the subscriptions of its members are well paid; and there is now no room for such a complaint, respecting large arrears, as was heard in the Report read at the Rochester Meeting in 1859.

During the past year the sum of £30 has been invested in Consols. The Society has now £538 at its bankers, and the Council will consequently be justified in causing the printers to commence the Seventeenth Volume of our *Archæologia*.

Volume Fifteen was issued to members in February 1884, and Volume Sixteen in July 1886; but it is confidently hoped that the Seventeenth Volume will be prepared with less delay than its predecessor, and be ready for delivery in the autumn of 1887.

The new Volume, Sixteen, contains 520 pages of letterpress, and 55 illustrations or woodcuts. It is therefore fully worth the subscriptions of two years, or even of three. Its delay was caused by the difficulty in obtaining returns respecting the Old Church Plate in the Parishes of Kent.

The result of the enquiry respecting Church Plate seems to the Council to be of such value, that they believe our members will not ultimately complain of the delay it has entailed.

Many sacred vessels of some age have through this enquiry been saved from alienation.

In one lamentable case of the alienation of the Communion Plate of Bishop Peter Gunning's private Chapel, bequeathed by him to his native parish, Hoo St. Werburg, it is pleasant to know that his successor, the present Bishop of Ely, has been endeavouring to trace out and repurchase the vessels which were unhappily sold in 1882 by the Kentish vicar and his churchwardens. Unfortunately they cannot be recovered.

In connection with the illustrations of the new volume the thanks of the Society are due to several gentlemen for valuable artistic aid, freely rendered—Mr. Herbert Baker, a young gentleman well known in the neighbourhood of Rochester, has furnished admirable drawings of objects at Lullingstone, as he did of Restoration House for a former volume. Mr. J. F. Wadmore, and Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., likewise furnished valuable drawings; while Mr. Aug. Franks, F.S.A., Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, and Mr. Molony gave us the results of kindly expenditure made by them.

The Society of Antiquaries, in London, has invited your Society to assist in obtaining the preservation of Manorial Court Rolls, and also in bringing within the purview of the Commissioners of Works any ancient monuments in Kent which can be commended to the protection given by Parliament in the new Act for Preserving National Monuments. It is hoped that members of our Society will co-operate in the work of preserving both our national monuments of antiquity and the records of Manorial Courts.

Rochester is not only according to our Society a very hearty welcome, but

the gentlemen of Rochester, headed by the Mayor, have cordially and strenuously endeavoured to promote the objects of the Society, by gathering within their Corn Exchange from all parts of the county such a collection of Corporation Maces, and Old Plate belonging to corporations and to churches, as our Society has never before seen; in addition to a fine collection of other objects of antiquity, such as are sometimes, but not often, seen, in temporary museums, at our Annual Meetings.

So cordial a reception, and such energetic efforts to assist the study of Archaeology, cannot fail to be gratifying to our members, and to attest the high position which the Society has achieved during the twenty-nine years of its existence.

On the proposition of Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart., seconded by Colonel HARTLEY, J.P., it was resolved, "That the Report as read be adopted."

On the proposition of Mr. C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A., seconded by the Rev. A. J. PEARMAN, it was resolved that Mr. GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A., F.L.S., be added to the Council in the place of Mr. Streatfeild, deceased, and that the retiring members be re-elected.

On the proposition of Mr. GEO. M. ARNOLD, J.P., seconded by the LORD BISHOP OF DOVER, it was resolved that Canon Edward Moore and Mr. Herbert Hordern be re-elected Auditors; also that Mr. J. Ellis Mace and the Rev. J. Branfill Harrison be elected Local Secretaries for Tenterden and Walmer respectively.

On the proposition of Rev. E. A. CLAYDON, seconded by Mr. AUGUSTUS A. ARNOLD, it was resolved that the Society's hearty thanks be given to the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester, to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and to the Bridge Wardens for the great kindness shewn by those bodies of gentlemen to the Society upon the occasion of its meeting in Rochester.

Twenty new members were elected.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, F.S.A., Assistant-Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, then exhibited his coloured map of the city of Rochester, on which were shewn the existing remains of the ancient walls of the city. In explaining this map he traced the development of the defensive boundaries of the city.

The members then proceeded to the new and handsome Chamber of the Bridge Wardens (on the bank of the Medway), and inspected the ruins of the ancient Bridge Chapel, called *All Souls* in accordance with the wish of its founder, Sir John Cobham (1392), but also dedicated by him to the Holy Trinity. Mr. St. John Hope and Canon Scott Robertson then conducted the members through the city and around its walls. The company had in their hands the following paper:

NOTES FOR A PERAMBULATION OF ROCHESTER.

PREPARED BY THE HONORARY SECRETARY FOR THE USE OF MEMBERS ATTENDING THE MEETING.

Visitors coming to ROCHESTER, by railway, alight upon the opposite or western bank of the river Medway, in the parish of Strood.

The Rochester Bridge station of the L. C. and D. line is really in Strood; just as much as the Strood station of the South-Eastern line.

From the platforms of both stations we see on a hill to the north FRINDSBURY

CHURCH; the chancel of which is Norman, and has faded remains of Early English frescoes on the jambs of its mutilated Norman windows.

QUARRY HOUSE, a half-demolished Jacobean mansion, lies half a mile to the east of Frindsbury Church.

In STROOD, a little Inn called the Red Lion and Star, in the High Street, about one-third of a mile west of Rochester Bridge Station, has in its bar a boarded Tudor ceiling, the handsomely carved timbers of which deserve inspection.

Half a mile south of Strood High Street lies TEMPLE FARM, which contains an Early English vaulted crypt or undercroft that formerly belonged to the Knights Templars.

To reach ROCHESTER we pass over the modern bridge, opened in 1856, across the Medway. It stands close beside the site of an ancient ROMAN BRIDGE. The MEDIAEVAL BRIDGE, built mainly by Sir Robert Knolles and Sir John Cobham (1387-92), stood about 120 feet farther south; nearer to the Castle. The ruins of the Mediaeval Bridge Chapel, which stood near the Rochester end of Sir R. Knolles' bridge, remain to indicate its exact site.

After we leave the modern bridge, the first lane turning northward, from our left hand, out of the High Street, marks the site of ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, which stood at the western corner of St. Clement's Lane.

Nearly opposite to St. Clement's Church, but a little farther east, stood for more than five centuries the CROWN INN. The ancient hostelry no longer exists, but has been rebuilt.

Proceeding along the High Street, we find on the left, or north side, the GUILDHALL (built in 1687), wherein the Mayor of Rochester courteously permits our Society's Preliminary Business Meeting to be held.

Opposite the Guildhall stands the BULL INN, which has an old cellar, of Tudor times perhaps. This was the Inn recommended by Dickens in PICKWICK.

Entering the GUILDHALL, we find its walls adorned with full-length portraits of King William III. and Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller—these are on the eastern wall; and also by similar portraits of nine gentlemen who represented Rochester in Parliament. Richard Watts (an Elizabethan M.P.) is on the south wall; and beside him hang Sir Stafford Fairbourn (M.P. 1705-8) and Sir Thomas Colby (1723). On the west wall are seen (i.) Admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel (M.P. 1695-1707), ancestor of the Earl of Romney; (ii.) the late Philip Wykeham Martin, of Leeds Castle; and (iii.) Sir John Jennings (M.P. 1714-27). On the north wall are (i.) Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State under King William III., a great benefactor of Rochester, which he represented in Parliament from 1690 until 1700; (ii.) Sir Thomas Palmer (M.P. 1714-23); and (iii.) Sir John Leake (M.P. 1707-13).

Farther eastward, beyond the Guildhall, is the old CORN EXCHANGE, built in 1706, with the city clock projecting from its front. In this building, by permission of the Mayor, our Society's temporary Museum is arranged.

Nearly opposite the Corn Exchange, is Two-Post Alley, in which may be seen, on the left or east side, an old door and doorway of a house; probably of the reign of James I. At the top of this alley, is an enclosed rubbish-yard, within the gate of which we may see a small pointed arch spanning the ditch; it is one of those which supported the road to the main gate of the Castle.

Just beyond the Corn Exchange, on the same side of the High Street with it, is Pump Lane, originally called Cheldegate Lane, at the eastern corner of which stands an old house; of Jacobean age perhaps. It is No. 41 in the High Street.

Opposite, still exists the Mediaeval College Gateway, sometimes called Chersie's, leading to St. Nicholas Church (built in 1421) and to the Cathedral. Just inside the gateway there is, above a shop-window, a carved beam, of Tudor date, worthy of notice.

At No. 59 High Street, on the north side, is Watts's Charity for Poor Travelers, founded in 1579 by Richard Watts, M.P. It was repaired in 1771.

Farther east, on the same side, stands the school founded by Sir Joseph Williamson. It is a red-brick building of the time of Queen Anne.

Behind the schoolroom is an embattled fragment of the old City wall, terminating in a very perfect bastion.

Across the High Street here formerly stood the East Gate of the City, and a little farther eastward stands Eastgate House, an Elizabethan mansion now occupied as a Workmen's Club. The three gables of the houses opposite, viz. Nos. 142-4 High Street, deserve attention. Immediately opposite the Williamson schoolhouse is Eagle Alley; and from the back-court of a house on its western or right-hand side a curved portion of the Norman City wall may be observed. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope suggests that the original Norman wall turned westward at this point. In 1345 the area of the city was enlarged by erecting a new wall from this point to The Vines and carrying it along the northern edge of The Vines.

The Norman Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital is at the extreme eastern end of Rochester High Street, close to Chatham. The Apse and some Norman windows remain *in situ*.

Traces of Norman arches will be found in the west end of the old Parish Church of St. Mary in Chatham.

Proceeding up Crow Lane we reach the site of the Vineyard of the Monks. It is now a well-planted green or recreation ground called The Vines.

At its corner in Crow Lane is the handsome new boarding-house of the King's School or Cathedral Grammar School.

Opposite is the Elizabethan residence of Mr. Stephen Aveling, now called The Restoration House, because Charles II., when travelling from Dover to London, at the time of his restoration, slept in this house.

Traversing The Vines from east to west we reach the old Priors' Gateway, by which one can enter the Precincts of the Cathedral. Passing it, in going to the street called Boley Hill, we traverse the site of the City's South Gate, and on our right hand, in General Thomas's premises, we may see the Hall and other remains of the ancient Palace of the Bishops of Rochester.

Near at hand is an ancient Vicarage-house of St. Nicholas Parish, now occupied by General de Berry, beneath which a vaulted cellar still exists.

The members entered and examined Eastgate House, and Restoration House, and General Thomas's house which contains part of the old Episcopal Palace.

At the Cathedral, the members gathered beneath the central tower, and were addressed by Mr. St. John Hope from the choir steps. He subsequently conducted them through the Cathedral.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., F.S.A.

1. A.D. 604.—Consecration of Justus, as first bishop, by St. Augustine; for Justus a church of stone was built by Æthelbert, King of Kent. To this a college of secular canons was attached by the Bishop, and endowed by the King with "Priestfield" (which still belongs to the church) and other property. No portion of this building is known to remain. Bishop Paulinus was buried in it in 644, Bishop Ythamar in 655, and Bishop Tobias in *Porticu Sancti Pauli* in 726. Probably the cathedral of Justus was a church of basilican type with apse at each end; one containing the high altar, and another the altar of St. Paul.

2. Inter 1077-1080.—A strong tower of stone was built by Bishop Gundulf (1077-1108) at the east of the Old English church, probably as a defensive work. It was used as a bell-tower as early as the middle of the twelfth century. The lower portion remains on the north side of the choir.

3. Circa 1080.—The Old English church was replaced by a Norman one, built by Bishop Gundulf, for the reception of Benedictine monks who were introduced in 1082, in lieu of the secular canons. The plan of this church was

peculiar. It consisted of a choir and aisles six bays long, a very narrow transept, and a nave (left incomplete) of nine bays. There was no central tower, Gundulf's northern tower, described above, doing duty for it. As this stood detached in the angle of the choir and north transept, it was balanced by the erection of a smaller south tower built in the angle of the choir and south transept. Beneath the eastern two-thirds of the choir was an undercroft, the western half of which still remains, as also do four arches of Gundulf's south arcade of the nave, and parts of his nave-aisle walls. Into this new church the relics of St. Paulinus were translated, and placed in a silver shrine given by Archbishop Lanfranc. This shrine seems to have stood in a small chapel which projected from the centre of the east end of the presbytery.

4. Rearrangement of the choir and completion of the nave, perhaps by Bishop Ernulf (1115-1124). The west front, and the diaper work in the triforium, are of slightly later date than the arcades.

5. 1130.—Dedication of the church.

6. 1138.—Destruction of the church and monastery by fire. Extent of consequent repairs not apparent. Portion of the gable wall of the south transept seems to be of this date, and on the evidence of fragments of mouldings we conjecture that the work was executed by William the Englishman (of Canterbury Cathedral) or one of his school.

7. 1179.—Second destruction of the church and monastery by fire. Extent of damages and repairs unknown. The outer wall of north choir aisle is, perhaps, of this date.

8. *Circa* 1190.—The lower part of the outer wall of the south choir aisle built, as part of a new cloister, by Bishop Gilbert de Glanville (1185-1214).

9. *Circa* 1190.—Commencement of a central tower. Bases of the piers laid, and of the adjoining arches into the aisles; and alteration of choir aisles begun. The whole of this work, however, was only carried up a few feet.

10. *Circa* 1195.—Removal of the eastern half of the Norman undercroft, and of the presbytery above it, and erection of the present undercroft, choir transept, and presbytery.

11. *Circa* 1220.—Rebuilding of the Norman choir by William de Hoo, sacrist, from offerings at the shrine of St. William of Perth (a Scotch baker murdered outside the city of Rochester in 1201, and canonized 1256). New choir first used in 1227. Most of the choir fittings then inserted remain *in situ*. The eastern face of the *pulpitum* is of the same date. Parts of the same work are the eastern piers of the tower, with the arch above, the arches into the choir aisles, and the bay of the transept clerestory immediately over them. The "new work," *i.e.* that of the whole eastern arm, was roofed in and leaded by Priors Radulfus de Ros and Helias.

12. *Circa* 1235.—The great north transept "*versus portam beati Willelmi*" and north-west tower pier built. Begun by Richard de Eastgate, monk and sacrist, and almost completed by brother Thomas de Mepeham (sacrist in 1255).

13. *Circa* 1240.—Destruction of Bishop Gundulf's small south tower, and conversion of south choir aisle into its present form. The upper part of the outer wall is of this work, but the curious lopsided wooden roof belongs to the later alterations of the south transept, *temp.* Edward II.

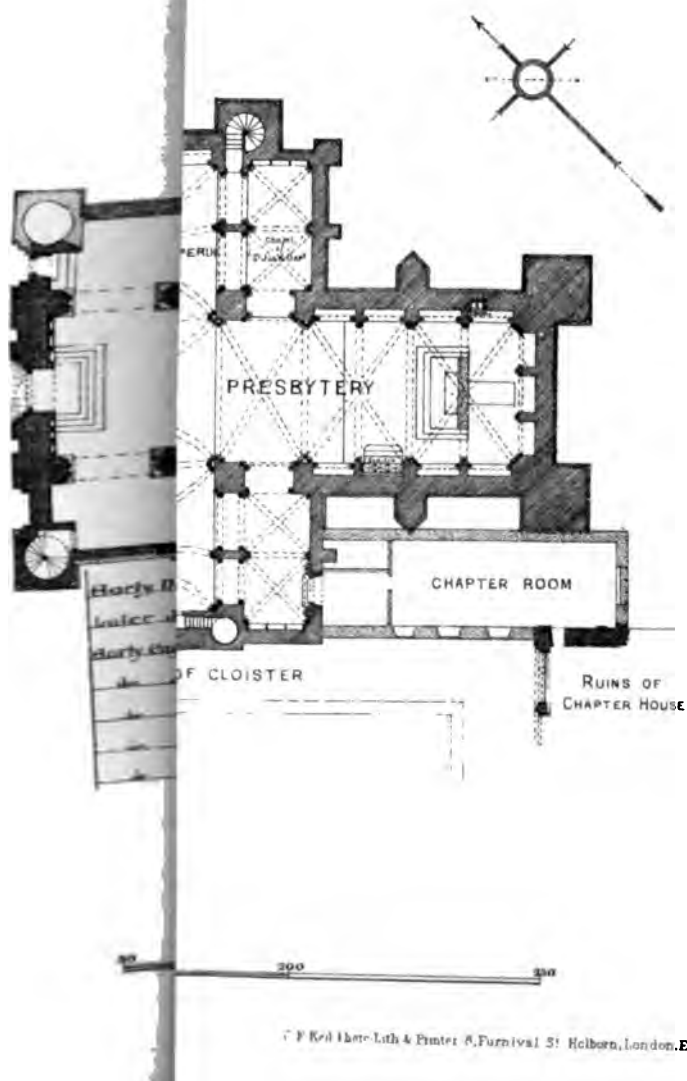
14. 1240.—Dedication of the church, *i.e.* the choir, by Richard de Wendover, Bishop of Rochester, and Richard, Bishop of Bangor.

15. Building of the great south-west transept (*alam australem versus curiam*) by Richard de Waldene, monk and sacrist. Also of the south-west tower pier, the south, west, and north arches of the tower, and the two first bays of the nave.

16. *Circa* 1320.—Alterations to clerestory of south transept. Conversion, from two arches into one, of altar recesses on east side of south transept. Apparently *circa* 1320; for the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was in the south transept, is spoken of in 1322 as *de nova constructo*. Building of western side of *pulpitum*, and of screens in north and south choir aisles; also west cloister door, and door at west end of south choir aisle. The rebuilding of nave abandoned, and the junction of Norman and Early Decorated work made good.

Roc

W.H. St John Hope mens et del.



J. P. Kell & Co. Lith & Printers, 6, Farnival St. Holborn, London, E.C.

17. 1327.—Building of an oratory in *angulo navis*, and insertion of the small door in the west front. This oratory was built, by agreement between the monks and the parishioners of St. Nicholas's altar in the nave, for the Reserved Sacrament.

18. 1343.—Central tower raised, and capped by a wooden spire, by Bishop Hamo de Hythe, who placed in it four bells.

19. 1344?—Insertion of Decorated tracery in windows of presbytery. Query in 1344, when Bishop Hamo de Hythe reconstructed the shrines of SS. Paulinus and Ythamar of marble and alabaster. The beautiful door to the chapter-room is apparently of same date.

20. 1423.—Removal of the parish altar of St. Nicholas from the nave (where it had stood probably from at least Bishop Gundulf's time) to a new church built for the citizens in the cemetery on the north side of the cathedral church, called *Green Church Haw*.

21. Building of the clerestory and vaulting of the north choir aisle. Insertion of Perpendicular windows in nave aisles.

22. *Circa* 1470.—Great west window inserted, and the nave clerestory rebuilt with the north pinnacle of the gable.

23. *Circa* 1490.—Westward elongation of the Lady Chapel.

24. 1541.—Construction of the panelled book desks in the choir for the use of the secular canons, singing-men, etc., substituted by Henry VIII. for the monks of the suppressed priory of St. Andrew.

25. 1591.—Destruction of "a greate parte of the chancell" of the cathedral church by fire.

26. 1664.—South aisle of nave recased.

27. 1670.—North aisle of nave partly rebuilt.

28. Rebuilding of north turret of the west front, and lowering of the south turret.

29. After 1779.—Partial demolition of the great north campanile.

30. 1826.—Reparation of the church, and recasing and raising of central tower by Mr. Cottingham.

31. 1850.—New font made.

32. 1872 and later.—Various repairs by Sir George Gilbert Scott.

From the Cathedral the members proceeded to Rochester Castle, which was lucidly described by Mr. Stephen Aveling.

ROCHESTER CASTLE with its extensive outworks occupies $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground. The oldest portion is the RIVER WALL on the west; much of this was built by Gundulf, *circa* A.D. 1076. The great rectangular Keep, 125 feet high, was built by Archbishop Corboil between 1126 and 1139. Its walls are 12 feet thick. The interior of the Keep is divided into two parts by a cross wall $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; beneath the centre of which the well is sunk. A circular pipe 33 inches in diameter passes vertically through the core of that wall from the well to the top of the Keep. On each floor a small arched door opens into this pipe. The south-east turret of the Keep was destroyed by undermining when King John captured the Castle in 1215; it was rebuilt in 1225, when also was erected the fine drum tower in the south-east angle of the curtain wall behind the Keep. The towers along the eastern curtain wall were probably built, at any rate in part, *circa* 1367-1380.

Dinner was served in the New Corn Exchange at 5 o'clock. Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., presided, and beside him were the Mayor of Rochester, Colonel Hughes Hallett, M.P., Archdeacon Cheetham, Rev. Robert Whiston, J.P., Robert Furley, J.P., F.S.A., etc., etc.

From the dinner, members went to the Cathedral, where the talented organist, John Hopkins, Esq., assisted by the singing-men and chorister-boys, gave an hour's musical entertainment, from 7 to

8 P.M. This musical recital was greatly enjoyed by the members, who thence proceeded to the Old Corn Exchange, where a most admirable Museum had been arranged, and to the New Corn Exchange, wherein a *Conversazione* was hospitably given by the MAYOR and Mrs. LEVY, who had invited all the *élite* of the neighbourhood to meet the members. An amateur band discoursed sweet music; and at intervals papers were read—one, by Mr. G. L. GOMME, F.S.A., on *Boley Hill, Rochester*, is printed in this volume; as also is another, by Mr. W. B. RYE, on *The Episcopal Palace and Bishop Fisher*. Mr. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A., also read a paper on *Shakespeare at Rochester*.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886.

At Chatham railway station carriages for 200 persons were ready, at 10.15 A.M., under the direction of Mr. George Payne, F.S.A.

Thence the members drove to GILLINGHAM CHURCH, where they were received by the Vicar, Rev. W. H. Robins, and his Curate. The Church was described by Canon Scott Robertson.

Progress was then made to BLOORS PLACE, in Rainham, to which the members were kindly admitted and welcomed by Mr. Stuart. Canon Scott Robertson pointed out the ancient rooms with their linen-fold panelling and Tudor chimneys, as well as the remains of the red-brick dovecote, and early Tudor garden walls.

Thence the members drove to the village, and took luncheon in Rainham Village Hall at 1 o'clock.

RAINHAM CHURCH was next visited, and the paper by the Rev. A. J. PEARMAN, which he was to have read there, will be found printed in this volume, pp. 49–65.

At UPCHURCH CHURCH Canon Scott Robertson read a descriptive paper; and he likewise described NEWINGTON CHURCH, where the Vicar, the Rev. G. R. Baker, welcomed the Society.

At HARTLIP CHURCH the Vicar, Rev. F. T. Scott, read a paper. The members, after leaving the Church, were most hospitably entertained at tea, on the lawn at Hartlip Place, by Mrs. Godfrey Faussett Osborne. This was the last place visited, and Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., rendered to Mrs. Faussett Osborne the Society's hearty thanks for her kindly hospitality.

Among the 300 persons present at this Annual Meeting were the Earl of Darnley, Lady Elizabeth Cust, Hon. Robert Marsham, Hon. and Rev. Canon Fremantle, Sir Walter Stirling, the Bishop of Dover, the Dean of Rochester, Archdeacon Harrison, Archdeacon Cheetham, Colonel Hughes Hallett, M.P., Canon Burrows, Colonel Hartley, J.P., Robert Furley, F.S.A., J.P., Rev. R. Whiston, J.P., G. M. Arnold, J.P., G. E. Hannam, J.P., C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., etc., etc.

The Council met at Canterbury on the 12th of October 1886, in the Library of the Cathedral, by the kindly permission of the Dean and Chapter. The Earl Sydney presided, and the number of members present was seven.

Thanks for help during the Annual Meeting were voted—to the Mayor of Rochester (L. Levy, Esq.), for generous hospitality; to A. A. Arnold, Esq., for untiring and laborious assistance; to the Dean and Chapter, and Messrs. John Hopkins, Humphrey Wood, John Wood, C. Bullard, G. Payne, C. Roach Smith, Revs. W. H. Robins, F. T. Scott, and G. R. Baker.

It was resolved to hold the next Annual Meeting at Tunbridge. Ten new members were elected.

On March 30, 1887, the Council met at Maidstone. Sir Walter Stirling presided, and there were ten members present.

Thanks were voted to Lady Amherst for a very good portrait of the late President, the Earl Amherst, in a good oak frame, which her Ladyship has kindly presented to the Society.

It was resolved that the present Earl Amherst and J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P. (formerly Hon. Secretary of our Society), be requested to act as Trustees of the Society's Funded Property, in place of the late Earl Amherst, and the late James Whatman, Esq.

The Council expressed their sorrow at their losses by death of Archdeacon Harrison, James Whatman, Esq., and R. C. Hussey, Esq., old members of the Society and of the Council.

Mr. Payne reported the circumstances connected with the discovery at Plumstead of a Roman coffin, and its subsequent reinterment in spite of all remonstrance.

Twenty new members were elected.

June 28, 1887. The Council met in London at the house of the noble President, the Earl Sydney, 3 Cleveland Square, St. James's. Thirteen members were present.

The Programme of the Annual Meeting was submitted, in print, and approved.

Thirteen new members were elected.

The Annual Meeting commenced at Tunbridge Public Hall, on Tuesday, July 19, 1887, at 11 o'clock. ROBERT FURLEY, Esq., F.S.A., presided. Letters were read from Earl Sydney, Lord De L'Isle, Lord Harris, Sir Walter Stirling, J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P., and Robert Norton, Esq., M.P., expressing regret that engagements in London (where, *inter alia*, the Prime Minister had summoned a special meeting of his supporters for this afternoon) prevented them from being present.

The Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, Honorary Secretary, read the Thirtieth Annual Report as follows :

The Kent Archaeological Society is inaugurating its Thirtieth Annual Meeting in the ancient town of Tunbridge, where its Eighth Annual Meeting was concluded in July 1865. On that occasion the meeting lasted but one day ; it commenced in Hever Castle, and the members closed that day's proceedings by visiting Tunbridge Castle, and dining in the new Schoolroom of the renowned and ancient Grammar School, founded by Sir Andrew Judde.

After the lapse of two-and-twenty years, the authorities of that School, and the residents in the town, are again according to the Society a hearty welcome.

We must not fail to remember that the Society proposes, to-day, to visit for the second time Penshurst Place, an historic mansion, of which many poets have sung ; especially Ben Jonson, Waller, and Southey.

The previous visit was made in July 1863, and the Annual Meeting of that year was held entirely in Penshurst Place, lasting but one day, yet rendered illustrious by the glories of that mansion, and by the generous hospitality of its noble owner, the Lord De L'Isle and Dudley.

During the twelve months last past the Society has had brought to its notice many discoveries of Roman and Saxon remains. At Plumstead a singularly perfect Roman coffin, of lead, was exhumed. Through the activity of Mr. Spurrell and Mr. George Payne, every detail respecting its discovery has been obtained, and put on record—the coffin itself was, through Mr. Spurrell, given to the Society ; but, unfortunately, the Vicar of Plumstead insisted upon burying it in the Parish Cemetery, as it had been temporarily deposited in the Mortuary of that Cemetery. Mr. Payne obtained an accurate drawing of the coffin before it was thus reinterred, and your Council has caused that drawing to be reproduced as an illustration for the next volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

Saxon relics found at Wickhambreux, near Canterbury, have likewise been reproduced in chromo-lithography for the next volume. They include a beautifully ornamented drinking vessel of azure glass.

Near Rochester Roman remains have been found in the grounds around Quarry House in Frindsbury. These, by the kindness of Mr. A. A. Arnold and his family, have been sketched for us, and the Council have caused them also to be reproduced for the forthcoming volume.

In the City of Canterbury Roman remains have likewise been discovered, during the excavation of foundations for Messrs. Hammond's new bank. These will be described in the same volume.

Of that Seventeenth Volume, 250 pages are already printed, and for its illustration 32 plates are now prepared. The Council fully hope that the volume will be issued in the autumn of this year. They have to thank the numerous Local Secretaries for getting in the Annual Subscriptions promptly ; thus enabling the work of printing and illustrating the volume to be prosecuted vigorously, without any rashness. They feel justified by the fact that the balance to the Society's credit at its bankers amounts to £709 9s. 1d. The total income of the Society in 1886 was £540 ; of that sum £354 was expended upon the last volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, which cost altogether £551.

During the past twelve months 63 new members have joined the Society, and others await election at your hands to-day. In mentioning the accession of new subscribers, we must not fail to notice the loss the Society has sustained by the deaths of several old and honoured members. We may especially mention Archdeacon Harrison, whose face and voice were so familiar to us all ; and Mr. James Whatman, one of the Society's Trustees, who formerly represented the County of Kent in Parliament.

On the proposition of A. T. BEECHING, Esq., J.P., seconded by G. E. HANNAM, Esq., J.P., it was resolved, " That the Report as read be adopted."

On the proposition of the Rev. A. J. PEARMAN, seconded by Alderman THOS. DORMAN of Sandwich, it was resolved that the retiring members of Council be re-elected, and that Canon Edward Moore and Herbert Hordern, Esq., be re-elected as Auditors.

Five new members were elected.

The Chairman presented the thanks of the Society to Canon Scott Robertson for his services as Honorary Secretary and Editor.

The members then visited Tunbridge Castle under the guidance of J. F. Wadmore, Esq., whose History of the Castle is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVI., 12-57.

Members had in their hands the following paper of Perambulation, prepared by the Honorary Secretary :

TUNBRIDGE MEETING, JULY 19, 1887.

Members may like to know that the site of the ancient Priory of Tunbridge is now occupied by the Goods Department of the South-Eastern Railway. It is separated, by the bridge and roadway, from the passenger station.

In walking up the main street, attention should be drawn to the quaint sign of the Loggerheads Inn—"We three loggerheads be"—which projects over the pavement, just before we reach the bridge over the Medway. In the front wall of that inn there is an old stone, inscribed with a memorandum respecting the repair of the bridge.

Standing on the bridge (on the same side of the road as Loggerheads Inn) we see the southern boundary and part of the south wall of the Castle grounds, on the river's north bank.

Passing up the street the ancient Chequers Inn should be noticed, still on the left hand, or west side of the street. The Town Hall, of red brick, stands in the midst of the street close at hand.

The Parish Church will be seen, through an opening a little farther up, on the east side of the street, before we come to the Public Hall, which is higher up on the west side. The Church is large and has some Norman features still remaining. The east end of the Churchyard lies near the site of the old Borydyke, or Moat, now dry, which gives name to a road—"Borydyke."

At the point where Borydyke joins the High Street (which we quitted to look at the Church), one of the Town Gates, called Horsgate, used to stand.

Passing on northward we see the fine quadrangle of the Grammar School. Opposite is Ferox Hall, the residence of Mr. Arthur Beeching.

THE CASTLE entrance is approached from the north-west angle of the Town Hall. After entering the modern gates we find the grand old Gate-house or Portal of the Castle several hundred yards inside. On the right hand of the Gate-house front, the depth of the old moat (now dry) should be noticed, and also the ascending curtain wall, which formerly was much higher, and effectually protected the approach from the upper storey of the Gate-house to the oval Keep on the summit of the huge Castle mound.

Through Mr. Wauton's kindness, we are enabled to ascend the right-hand (or western) tower-stair, and, *walking with great care*, beside a whitened skylight, reach a firm but small central platform, upon which about 80 people may stand, close together, at one time. Thence we see the two windows which flanked the fine chimney and fire-place in the south wall of the Lord's Great Chamber, on the third storey of the Gate-house. The doorway of entrance, by which the covered way to the Mound and Keep was formerly approached, can also be seen ; but no one must attempt to pass through it. Descending from the ancient Gate-house Tower, we turn to the right (westward), and ascend the winding path up to the top of the Mound, which formerly was crowned by a massive Tower or Keep, now gone.

By permission of Mrs. Morley and of Mr. Hills, the Society drove through

the Park of HALL PLACE, LEIGH, and through the carriage drive of REDLEAF to PENSHURST PLACE, which was visited by kind permission of the Lord De L'Isle and Dudley. Canon Scott Robertson acted as *cicerone*, and gave the following information, to the assembly, about 280 in number :

Of PENSHURST PLACE, the northern front, with its Central Gate-house, was built by Sir Henry Sidney in 1585. The wing upon the left was rebuilt in 1834, but the wing on the right is Elizabethan, restored. All the work of restoration, throughout this mansion, has been most fitly and well done. The present Lord De L'Isle and his grandfather Sir John Shelley Sidney have been anxiously careful about this matter. Over the gateway are the Arms of King Edward VI. Above the Royal Arms stands an oblong stone inscribed with commendation of King Edward VI., who gave Penshurst to Sir William Sidney, his well-beloved servant; and the inscription states that Sir William's son and successor, Sir Henry Sidney, in 1585, caused the Gate-house to be erected in memory of Edward VI., whose shield of arms he placed over the gateway.

On the south face of the Gate-house we see five shields of arms in one row. The central shield bears the quarterings of Sir Henry Sidney, the builder, impaling those of his wife Lady Mary Dudley; this shield is flanked by that of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney on the right, and that of his sister Mary, Countess of Pembroke, on the left. The shields at the extreme ends are: that of the Sidney family on the left, and that of Robert Sidney (second son of Sir Henry) on the right.

Passing through the quadrangular Courts we see before us the old Baronial Hall, 54 feet long and 38 wide, built by Sir John Pulteney in 1341. Its beautiful windows are of two lights with embattled transoms, and the open roof is the original one, with ridge more than 60 feet above the floor. We pass beneath a vaulted porch, and through a fine doorway, the jambs of which are carved with a chain of quatrefoils. We find ourselves beneath a minstrels' gallery of wood erected by Sir Henry Sidney, with his carved wooden screen on our right, but Pulteney's old wall on our left, with its doorways that led to (1) the BUTLER'S stores, (2) the KITCHEN, (3) the PANTRY for dry stores. At the opposite end of the passage or "screens" is another porch which was mainly added by Sir Henry Sidney, who built it upon Pulteney's big buttresses. Entering the Hall we see the two side-tables, supported upon trestles which the late Mr. Parker considered to be over 600 years old. The boards or slabs upon the trestles are incised with curious devices, fishes, muskets, and their rests. The table upon the dais at the upper end is Elizabethan. The central octagonal hearth has upon it huge fire-dogs put there by Sir Henry Sidney. The smoke-louvre in the roof was removed half a century ago.

On the south side of the dais is a fine archway of entrance to the wide vaulted stair which leads up to the Lord's apartments behind the dais or east end of the Hall. A small slit high in the wall enabled the Lord to see the whole Hall. A smaller doorway led to the vaulted cellar, now used half as a lamp-room and half as a cellar. These vaulted rooms run along the back of the dais, and beneath the State Dining or Ball Room.

On the north side of the dais stood the sideboard of Sir John Pulteney, in a shallow arched recess. Thence a doorway has latterly been opened into a Vestibule, the walls of which are now hung with fine old Spanish leather work. A small opening over this doorway gives a view of the Hall to the occupant of a chamber, formerly called Prince Rupert's Room, which has been for convenience cut up into three portions.

Leaving the Baron's Hall, by the wide vaulted stair in the south-east corner, we enter Sir John Pulteney's withdrawing room. This is now the State Dining Room or Ball Room. It contains many family portraits; three very early glass chandeliers; a fine old clock from Germany; and several columns of coloured marbles, brought from Rome. The sideboard is modern, made by Cooke, of Warwick. This Edwardian room has lately been well restored by Lord De L'Isle, who, on removing the Queen Anne coving and panelling, found, and has shewn, the jambs of Pulteney's lofty windows. Against these windows Sir Henry Sidney built a new wing in the reign of Elizabeth.

From the Ball Room we enter BUCKINGHAM'S BUILDING, and "Queen Elizabeth's Room," on the walls and chairs of which are remarkable specimens of *appliqué* work. The arms over the mantel-piece, bearing the initials of Sir Henry Sidney, 1584, and Lady Mary Sidney (*née* Dudley) his wife, were brought hither from the minstrels' gallery in the Hall. The fire-screen with sliding panels of white Venetian glass; the table of tortoiseshell and *repoussé* silver; and the black cabinet adorned with paintings and small gilt statuettes, are admirable works of art and antiquity. There are many fine portraits; one (of an Elizabethan gentleman who sailed with Sir Walter Raleigh), which was painted in 1597, bears a curious representation of the sea and a nymph below the "adventurer's" bust.

The TAPESTRY ROOM has three walls covered with tapestry; that on the north wall shows the *Triumph of Ceres*, whose chariot is drawn by lions; opposite, *Æolus unbarring the winds* is the subject; on the west wall between the windows hangs an old Spanish piece representing a mediæval marriage. A marble table of Florentine mosaic, made for Mr. Perry in 1753, shews the 95 quarterings which the Perrys and Sidneys were entitled to bear. Mr. Perry, who married Elizabeth Sidney, the heiress of Penshurst, did much to this house, and brought many pictures from Italy. The motto on the table was misspelt by the Florentine artist, who made it "*quo fata volunt*," instead of "*quo fata vocant*." In the windows of this room are two gartered shields placed here by the Duke of Buckingham with the royal arms quartering Bohun and Stafford.

At the end of this room is the Page's closet, filled with china. This completes the Buckingham building.

Turning to the left (southward) we enter the Picture Gallery erected by Sir Henry Sidney, with panelling and windows put in by Mr. Perry in 1745. Besides the portraits of Sir Philip Sidney and his uncle, Ambrose Dudley, by Zuccherro; of Sir Philip's widow and children in 1580, of Sir Henry Sidney; there are several Dudley pictures over the mantel-piece. One shews a singular scene of Queen Elizabeth dancing with Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whose miniature in white appears below; there are also small portraits of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Dudley Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Cumberland, and Sir Francis Walsingham. In the Gallery are two side-tables of Florentine work, made in 1752; a spinet made in Rome for Queen Christina of Sweden, in 1680; a brass clock dated 1649; and a pair of boots used by the patriot Algernon Sidney, who was beheaded in 1683.

By a door in the panelling we gain access to a staircase which leads us to the ground floor past the housekeeper's room and offices, and the kitchen, through a passage made by the present Lord De L'Isle, at the end of which we see a glass-case containing a dessert service for 100 persons. It was presented to William IV. when he married Queen Adelaide.

Pursuing our course we at length reach the Vaulted Cellar, built by Sir John Pulteney, in 1341. It lies beneath the Ball Room, and west of the Baron's Hall.

Thence members were conducted to the dwelling-rooms and private apartments of the Lord De L'Isle and his family, which occupy two wings of the mansion, one forming the east side of the President's Court (west of the entrance-quadrangle), and the other being the western half of the north front.

From a window of the Billiard Room members passed out, and crossing the lawn entered the Churchyard by Lord De L'Isle's private gate.

PENSURST CHURCH is handsome, with an Early English north arcade, a Decorated arcade on the south, and a late Tower having two early coffin slabs in its north and south walls. The Sidney Chantry, south of the Chancel, contains the family monuments. Memorials of the first Viscount Hardinge and the first Lord Denman are in the aisles of the nave. The Lych Gate and old Church House beside it are very interesting.

Dinner was served in Tunbridge Public Hall at 5 P.M. Robert Furley, Esq., F.S.A., J.P., in the Chair; ninety-nine sat down to dinner.

The New Science Buildings of Tunbridge Grammar School were

most kindly placed at the Society's disposal, and in one of the new rooms had been gathered a very good Temporary Museum. After dinner the members proceeded to this Science Building, and while some spent their time in the Museum, others entered another room in which papers were read. Mr. J. F. Wadmore treated of *The Smythes of Westenhanger and their connection with Sir Andrew Judde*; much of his paper will be found in this volume, pp. 193—208. Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., described *Recent Archæological Discoveries in Kent*. Between these papers the School Choir gave some glees by old composers with capital effect.

The Rev. Theo. B. Rowe (Head Master of Tunbridge School) then invited the company to partake of tea in another room, and his welcome hospitality was gladly accepted.

After tea the members adjourned to the large schoolroom of the Grammar School, where *Reminiscences of Tunbridge and its connection with English History* were recounted by Canon Scott Robertson, to the members, and to the young gentlemen of the School. His address was illustrated by dissolving views of ancient buildings in Kent.

The MUSEUM temporarily gathered for this meeting was especially rich in pottery and coins of great antiquity. The collection kindly sent by Mr. J. W. Trist, F.S.A., was so valuable and unique that we append a description of its contents.

EXHIBITS OF J. W. TRIST, Esq., F.S.A.

The earliest example of pottery is about 800 B.C., and the latest about 225 B.C.

The earliest specimens are archaic productions of Athens, and have decorations in reddish black upon yellow clay. The most noticeable are (i.) a *kyathis* ornamented with purely geometric decorations, and (ii.) a four-handled *phiale* with commingled geometric and floriate designs. A terra-cotta bell, in the form of a female figure, is also remarkable.

The finest examples of the archaic pottery, from the active and long-lived potteries of Corinth, are (i.) a squat-shaped *anochoe* with cover, (ii.) a large terra-cotta *alabastron*, and (iii.) a three-handled vessel with deep in-curving rim. The decorations on these vases are in black with red and white heightenings; the outlines and salient features being generally hatched in. The derivation of vase types from flowers and buds is well shewn by this class of vase, nearly every specimen having a calyx-like ornamentation at the bottom. Belonging to this class is an interesting and carefully made set of child's toys found in a tomb at Corinth.

Of archaic and early transitional vases, with figure designs painted in black upon the terra-cotta, several specimens are shewn. Though some are from the tombs of Etruria and South Italy, all are from the potteries of Greece proper, but whether from the factories of Athens or Corinth is a matter on which archæologists are not yet agreed. Probably those with red and white heightenings are from Corinth, as they assimilate in this point with the earlier pottery of that city, but it is impossible to define with certainty the district wherein they were made. One of the finest examples in this section is a *lekythos* of early form, having for design a [Trojan?] warrior stepping into a quadriga. Another *lekythos* of later form has a figure of Herakles advancing to kill the Nemæan lion.

The succeeding section contains vases of the later transitional and finest periods. The designs are painted in outlines of black only, the background or

surface of the terra-cotta being also in black. Amongst these is an *anochoe* of very elegant form, with the figure of a Mænad, well drawn palmettis, and the word ΚΑΛΟΞ repeated two or three times. Another specimen, a *lekkythos*, has a citharist painted in the finest style. In the same group are an *alabastron* and a small *lekkythos*, both with toilet scenes—the former with most chaste designs; and the latter, painted with opaque white pigments, was originally decorated with gilding.

Belonging to this period are the terra-cotta MASKS, of which one is a bust of Demeter, and another is a satyr-like head. The former was probably a votive offering to the divinity represented; and the latter was probably hung upon a fountain or well.

Following these are examples of black glazed ware, with impressed patterns, also belonging to the best period, and noticeable for their elegant forms. Near them are vases of similar fabric, produced in Italy a century later. These are copies of earlier ones, and the deterioration is readily seen.

The remaining vases are from the potteries of Southern Italy. Although some are of pleasing form, all exhibit strong evidence of the decay of the potters' art. In outline, ornamentation, or workmanship, they cannot be compared with those of earlier periods. The shape is more fanciful than elegant, the decoration is careless, and the potter appears to have lost entirely the art of combining utility with a simple and graceful outline.

Of Glass there is a very fine selection. Although authorities are not agreed, there seems to be little doubt that glass was invented quite as early as 500 B.C. Various vessels of glass have been found in tombs containing vases of terra-cotta that are generally admitted to be of that date. The specimens of multicoloured striated glass, probably dating from the fourth century B.C., are especially interesting. They represent an art which was lost in early times, and only revived in our own recollection by the glass-workers of Venice. The forms of these small vessels are remarkably elegant; and their pleasing colours must have made them very appropriate for the purpose for which they were intended—the toilet. Equally appropriate, especially for capacity, are the drinking-cups; two of sea-green glass have fluted sides, and another has blue glass appliqué. Near these are placed a number of vessels in alabaster, found together in an Egyptian tomb. From their appearance one might imagine them to be part of the apparatus of an Egyptian apothecary.

Amongst the Bronzes is, probably, the finest known Egyptian bronze. It represents the God holding the jackal-headed sceptre. The figure is inlaid, in various parts, with gold and silver; and other parts are covered with a composition resembling *niello*. It is probably a production of the Eighteenth Dynasty, about 1700 B.C. A figure of Horus, with a long inscription in hieroglyphs around the base, is also excessively fine. Amongst the remaining objects should be noticed a figure of Mars in the archaic and peculiarly attenuated form of the Etruscans, two figures of Herakles, and another of Ganymedes.

The COINS are divided into two main divisions, Greek and Roman.

The former is arranged in the geographical sequence generally adopted; commencing with the autonomous and regal issues of the countries and cities of Europe, and followed by those of Asia and Africa. Where more than one coin of a city is shewn they are placed in their chronological order. The earliest coin exhibited was minted about 500 B.C., the latest about 20 B.C.

Amongst the coins of Italy, those issued by the cities of Populonia, Roma, Tarentum, Metapontum, Caulonia, and Rhegium should be noticed.

Of the Sicilian series, those of Syracuse should be especially remarked. For shewing the rise and fall of Greek art this series is unequalled. Amongst the regal coins of this city will be noticed the very beautiful coins of Philistis the wife of Hieron II. Other Sicilian coins of fine design are those of Agrigentum, Camarina, Catana, Messina, and Naxos.

The cities of Northern and Southern Greece are represented by some very fine coins, and the coins of Abdera, Neapolis, Larissa, Thebes, Athens, and Corinth should be observed. The regal series of Macedon contains many fine

coins of Philip II., Alexander III. (the Great), and several of his successors. That of Perseus, the last of the Macedonian Kings, is particularly fine as a portrait.

The Greek art of Asia Minor is well shewn by the coins of the opulent and celebrated cities of Ephesus, Magnesia, Mytilene, and Rhodes, and the magnificent portrait coins of the unfortunate Mithridates VI. of Pontus and Philetaerus of Pergamos.

Of the series of the Seleucid Kings of Syria some typical specimens are shewn; as are also others illustrative of the later dynasties of the Arsacidæ and Sassanidæ.

The coins of Africa of great artistic merit are but few in number. Coins that should be noticed are the coins of Cyrene, and of the Kings of Egypt, Alexander Ægus, and his successor Ptolemy Soter.

The Roman series, which is arranged chronologically, exhibits a fine representative series of portraits of many of the earlier Cæsars, and is well illustrative of the renaissance of art under the Romans. The gradual decline is, however, painfully manifest, and the deterioration of power and skill is very rapid after the time of Constantine the Great. The selection concludes with specimens of the Byzantine cup-shaped solidi, of which the form alone should be noticed as interesting.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887.

A large number of members and friends started from Tunbridge at 9.30 A.M. Others from Paddock Wood Railway Station were taken up *en route*. All, about 190 in number, reached BRENCHELEY before 12 o'clock, and visited the Old Rectory House (to see its room with Elizabethan panelling) and the Parish Church. Both are described in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XV., by Mr. Wadmore. On this occasion Canon Scott Robertson acted as *cicerone*. Luncheon was served in tents in a meadow behind the Rose and Crown Inn at Brencley; 160 sat down in the tents, others lunched elsewhere.

From Brencley the members drove to HORSMONDEN Church, dedicated to St. Margaret. There the bells were ringing for St. Margaret's Day, and in honour of the Society's visit. The Rev. Hugh Smith Marriott welcomed the members and pointed out the chief features of the church; but he called on Canon Scott Robertson to give fuller details. The Honorary Secretary then drew attention to the two mural staircases in the south wall of the nave's south aisle, one on a level with each end of the easternmost bay of the nave's south arcade. He said the arrangement was unique in Kent, and proved that there were in Horsmonden Church both a *Roodscreen* (west) and a *Pulpitum* (east), as there had been at Rochester and Canterbury Cathedrals.

The two mural stair-turrets also go far to prove that there were two lofts, one over each of these screens, and that in the nave itself the central space between the two screens may have been boarded over (occasionally or permanently) for use in the performance of *Passion Plays* or mediæval *Mysteries*. Such a boarding or loft over the intervening space (between the Roodscreen and the

Pulpitum) is supposed by Mr. St. John Hope to have existed at St. Radegund's Abbey (*Archæologia Cantiana*, XIV., 147), and there may have been something akin to such an arrangement at Swanscomb Church.

Canon Scott Robertson drew attention to the elaborate carving of the parclose screen in the western arch of the south chancel; in the carving of the top beam are these words, "*Orate pro bono statu Alicie Campeon.*" He mentioned the early monumental brass of a rector in the chancel, and stated that it has been misdescribed in all books upon brasses or churches. It really represents Henry de Grofherst, who held this benefice for fifty years, having been instituted in 1311, and having survived until 1361-2. Canon Scott Robertson said that great credit was due to the present rector, and to his father Sir William Smith Marriott, for the admirable manner in which they had restored and beautified this church.

Progress was made from Horsmonden, through Kilndown, and past the churchyard where Marshal Beresford's tomb was seen *en passant*, to SCOTNEY CASTLE. Mr. Hussey and his wife the Hon. Mrs. Hussey cordially welcomed the Society at their modern dwelling-house, where tea was ready on the lawn, and conducted the members down the slope to the ruins of the ancient Castle, which is surrounded by a moat. The history of this old Castle will be found in this volume at pp. 38-48. After hearty thanks had been given to Mr. and Mrs. Hussey for their hospitality, the members proceeded to Bayham Abbey, *en route* for Frant Station. The ruins of the Abbey were very briefly described by Canon Scott Robertson, who supplied every one present with a plan of them. All then made for Frant Station, which was reached in time to catch the 7.5 P.M. train to Tunbridge, whence other trains carried members to their homes.

The Council met on August 23, 1887, at Deal Castle, by the kindly invitation of the Earl Sydney, who presided. Nine members were present.

Thanks for kindly help at the Annual Meeting, last month, were voted to J. F. Wadmore, Esq., Lord De L'Isle, Mr. E. Hussey of Scotney, Rev. T. B. Rowe, Mr. Wauton, Rev. H. Smith Marriott, Mr. Trist, F.S.A., and Mr. Geo. Payne.

It was resolved that excavations should be at once commenced outside Richborough Castrum, under the direction of Mr. Geo. Dowker, and the supervision of a committee consisting of Messrs. C. Roach Smith, Geo. Payne, G. E. Hannam, Thos. Dorman, and Canon Scott Robertson. A cheque for £20 was placed in Mr. Dowker's hands to defray expenses of the excavation.

Two new members were elected.

Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., read the following Report of his

successful proceedings for the recovery of the Roman leaden coffin at Plumstead :

To the Council of the Kent Archæological Society.

Gentlemen,

At the June meeting of the Council I reported that the Rev. James Adair McAllister, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Plumstead, had promised to render me every assistance in recovering the Roman leaden coffin recently buried by his order in the churchyard, should I obtain authority to do so from the Bishop of Rochester. By virtue of this promise the Mayor of Rochester (Lewis Levy, Esq.) and A. A. Arnold, Esq., kindly arranged that I should meet them at the chambers of Jas. Tonna Dibdin, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester, and lay the case before him, *in its new aspect*. The Chancellor received us very courteously, and expressed a strong desire that the coffin should be preserved. He required an affidavit from me that I was qualified to pronounce as to the antiquity of the coffin, and that I would undertake to re-inter the remains of the skeleton; an affidavit from the Rev. J. A. McAllister that he was willing to hand over the coffin to me, and that he was aware of the exact spot where it was buried; an affidavit from Mr. W. G. Dawson that the coffin was his property, found on his freehold, and that he authorized me to retain it (when recovered) on behalf of the Kent Archæological Society. The Chancellor, with kindly consideration, also arranged that no "citation" should be required, thus reducing the cost of the Faculty by three guineas. Mr. Arnold having, with exceptional liberality, not only offered to prepare all the necessary documents without fee, but also to share in other expenses that I might incur, encouraged me to proceed with the matter. I obtained the affidavits before mentioned, Mr. Arnold prepared my own, and these had to be sworn by me before a Commissioner of Oaths, F. W. Stone, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells (a member of our Society), who kindly refused any fee. On Wednesday morning, August 10th, I duly received the Faculty from the Bishop, through the Registrar of the Consistory Court, and at once proceeded to Plumstead. After reading the Faculty to the Vicar, he immediately instructed his Curate to proceed with me to the graveyard to arrange for the exhumation of the coffin. In consequence of other work this could not be done until daybreak on Thursday, when I found the coffin awaiting me in the "mortuary" at 5.30 A.M. I placed the skull and bones of the Roman lady in a box, deposited it in the space from which the coffin was taken, and saw it covered in. By previous arrangement with Mr. Dawson, a horse, van, and three men were sent to pack and convey the coffin to the railway station, free of cost, and thus *twenty-four hours* after receiving the Faculty I was enabled to place the coffin upon the railway, consigned to the Maidstone Museum, where I trust it may long remain accessible to students and the public generally. My most cordial thanks are due to those gentlemen whose names I have mentioned (especially to Mr. A. A. Arnold, who subsequently paid the cost of the Faculty), and I trust the Council will shew its appreciation of such marked kindness by allowing this Report to be printed in the Transactions of the Society.

I have the honour to remain, etc.

GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

Tunbridge Wells.

15 August 1887.

Thanks were voted by the Council to Mr. Payne and Mr. Arnold, for their generosity, activity, and discretion, in bringing about so successful a result.

At Annual Meeting of the Society it was suggested
as a suitable centre. The Secretary undertook
enquiries, and report to the Council at its

Archæologia Cantiana.

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Archæologia Cantiana.

ANCIENT STAINED GLASS IN WESTBERE CHURCH.

BY E. P. LOTFUS BROCK, F.S.A.

IN the autumn of 1884, upon commencing the reparation of Westbere Church, a parcel of old stained glass was found, wrapped in paper, lying on the top of the wall of the vestry, where the roof rests upon it. The Rector, the Rev. John Henry Hughes-Hallett, caused it to be placed in a box, and conveyed to his house. When I heard of this, in the summer of 1886, my eager request to inspect the contents was complied with, and I was gratified to find that the box was filled with fragments of ancient glass, of the date of the middle of the fourteenth century. Willing hands speedily set to work to remove the accumulated dust of centuries and the cobwebs of more recent years, whereupon the richness of colour and the beauty of the patterns soon became apparent.

That the fragments did indeed come from the church was soon evident, since many of the patterns are similar to those on fragments which still exist in the sacred building; all of which, I need scarcely say, have been very carefully preserved during our recent works.

It is fortunate that some diligent hand preserved

2 ANCIENT STAINED GLASS IN WESTBERE CHURCH.

these fragments when certain repairs were done, about thirty years ago, although it is a pity that they were hidden from view. Still their preservation must be matter for congratulation, since at the period named there was far more chance of their being given away or destroyed.

The subjects are all curious; and since glass of the early date of these specimens is not common, the patterns are worthy of attention. There are fragments of two or three rather large figures; of several smaller ones, and of angels; of a curious roundel; and of many architectural patterns of canopies, panelling, and the like. One of these, a series of upright quatrefoils, is identical in pattern with some decoration in red, but on a larger scale, of which traces were found on the walls of the chancel. This pattern has been carefully reproduced in the new work. It suggests an enquiry whether the artists who designed the glass did not also design the coloured patterns on the walls. There was not sufficient of any of the fragments to enable a pattern to be made up, but in order that they might be preserved, and brought back into the building to which they belong, I have had them leaded up, after the fashion of the patterns seen in a kaleidoscope, and they have been fixed in a window of the nave on the north side.

Westbere Church consists of a large wide nave and a long chancel; and is a large church for so simple a place. The chancel inclines visibly to the north. To a casual observer the building would appear to be wholly of the Decorated Style of the middle of the fourteenth century, there being several good windows of that period, filled with capital Kentish tracery; the east window being a remark-

ably fine specimen. Internally, there are good triple sedilia and a piscina; the chancel arch is supported by crouching figures of large size, forming corbels. Their faces, and many of the dripstone terminations to the windows, are carved with features so remarkably life-like as to warrant the belief that they are actually portraits of some personages whose names are now forgotten. A closer inspection will shew that the walls of the chancel are of much greater antiquity than any of the fourteenth century architectural features, all of which are insertions. The progress of the recent works revealed the same interesting evidences with respect to the walls of the nave, which are, however, covered with recent flint work. The existence of the early plan, already alluded to, is accounted for by the fact, thus ascertained, that the church is of more ancient date than its Decorated features would suggest. It is dedicated to All Saints.

The recent operations have consisted entirely of works of repair, and no attempt has been made to substitute new work for ancient. The building is now beautified by a fine series of stained-glass windows, on the south side, presented by the late Mr. Thomas Scott, of London, as a memorial to his wife. The large west window has been filled in with a remarkable composition, in stained glass, commemorative of All Saints, presented by a sister-in-law of the Rector.

The accompanying plate represents the most interesting of the fragments discovered. They are rather more than one-third the natural size. The colours are mainly red, of great intensity, blue, yellow, green, and brown.

ROMAN REMAINS AT WALMER AND
RAMSGATE.

BY GEORGE DOWKER, F.G.S.

A SPECIMEN of Roman Upchurch pottery has been found, while excavating the foundations of the new church, at Upper Walmer. I was indebted to the Rev. F. Shaw, of Eastry, for this information. The Rev. C. R. S. Elvin, of Lower Walmer, has possession of the relics. It appears that, crossing the church foundations in a diagonal direction, nearly north and south, a trench some fifty feet or more long was met with, which had been filled in level with the surface; and in the bottom of the trench were found two human skulls, and some mammalian bones of very ancient appearance, together with the Roman vessel of Upchurch ware, which was entire. This trench appears to have been cut, at some remote period, for the purpose of forming a camp on the high ground north of the mound on which Walmer Castle stands. It was noticed that no mediæval remains were met with in this trench.

Mr. James Hillier has recently found Roman pottery and debris, which mark the site of Romano-British dwellings, on the south flank of the vale that descends towards Ramsgate Harbour. This gentleman has lately recovered a rhinoceros horn, which was dug up with similar Roman remains some few years ago, near the Granville Hotel; the bone was described by the local press, at the time of its discovery, as that of a whale.

This specimen is nearly three feet in length, and belongs to the species called the white rhinoceros, which has never been introduced in the living state into Britain, at least in modern times, and much curiosity has been excited by such a discovery, it having seemingly been buried with the Roman relics. It has been suggested that the Romans may have introduced the living animal for the arena, or that the horn may have been used by them for the purpose of detecting poison in the cup, as the Romans and Greeks believed in the efficacy of its shavings for such detection; and cups of this horn were made for a like purpose. The Chinese at the present day (according to Mr. Oswell) labour under a similar delusion. Of course it may be that this horn had nothing to do with the Romans, or the Roman period, but then we are at a loss to account for such a curiosity from such a place.

A SAXON CEMETERY AT WICKHAMBREUX.

BY GEORGE DOWKER, F.G.S.

I HAVE to record the interesting discovery of another Saxon cemetery. I received in 1886 some portions of iron found in a gravel pit belonging to Mr. Thomas Bing, of Grove, in the parish of Wickham, near Wingham, which I recognized as portions of Saxon swords and spears. In January 1887 I received portions of a bronze bowl, or patera, found in the same pit; and, by the kindness of Mr. Thomas Bing, I am able to bring to notice a beautiful glass vessel and other relics from a grave which I had the opportunity of thoroughly exploring.

The graves are situated upon the high gravel ridge that separates the Greater and Lesser Stour Valleys, not far from the high-road between Grove and Wickham, about a quarter of a mile east of Supperton. They have been accidentally discovered in the process of excavating gravel.

This gravel is, in places, of considerable thickness, overlying the sandy beds of the neighbourhood. It is retentive of moisture; so that water is generally met with below the gravel, and these remains of interment are found at no great distance from the surface, just above the saturated stratum of gravel.

The graves may generally be detected by the presence of dark-coloured earth and disturbed gravel; but it is not easy to remove any of the relics, from such



Fig. 5.

Saxon Tumbler of blue glass found at Wickhambreux.



Fig. 1.

Saxon Bowl of Bronze (15 inches in diameter) found at Wickhambreux.

Open Trenches, 1864.

a matrix, in a perfect state. The graves cannot be detected from the surface by the usual methods of probing and digging. It seems certain therefore that we must be content to await the removal of the gravel, before anything else is brought to light.

I now proceed to describe what we have already found, viz., an iron spear-head, 12 inches in length, with portions of wood in the socket; portions of two or more broadswords; two umboes of shields; portions of spears (?) similar to those described by Mr. Brent in Vol. V. of *Archæologia Cantiana*, p. 312; masses of iron which I am unable to ascribe to any particular use, and probably two or more portions cemented together by rust. A bronze bowl patera (Fig. 1), 15 inches in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with two handles on opposite sides was found, similar to one from Wingham figured in Mr. Akerman's *Remains of Pagan Saxon-dom*, p. x; a similar patera was found at Sarre. Several portions of thick pottery, nearly half an inch thick, of dark grey colour, filled with small angular fragments of white flint the size of road grit. I do not remember any similar pottery; it was in such a fragmentary condition that I could not hazard an opinion respecting it. Apparently the bronze bowl was found in a large grave which had been partially excavated before I reached the spot. I continued the excavation, and on reaching the bottom of the grave I found a sword in its scabbard lying with the hilt towards the west; there were traces of leather covering, and underneath the sword and next the hilt was found a gold stud (Fig. 6), which passed through a circular piece of ivory or some such substance (Fig. 2). This stud has a raised centre, ornamented with a star and surrounding facets of coloured glass or stones, the

whole being encircled with a cable pattern in gold. Near this was found a buckle with a crescent-shaped ornament of gold and coloured glass; the buckle was of bronze, and had a tongue of leather overlaid with a gold plate, with a braided pattern of elegant design (Fig. 3). A somewhat similar buckle was found at Sarre, and is now in the Society's collection at Maidstone. Part of the tongue of the buckle was supported by bronze wires (Fig. 4).

On tracing the sword to its point we found near what must have been the eastern extremity of the grave, a beautiful thin blue glass vessel (Fig. 5), having three circular bosses projecting from the upper part, and six pear-shaped bosses below, the lower three reaching to the bottom of the vessel. Unfortunately this beautiful glass vessel was broken by the work-people, but most of the fragments were found. A somewhat similarly shaped glass vessel, of different colour, found at Reculver, is now in the Canterbury Museum; and another, met with at Sarre, is figured in Vol. VI. of *Archæologia Cantiana*, p. 168, Fig. 3. Above this grave a trench had been made in the soil crossing the grave at right angles, in which a few fragments of human bones were found; but, with this exception, no bones have yet been met with. In a contiguous grave, which had apparently been at some time disturbed, were found fragments of another glass vessel of amber colour.

It is most likely that many more graves will be met with when the gravel is excavated, but the work is suspended till next winter.

It will be seen that the relics I have just described indicate a grave of some importance, and they so far correspond with those found in Saxon cemeteries in



Fig. 2



Fig. 3*
Back of Stud.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4*.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3*.

Geo. Dowling, del.

Gold Stud, and Bronze Buckle found in a Saxon Cemetery at Wickhambury.

A. FRANKLIN, LONDON: W. F. & J. WICKHAMBURY.

this neighbourhood as to leave no doubt as to their character. Indeed it is somewhat remarkable that these cemeteries should have been so thickly clustered about in such rich arable districts; Osengal, Minster, Sarre, Reculver, Stodmarsh, Wingham, Gilton, Woodnesborough, Eastry, Patrixbourne, Barham, and Kingstone are places where similar remains have been found. The similarity of the Saxon ornaments found at all these places is not a little remarkable.

Saxon relics were, I believe, found at Stodmarsh Court, which is not far from this Wickham cemetery; but there is some doubt about the exact locality whence Mr. Akerman derived his specimens. At Stodmarsh Court, however, I have myself found Saxon or Roman pottery.

ROMAN LEADEN COFFIN DISCOVERED AT PLUMSTEAD.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.L.S., F.S.A.

ON the 21st of January, 1887, some workmen, engaged in excavating for foundations of houses on the property of Mr. W. G. Dawson of Plumstead Common, discovered, about four feet from the surface, a leaden coffin containing the skeleton of a female, both being in an unusual state of preservation. The body of the coffin measured six feet in length and fifteen inches in width; the thickness of the lead varying from one inch to three-eighths of an inch. The lid was ornamented with a simple moulding, formed of a small bead and double ring alternately repeated all round the lid near its edge. Similar mouldings have frequently been met with on Roman leaden coffins; for instance, on one found at Milton next Sittingbourne,* and upon a leaden *ossuarium* preserved in the Rouen Museum.† The admirable drawing, kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. R. H. Gilby of Hudson Road, Plumstead, renders further description unnecessary. The position of the coffin was north and south, the head being towards the north. The field in which it was found is known locally as "Johnson's Field," bounded on the south by a road called the King's Highway (which runs from Woolwich over Bexley

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IX., p. 167.

† *Collection d'Antiqua*, vol. iii., p. 63.



R. GILBY.

ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS.
FINDING THE SKELETON.

Heath), and on the east by Wickham Lane; the site of the interment being thirty yards from the north side of the former road, and due north of East Wickham Church. Three feet from the coffin a second interment was met with, consisting of a human skull, accompanied by two vases. One vase was of red clay (its handle broken and neck imperfect), its height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width of body $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, base $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. The other vase was of black Upchurch ware, its height 7 inches, width of body $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches, diameter of base and mouth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 1 inch respectively. It is necessary to record that when the coffin was exhumed it was deposited, by order of the owner (Mr. W. G. Dawson), in the mortuary in Plumstead Cemetery until arrangements could be made for its ultimate preservation in some museum. Mr. Dawson subsequently presented it to Mr. Flaxman C. J. Spurrell, F.G.S., of Belvedere, for the museum of the Kent Archæological Society; but in the meantime the Vicar of Plumstead, the Rev. J. McAllister, caused it to be buried in Plumstead Cemetery, at eight o'clock one night, in defiance of all right, all reason, and much remonstrance.

MR. EDWARD SALISBURY'S REPORT ON THE RECORDS OF NEW ROMNEY.

It is seldom that a corporation can produce archives so numerous as those still remaining in the possession of the town of New Romney.

These stores of antiquarian knowledge were hidden from sight till some ten years ago, when, under the auspices of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, some notices of them were appended by the late Henry T. Riley to the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Reports of that Commission. The corporation were enabled by those reports to appreciate more fully the value of their records. To make them more accessible "to all whom it may concern," and to render them more secure against loss or ill usage at the hands of successors ignorant of their real worth, the present corporation took steps to have them thoroughly repaired, inspected, and catalogued, and the following report has thereupon been drawn up.

Whilst inspecting the records of New Romney, Mr. Riley was so struck with their stores of ancient lore and historical information, that he availed himself largely of the information scattered through them. His reports consist, almost entirely, of curious and interesting extracts from the bound volumes, which are the oldest, and the most valuable part of the collection. The earliest volume, the Assessment Book for 3-7 Richard II., he translated *in extenso*, at the instigation of Henry Stringer and Henry Bachelier Walker, Esquires, whose antiquarian tastes led them to urge the due preservation and investigation of these records. This translation is now among the archives of Romney, and will be found on the interleaves introduced into the volume when it was rebound, under Mr. Riley's direction. The most unlearned "seeker after truth" is thus made acquainted with the varied contents of this volume, which opens with the levying in Romney of the poll tax that led to Wat Tyler's insurrection, and contains many interesting particulars throwing light on that troubled period. At the same time the two next volumes, Assessment Books, ii. and iii., were similarly bound, and remain at present as left by Mr. Riley, except that during my inspection of the Romney records, in June 1885, a portion of an earlier folio of volume ii., than the one with which it commences, came to light, and two complete folios (115, 116) belonging to volume iii. were also found. These additions have been repaired, and inserted in their respective places.

In Mr. Riley's Reports to the Historical Manuscripts Commission no attempt was made to shew the connection between the different classes of records, nor how the one set of books originally kept by the town authorities expanded into two or three series, in order to keep pace with the increased business and importance of the borough; nor how the officials who kept the town accounts, for instance, were changed at a later period and reduced to two in number, either to make it possible to deal with all the affairs relating to this Cinque Port by a division of labour, or perhaps most probably because the financial state of the town required fewer officers to care for it, its trade having been diminished by the receding of the sea from its ancient haven, as the huge promontory of Dungeness was formed gradually in the course of years. This work Mr. Riley would most likely have been requested to undertake had his life been prolonged, but his untimely death left his work unfinished, and this report aims to complete as well as may be what he so well began.

I propose, therefore, to deal with the Romney Records in the two classes into which they naturally fall, viz., (1) of bound volumes and (2) of loose papers, and to thoroughly investigate their contents.

RECORDS OF NEW ROMNEY.

PART I.—“BOOKS.”

The volumes remaining extant in the possession of the corporation of Romney are thirty-four in number, and may be arranged in classes in the following order in which they will be dealt with in the ensuing report, viz.:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Assessment Books. | (6) Charter Books. |
| (2) Chamberlain's Accounts. | (7) An odd volume containing |
| (3) Court Books. | the election of the Mayor |
| (4) Books of Plaints. | and Jurats. |
| (5) Common Assembly Books. | |

(1.) ASSESSMENT BOOKS.

The books which may be thus described in the Romney Records are six in number, vols. i.—vi.; they cover the period from 1379 to 1527, the only break being from 1446 to 1448, which occurs between volumes ii. and iii. From 1469 to 1522, the books overlap one another, and constitute a double series, or an early instance of book-keeping by double entry!

The varied records scattered throughout these six books may be thus summarized:—

- a. “Malitota Generalis” or Maletot.
- b. “Compotus” of the Jurats of the town year by year, being an account of receipts and expenditure. From 5 Henry VIII. the accounts are kept by two officials described as “Gardiani,” “Camerarii” or “Thesaurarii.”

- c. Scot and "Common Fine." (Details of each commence in vol. iv.)
- d. Election of Jurats, Mayor or Bailiff, Common Clerk, Chamberlain, and other municipal officers. These are first given for 9 Henry VIII. (See vol. iii., f. 128 d'.)*
- e. Miscellaneous Entries, Wills, Admissions to the Freedom, Recognizances, Bonds, Indentures, Leases, etc.

MALETOT AND SCOT.

The Maletot was "a rate levied upon the sale of commodities;" the Scot or "common fine" was levied upon the inhabitants, at the rate of fourpence on freemen of the town, but of eightpence on "men not free." This privilege as to taxation to some extent accounts for the freedom of the borough being eagerly sought after even to a recent period.

The Maletot was seldom levied more than once a year, being generally assessed from March 25 for the ensuing year; but the Scots were levied frequently, at intervals of about three months on the average, though in cases of emergency they followed one another in rapid succession. Instances of this will be mentioned in our notice of volume v. of the Assessment Books. If the amount raised by a Scot was insufficient it was sometimes supplemented by the levying of a half Scot to make up the deficiency. The Scot was levied (originally, at least) for some definite object outside the ordinary expenses of the borough (see, *e.g.*, vol. vi., f. 51 d'); while the "General Maletot" was to defray the ordinary charges of the town. Therefore the reason for raising the Maletot is never given, while the object for which the Scot was assessed is nearly always stated.

Let us now examine these volumes more in detail.

VOLUME I., ASSESSMENT BOOK, 3-7 RICHARD II.

This book gives, at folio 1, the assessment of all persons above the age of fifteen, dwelling in Romney towards the subsidy granted to Richard II. by his Parliament at Northampton, 2 November, 4 Richard II. This is the only detailed entry of the assessment of a "lay subsidy" in Romney that I have been able to find in these volumes.

The first entries of the assessment of the Maletot are irregular—the first, entered at fol. 4 d', is for a period of eighteen months,

* The numbers attributed to the volumes are those given to them in the Schedule of Books, appended to this Report.

The number of a folio simply applies to the obverse of the leaf; the reverse is denoted by the number followed by a d' (dorso).

The little letters a and b refer to the left and right hand column on the page respectively.

Thus Fol. 12 = obverse of page 12.

Fol. 12 d' = reverse or back of page 12.

Fol. 12 (a) = left-hand column on the face of page 12.

Fol. 12 d' (b) = right-hand column on reverse of page 12.

from Christmas, 3 Richard II., to 24 June, 5 Richard II.; and the next, at folio 7, was "paid by tally" for nine months, from June 24 to March 25, 5 Richard II. These are the only instances of a Maletot being levied for a period other than one year.

The first "Compotus" of receipts and expenditure (f. 9) is for the complete year 25 March, 4 Richard II., to 25 March, 5 Richard II.; but on looking closely into the items of receipt it is found to contain *all* the sums the assessment of which is previously given at ff. 1, 4 d', and 7. Hence we conclude that the volume now before us is *complete in itself*; all the amounts stated in it to have been raised previous to the first "Compotus" being duly acknowledged in that account. But the first item of revenue is (f. 9) a sum of £19 4s. 1d. *received by the present accountants from their predecessors*, Jurats of Romney. From this we must conclude that some system of levying taxes, and some records of them, existed in Romney before the period at which this first volume commences. This conclusion is strengthened by an entry that occurs at fol. 44 d' of volume ii. Richard Grygory was imprisoned, and charged with breaking the peace and acting contrary to the usages of the town by hindering the porters in the discharge of their duty of "wine-trending." The Jurats ordered a search as to his antecedents to be made in "the Register of the Acts of the Town;" and in such register for 14 Richard II. (or 1390) it was found that on a similar occasion he had been bound over in 100s. to keep the peace. Such entries clearly prove the previous existence of earlier records which have now entirely disappeared.

The Maletots for the years 5-6 and 6-7 Richard II. respectively are given at ff. 13 and 17 d', each being followed by the Compotus for the same period; and thus the volume before us presents a complete outline of the taxation of Romney, and the receipts and expenditure of the corporation from Christmas, 3 Richard II. (1379), to 25 March, 7 Richard II. (1384), at which point the Romney finance is taken up by volume ii.

Before leaving vol. i. it is to be noted that nothing but money matters are entered in it; it is purely and simply an "Account Book;" and those miscellaneous notes and memoranda which throw strong side-lights on the local and political history of the place do not occur in this volume.

VOLUME II., ASSESSMENT BOOK, 7 RICHARD II. TO 24 HENRY VI.

Till recently this volume began at folio 8 of the old pagination, the first seven folios being entirely gone. A careful search among the loose records of the corporation brought to light a portion of folio 6, which has been repaired and inserted in its proper place. This portion of folio 6 bears only miscellaneous notes, such as occur also on folios 8 and 9, and it seems likely that all the leaves from 1 to 9 originally contained similar memoranda, not regular entries of Maletot or Compotus. This view is borne out by the fact that the first Maletot here entered (at folio 2 d' present pagination) is for the

year beginning 25 March, 7 Richard II., the very date at which the previous book stops.

The contents of volume ii. are as follow :

1. The Maletot levied from "the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin" (March 25) in each year till the same date in the following year.
2. The annual "Compotus" of the Jurats of the town.
3. Miscellaneous Entries, Wills, Recognizances, Admissions to the Freedom, Pleas, etc.

At ff. 15 d', 19, the clerk apparently left a blank space for the heading descriptive of the Maletot given below, but omitted to fill it in afterwards. This is the first sign of anything like carelessness or haste in keeping these books; later on it becomes very common, the heading being omitted altogether or shortened into the one word "Maletolta."

Extraneous notes among the accounts occur for the first time at folio 21 d'. At folio 52 these notes begin to assume large proportions, taking up no less than four pages, ff. 52, 53. This is an indication of the increase of business, which, in later times, led to the one class of record originally kept in the town being split up into three or four different sets of books, according to the different matters to be recorded. Thus during the reign of Henry VIII. the series of Assessment Books, which had up to that time been almost the only record of all the proceedings of the town, is separated into three distinct series: (1) Chamberlain's Account Books; (2) Court Books; and (3) Books of Plaints. The financial particulars previously entered in the Assessment Books are recorded in the Chamberlain's Account Books; the Court Books contain Admissions to the Freedom and other business transacted at the courts; and the Pleas, such as that entered at folio 44 d' of volume ii., are recorded in the Books of Plaints.

At folio 63 of this volume the names of the Jurats who furnish the "Compotus" are given for the first time; and in the absence of any list of Jurats elected for this period they are valuable.

Miscellaneous accounts relative to the voyages of the "Bargia" of Romney also occur at folio 44 d'; the expenses attendant on sending the said barge to Newcastle are noted, anno 21 Richard II.: "Compotus Symonis Clerk, Roberti Geste, Supervisorum Barchie et Johannis Palmer Magistri ejusdem xxvj^{to} die Maii a^o r.r.r. (regni Regis Ricardi) predicti xxi^o." And at folio 85 d' is a note of expenses connected seemingly with the expedition to Agincourt, 3-4 Henry V. This last entry is suggestive of the hurry and activity prevalent in seaports of the south and east coasts, to furnish the King with ships necessary to transport his expedition to France, and provide them with commissariat stores. These books abound in such touches as these, and it is on this account that they are so valuable in connection with history at large.

ORIGINAL FORM OF THESE BOOKS.

What the original form of this and the following Assessment Book was it is very difficult to determine. It would seem to have

been made up of loose accounts, each year being kept separately, and the whole series being eventually brought together and bound up into one volume. This is supported by the following evidence: (1) That the leaves of the book varying greatly in size form a most irregular volume; (2) that from folio 96 to folio 139, as originally bound (judging by the former pagination), the accounts are arranged anyhow, without regard to chronological sequence; and (3) that for some years the account either of receipts or expenditure is wanting, and for other years both are absent, which would imply that they had been mislaid and were not forthcoming when the volume was bound originally in the parchment cover, the remains of which form the frontispiece of the present book. Thus both Maletot and Compotus for 5-6 Henry V. are missing, which should be entered at folio 89; at folio 102 the accounts of the expenditure for 3-4 Henry VI. are given, but out of place, as they ought to follow folio 103 containing the expenditure for 2-3 Henry VI.; while there is no account of the Maletot levied in 3-4 Henry VI., and no Compotus for 4-5 Henry VI.; and at folio 130 both Maletot and Compotus for 18-19 Henry VI. are entirely wanting. On the other hand, the numerous anachronisms in which the book abounds dispose one to think that the volume must have been bound at an early period. Thus folio 97 gives the continuation of the "Compotus" for 5-6 Henry VI. begun on folio 106 d', and yet it occurs *after* the accounts of 9-10 Henry V., and contains a lengthy memorandum dated 23 Henry VI., and a note of 1 Edward IV. So also at folio 100 d', after the accounts of 1-2 Henry VI., occurs a "finalis recognicio," dated 3 June, 10 Henry VI., which seems to have been inserted here as a convenient place, by the clerk at the later date who found this space blank.

Towards the end of this volume the accounts of receipts and expenditure are kept with much less regularity and correctness than is the case previously. On folio 131 occurs the *heading* of the Maletot for the year 20-21 Henry VI., but the accounts entered on the lower half of the page seem to have been neatly cut out by means of a knife or scissors. Folios 132-134 contain miscellaneous entries of the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI., and at folio 135 occurs the Compotus of the Jurats for the year 23-24 Henry VI., both receipts and expenditure being given. Hence for the years 20-23 Henry VI. no accounts remain, except that among the receipts for the year 23-24 Henry VI. this item occurs: "£23 5s. 3d. of old debt for the Scots and Maletots of preceding years."

This volume ends with folio 136, which contains three memoranda of the years 37 Henry VI. and 1 Edward IV. on its face; on the dorse are some entries dated 25 Henry VI.

Among the receipts noted on folio 130 is the sum of £9 12s. 6d. from the men of Lydd, in part-payment of their contribution for the year. This contribution, of the *fifth-penny* paid by the men of Lydd, which is a constant item in the town accounts of Romney, led to many a dispute in after years between the Cinque Port and its member. A record of two such quarrels has come down to us in the shape of two *Compositions*, between the men of Lydd and

Romney, still existing amongst the Lydd records and belonging to the reigns of Henry VIII. and Charles I. respectively.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF ROMNEY.

Among the items of Romney expenditure, the amount paid to the Members sitting for Romney will always be found whenever a Parliament was held. But at folio 100 (1-2 Henry VI.) after accounting for a certain sum paid to John Adam and Richard Clytherowe for representing Romney in Parliament for a certain time we read, "Also paid to the same John Adam being at the same Parliament (1 Henry VI.) *for this towne and Dover*, viz., from the 20th day of January to the 1st day of March inclusive, receiving for our town 20^d a day: total £3 6^s 8^d." Turning to the official "Returns of Members of Parliament," vol. i., p. 304 (*Blue Book*, A.D. 1878), we find that in the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster 9 November 1422 (1 Henry VI.), Romney was represented by Ricardus Cliderowe and Willielmus Piers, and Dover by Johannes Braban and Willielmus Hamond; and that in the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster 20 October 1423 (2 Henry VI.) these places were represented—Romney by Johannes Adam and Ricardus Clytherowe, and Dover by Walterus Stratton and Johannes Braban, respectively. But no indication is to be found that either of these members at any time during these two years *represented both places at once*, as is here stated. This is by no means the only occasion on which this anomaly occurs; for we read again at fol. 103 that 5 marcs were "paid John Braban for his stipend at Parliament the previous year" (*i.e.* 2 Henry VI.), although according to the official return quoted above Braban represented Dover, and not Romney, in that Parliament; and at fol. 103 d', among the accounts for 4-5 Henry VI., a payment made to John Byngley as representing *Dover and Romney*, is accounted for, although the official return simply described Byngley as one of the members sent up by Dover. A similar entry will be found at fol. 106 d', with regard to John Adam, one of the Romney members, who is paid for "being at Parliament for us and Dover" in the year 5-6 Henry VI. At fol. 110 appear entries in the year 7-8 Henry VI. for payments made to John Adam and Richard Clytherowe as representing Romney, and to one Crouche, member for Dover, for "being at the Parliament for us and Dover," of 20d. a day for eighty days.

VOLUME III., ASSESSMENT BOOK, 1448-1527.

The pagination in this volume is at first threefold: one numbering in Roman figures is contemporary with the book. This original pagination, however, stops at folio 21; thence to folio 44 the numbering is only twofold, at the bottom of the page, in a sixteenth century hand, and at the top in a later hand. At folio 44 the former of these ceases, and thenceforward the paging is consecutive, in an early seventeenth century hand. For some reason which does not appear the accounts for the three years 13-16 Henry

VIII. are wanting; the book closing at folio 138 with the accounts for 17-18 Henry VIII. When the volume was rebound, under Mr. Riley's supervision, folios 116 and 117 were missing, but a careful search brought to light the missing leaves, and they have now been bound up in their proper place. The contents of volume iii. may be summarized thus:

- (1.) General Maletot up to 13 Edward IV. (fol. 75).
- (2.) "Compotus Juratorum" to 5 Henry VIII., and after that "Compotus Gardianorum" or "Camerariorum."
- (3.) "Electio Juratorum," etc., from 9 Henry VIII. (fol. 128 d').
- (4.) Miscellaneous Entries: Wills, Recognizances, Bonds, Indentures, Admissions to the Freedom, etc., etc.

(1.) The Maletot is accounted for in full in this volume up to the year 12-13 Edward IV. But from folio 75 (d') [13-14 Edward IV.] the name of and amount contributed by each individual are not given, as had been customary hitherto; *but these details are entered in a separate set of books, commencing with the next volume (vol. iv., 8 Edward IV. to 7 Henry VII.); and in the present volume is entered only the total amount derived from the Maletot for the year, which appears as the first item of receipt in the Compotus for each year.* Hence we see that for the years 13-14 Edward IV. to 13 Henry VIII. the increase of business and the growth of the place drove the Jurats to a system of bookkeeping by double-entry, that by single entry being found too cumbersome for their purpose! The two sets of books employed consist of:—(1) *Assessment Books*, vols. iv.-vi., covering the period from 8 Edward IV. to 13 Henry VIII., and taking the place of the account of the Maletot, hitherto given immediately before the "Compotus" in the same volume with it, and containing also the account of Scots and fines levied in the town; and (2) *Assessment Book*, vol. iii., 26 Henry VI. to 18 Henry VIII., the volume now under consideration. This fact is most interesting. It speaks of the influence felt at Romney from the widening of the nation's mind, the extension of its boundaries, the impulse to its commerce, produced by the discovery of the New World, and the resumption by England of its guiding hand in politics on the continent, when at the close of the internecine Wars of the Roses she again took a leading part, in what we now call the "European Concert"! Situate as Romney was upon the seaboard nearest to France, in continual intercourse with continental nations by means of its commerce, it could not but feel the effect of the world-wide stirring and awakening in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Changes were made in the constitution of its corporation, and in its methods of recording local affairs, which have lasted till times relatively modern; and it is hardly too much to say that by the end of Henry VIII.'s reign the form the corporation had assumed and its method of administering local affairs were essentially the same as at the commencement of the present century.

- (2.) This volume also shews a great change in the officials who

kept the accounts of the town. Hitherto the account has always been described as "Compotus Juratorum," but at folio 124 of the present volume the account for 5-6 Henry VIII. is rendered by Clement Baker and Thomas Glover, "GUARDIANS" of the town of Romney. This is the first time that this term is applied to the accountants; while the next account for 6-7 Henry VIII. (folio 126) is kept by John Holle and Thomas Glover, "*Camerarii*" or *Chamberlains* of the town. Then at folio 127, 7-8 Henry VIII., the two accountants, John Houll and John Lucas, are again called "Guardians." Next year the Accountants are John Lucas and Christofer Henfield (folio 128); and in the following year Christofer Henfield and Richard Bursill (folio 129) are also called "Guardians or Chamberlains." Chamberlain eventually became the usual term.

Hence it would appear that from this time *two Accountants were chosen from among the Jurats for each year* (compare the "Electio Juratorum" on folio 128 d' with the "Compotus" on folio 129), who are called Chamberlains or Guardians, and to whom the care of the town finances was committed. Moreover only one of the two Chamberlains was changed every year. Thus, one of them, having been a Chamberlain for the previous year, would possess an experience and a knowledge of details that would ensure continuity and accuracy in rendering the accounts; while the continual introduction of a stranger would prevent peculation, and render collusion to defraud the commonalty impossible for any length of time.

On one occasion, 10-11 Henry VIII. (folio 131), indeed, the two Chamberlains chosen were both new, but the reason seems to be that neither of the Chamberlains for the previous year (see the election of Jurats at folio 130) were among the Jurats chosen for this year. At folio 132 the accounts are rendered for the first time *in English* by "John Chylton and Harry Robyns, Chamberleyns of the Towne & Port of Newe Romenev" for the year 11 and 12 Henry VIII.

About this time the Chamberlains seem sometimes to have had difficulty in getting the Scot and other taxes paid by the commoners; for at folio 134 is an entry that on March 25th, 13 Henry VIII., after the election of officers, "the foresaid Commyners were determyned and also condiscended that every person or persons who will not pay their Scotas as thei be sessed or other their duties within a moneth after thei be required by the Chamberlayns of the said Towne of Romenev that then thei and every of them to be committed to Warde and there to remayne unto such tyme as their said duties be full satisfied and paide."

(3.) Folio 128 d' marks an important epoch in the keeping of the records of Romney, for the election of *Jurats* is there recorded *for the first time*, as well as that of the Chamberlains, Common Clerk, and Common Sergeant. From the year 9 Henry VIII. therefore down to a comparatively late date, these Assessment Books furnish a complete list of all officers chosen year by year to constitute the corporation of Romney. The election took place at the Feast of the Annunciation (March 25), at the beginning of the

financial year, and their term of office expired at the same date in the following year.

At folio 119 the chief magistrate, previously called Mayor, is again designated Baylif. In the later volumes, the election of this officer is never noted.

(4.) The miscellaneous notes entered in this volume vary greatly both in character and importance. Among the most important are the entries of *wills*, specimens of which will be found at folio 45, where "the last will" of John le Mede of Romney, made 8 April, 33 Henry VI., is given; and folio 52, where the will of John Porter, dated at Romney 18 December 1465, occurs. It is to be noted that no chronological order is observed in these entries of memoranda, but the scribe seems to have inserted them wherever he could find room. Thus at folio 45 is entered the above will, dated 8 April, 33 Henry VI.; the next memorandum underneath this is of an admission to the freedom, dated 10 October, 2 Edward IV.; and the first two entries on folio 45 d' are of 11 October 3 Edward IV. and 9 November 2 Edward IV. respectively. At folio 50 in like manner occur entries dated in the following order: 4 Edward IV., 4 March 1460-1, 15 Edward IV., 4 Edward IV., 22 Edward IV., and 7 Henry VII.

At folio 50 is a most curious account of the accession to the throne of Edward, Earl of March, not to be met with in any English history. The following is a translation of a portion of it:

"Memorandum, that on Wednesday 4 March in the year of Our Lord according to the computation of the Roman Church 1461, but according to the computation of the Church of England in the year of our Lord 1460, being not entirely finished, Edward, Earl of March, by the older and wiser of the people of the Kingdom of England, with the intervention of Divine grace, (was) called and by the concurrent voice of the people was accepted and chosen as King, to whom it belonged of mere hereditary right, and received possession of the Kingdom of England and government of the same and the sceptre and diadem of the same at Westminster," etc.

Then follows the pedigree of the Earl of March.

VOLUME IV., ASSESSMENT BOOK, 1469-1492.

The next Assessment Book embraces a very eventful period, from 8 Edward IV. to 7 Henry VII. (1469-1492). It is now in very good condition, one leaf, folio 37, having been recovered in the process of repairing and rebinding.

Like the previous volumes, the first few pages seem to have contained miscellaneous entries, now lost, owing to these pages being entirely decayed, and only a few fragments remaining. The book really begins at folio 3 with, (translation) "The Scot assessed on the Sunday after the Feast of St Hilary in the Eighth year of Edward IV., King of England (*i.e.* January 15, 1469), by Commissioners of that town, at the rate of 4^d in the £ from Freemen, and 8^d from men not free; half of it to be paid by Saturday next

(January 21) by each man, under pain of forfeiting 12^d besides the aforesaid part, and the other half to be paid on the Feast of Pentecost next (May 21) without further delay."

At folio 4 d' the general Maletot for 8-9 Edward IV. is given; on folio 7 the receipts by the Jurats of Romney "de vetere debito" of old debt during the year 9-10 Edward IV.; and on folio 9 d' the payments for the same period. This book also gives (*e.g.*, pp. 14-16) the proportion which the men of Lydd owe as their contribution towards the expenses of the commonalty for the years 8 and 9 Edward IV.

The contents of the volume are therefore—(1) The Scots levied. (2) The General Maletots collected. (3) Accounts of receipts and expenditure. (4) The contribution paid by the men of Lydd. (5) The names of the Jurats and "Thesaurarii" elected.

At first the entries extraneous to these subjects are very few, but about the 13th year of Edward IV. (folio 53 d') they become so numerous as to occupy as much space as the account of Scots and Maletots. The interesting nature of these memoranda may be judged from the following specimen which occurs at folio 54: "Memo^d that on Seynt Andrew's Day Apostill in the xii yere of the reign of our Sovereyn Lord Kyng E the iiijth Sir Richard Corbet p'och' pr'st (parish priest) of Seynt Nicholas (was) had into the Commen house for diverse frays supposed by hym made wythin the town, uppon which the seide Sir Richard promised if he be founde in defeaute of ye seide frays makynge, to abide the rule of the Jurats of this town, and to kepe good rule and no frays to make withyne the town in tyme to come but if it be his default under payne of forfaytur of xls to the Commen of y^e town."

THE SCOT.

With regard to the taxes levied under the name of Scot, the time allowed for the payment of the Scots seems to have varied greatly, according to the occasion. Thus at folio 106 a Scot is levied on 18 June, 15 Edward IV., "to be paid immediately without further delay, with all speed;" and at folio 110 another Scot is assessed on 17 September, 15 Edward IV., "one moiety to be paid on Sunday next following, viz. September 24, and the other moiety on the Sunday next after that, viz. October 1st." But, as a rule, a period of from two to three months seems to have been allowed for payment (see, *e.g.*, folios 24 d', 80, and 126). Sometimes it was necessary to raise a further amount in addition to that yielded by the Scot, and this was done by levying a half Scot, as at folio 82.

Towards the end of this book the entries are irregular, and the accounts badly kept. In the course of repairing and rebinding, portions of two extra leaves have been recovered, and the volume now ends at folio 319. (*Cf.* the Historical MSS. Commission Report, IV 440, sect. 2.)

VOLUME V., ASSESSMENT BOOK, 1492-1516.

Volume v. begins exactly at the point where the previous book left off, and its contents are of a similar character, and similarly arranged to those of the previous volume.

Examining the book more in detail we find folio 1 filled with miscellaneous notes belonging to the reign of Henry VII. At folio 2 is entered a Scot assessed on the 26 July, 7 Henry VII., "ad navigium domini Regis," and payable immediately. On folio 3 d' another Scot is described as levied "in auxilium navigii," and being assessed on August 26 was to be paid on September 8; while the next entry (folio 4 d') is of a Scot assessed on September 23 following, for the same purpose, and payable on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Francis. It would thus seem that in times of emergency special Scots were levied at very short intervals indeed. The next entry on folio 5 d' is of a Scot levied on nearly the same day, September 25, and for the same purpose, but not payable till All Saints' Day, November 1, following.

The first few pages of this volume are entirely filled with notes of the different Scots levied; and it is not till we come to folio 9 d' that we meet with a "Malitolta Generalis" levied for the year 7-8 Henry VII. Amongst the entries of receipts for this year is a curious one of "receipts of aid from the men of Old Romney," to which attention has been called by some antiquarian searcher of a later date, by the insertion of a hand pointing to the entry and the word "nota" by its side.

DISTURBANCES IN THE TOWN.

The receipts for the year 7-8 Henry VII. are given very fully, and include items of income of a very varied nature, including the proceeds of the Scots and "recepçiones pro sanguine extracto et affraia hoc anno." This latter source of revenue contributes a total of 6s. 2d.; and it is not perhaps strange that the contribution was received from a man bearing the very suggestive name of "Richard Vacabond," who "pro affraia facta in Willielmum Heere" has to pay xii d. only, "et residuum condonatur quia pauper est." His adversary, William Heere, has also to pay xii d. himself, but we read that "8d. was received from Isabella Chapman for William Heere in full payment (of his fine)." Perhaps this leniency may partly account for the fact that in the next year (8-9 Henry VII.) the fines "pro sanguine extracto" (folio 30 d') are much more numerous than in the previous year, and their amounts larger. Indeed there seems to have been a pretty general *melée*, from the way the names are mixed up.

SUBSIDIES OR FIFTEENTHS LEVIED IN ROMNEY.

Among the receipts for the year 7-8 Henry VII. will be noted (on folio 22) an account of "the first and second whole xvth and xth" paid "hoc anno," which reminds us immediately of the splendid

accounts of Fifteenths and Tenths in the Public Record Office, known by the name of "Lay Subsidies." There is among those Lay Subsidies nothing for Romney for the reign of Henry VII. except for the twelfth year (Lay Subs., Cinque Ports, 230/187), and for that year only one small membrane containing three names is extant. If these most valuable public records for the Cinque Ports were supplemented by means of a reference to the Romney records now under consideration, and to those of any other of the ports that may be in existence, a very great service would be rendered to the literary public.*

Up to folio 24 this book contains nothing but the Scots assessed for 7-8 Henry VII., and the account of receipts for the same year. Then at folio 24 d' begin the Scots assessed in 8-9 Henry VII. They are not nearly so numerous as in the preceding year, which seems to have been a year of unusual activity by sea, perhaps connected with the discoveries in the New World—see, for example, the fitting out of a fleet by Cabot under the King's auspices in March 1496 (Rymer, vol. xii., p. 595, old edition)—or the fear of some foreign invasion (see Rymer, vol. xii., p. 482, old edition).

At folio 29 d' the General Maletot is given, and at folio 31 "recepçiones, camerarii Ville de Romene de anno viij^o Henrici vij^{mi}." In this year the term "Camerarius" supersedes that of "Thesaurarius" previously used in vol. iv., and would seem to point to a change in the duties of the officer who kept the corporation accounts, and prepares the way for the Assessment books becoming the "Chamberlain's Accounts Books," as we find they do in the next volume (volume vi., 1528-1580).

It is remarkable that no account of *expenditure* was kept for the year 7-8 Henry VII.; but for the next year 8-9 the expenditure is given (fol. 39) as well as the receipts. The memoranda inserted

* The following extract from this volume, folio 22 d', will enable the skilled searcher at once to see the value of these records:

"Recepçiones secunde integre xv ^o et x ^o hoc anno (7 Henry VII.).			
"In primis rec ^t de Thomas Ramsey		xxxj ^s	vj ^d
Johanne Cheynee, milite, p' W ^m Swann		lx ^s	
Ric ^o Wygge		iiij ^s	ij ^d
Joh ^e Vagge		x ^s	x ^d
Thoma Sebrand		xij ^s	ix ^d
Joh ^e Sebrand		ix ^s	ix ^d
Will ^o Brookhill		xx ^s	
de eodem Will ^o p' Thomam Bursell		xv ^s	v ^d
Joh ^e Knechebull		iiij ^s	j ^d ob.
Joh ^e Whateman de Midle		ij ^s	j ^d
Joh ^e Whateman, Sen ^r		iiij ^s	iiij ^d ob.
Joh ^e Eps		iiij ^s	vij ^d
Joh ^e Whateman de Midle			ij ^d ob.
Joh ^e Whateman, Jun ^r		ij ^s	j ^d
Joh ^e Vagge		xij ^s	xj ^d
Joh ^e Sebrand		ij ^s	vij ^d
Summa	ix ^{li}	vij ^s	v ^d ."

No subsidy roll could give a more complete account of the names of those upon whom the Fifteenth was assessed, and the amounts paid by them.

between the accounts of receipts and expenditure are in English, many of them for the first time in this year (folios 37 d', 38).

At folio 47 d' a half Scot is noted as assessed "*ad opus et negocium ville.*" From this time, 9 Henry VII., for a considerable period no more Scots seem to have been levied. The accounts for the year 3-4 Henry VIII. are rendered by Richard Stuppeny, Sen., and Robert Parys, *Guardians* of the town of Romney—the first time that these officers have been the accountants.

The chief omissions in this volume are of all mention of the year 10-11 Henry VII., and of the General Maletot, which is omitted, *for the first time, in the year 3-4 Henry VIII.* In its place is only a note of a Scot granted 5 Henry VIII. "unto the common charge of the King's navy" (folio 172 d').

The following instances will shew the interesting nature of the memoranda interspersed throughout this volume as in the preceding ones. At folio 101 d' is a "Memorandum that the v Ports may not exceede above v^c li Subpena," etc.; but in what direction they may not exceed does not appear; and a note is made at folio 119 d' "of blodwykes presented at the last hundred the Munday before the fest of Saynte Margete the xvijth yere of Kyng Harry the VIIth," after which follows a list of six names.

VOLUME VI., ASSESSMENT BOOK, 1516-1522.

The next book in the series, volume vi., 7-13 Henry VIII. (1516-1522), has for convenience sake been described as an Assessment book, but the information it supplies is very varied. Folios 1-56 are wanting, and the volume at present begins at folio 57; folios 57-80 contain entries of miscellaneous matters for various dates during the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth, which it is impossible to deal with in any order. At folio 82 the series of Maletots is resumed at the point where it broke off in volume v., the Maletot for 7-8 Henry VIII. being the first given.

On folio 57 d' is an account of a "Common Scote and Common fyne levied and to be payd out of hand," "towards the charges of renewing of the Great Charter of ye v Portes." Folios 58 d' and 59 also contain entries of "the Scote" and "the Common Fyne" levied in the same reign, and similar entries occur up to folio 81, the only exception being one entry on folio 74, bearing date 5 and 6 Philip and Mary. After folio 139, however, the character of the book changes. The rest of it (140-153) would be more correctly described as forming a "*Common Assembly Book*" for the years 6-9 Elizabeth, with a few memoranda of various dates scattered here and there.

This is the last volume that gives the General Maletot in the old form, stating the names of those upon whom the tax was assessed and the amount levied on each; it thus forms the last of the subseries of volumes (iv.-vi.) which are contemporary with volume iii. and supplementary to it, as noted above; while from the nature of the entries at folios 139-153 it may be called the first

"*Common Assembly Book*," and as such is the first of the series of Common Assembly Books embraced in volumes xxxi.-xxxiii., which cover an unbroken period from 1577 to 1761. Since the entries at folios 139-153 of the present book (volume vi.) refer to the period 6-9 Elizabeth or 1563 to 1567, there is only an interval of some ten years between this book and volume xxxi. Hence we are led to infer that about the middle of Henry VIII.'s reign, 1528, the business to be transacted by the Corporation had so expanded and altered its character that the nature of the records was altered to suit the changed condition of affairs, and we see the *one* set of records described under the common title of "Assessment Books" (vols. i.-iv.) giving place to *two* sets of books of record, viz. (1) the "Chamberlain's Account Books" (vols. vii. and viii.; A.D. 1528 to 1626), in which was recorded the *financial* business of the town; and (2) the "Common Assembly Books" (vols. xxxi.-xxxiii.), containing the record of what may be called the civil business of the Corporation.

At the same time all the law matters arising in the town were put on record in Court Books and Books of Plaints (volumes ix.-xxx.).

The general features of this volume (vi.) have been dealt with in this report, rather than the nature of its individual contents. Attention has already been drawn to these by Mr. Riley, in the Fifth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission (Appendix, pp. 552, 553), where very full and interesting extracts will be found.

VOLUME VII., CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT BOOK, 1528-1580.

The first entry in the book occurs at folio 4 d', and records the election of Jurats, Chamberlains, and other officers, which took place on 25th March, 19 Henry VIII. Then come the accounts of the Chamberlains so elected, the first item received being the proceeds of a "Common Scot" amounting to £5 13s. 6d.

At folio 9 occurs an entry which is interesting, as shewing the state of feeling of the Jurats and Commoners to one another and to the "Brotherydd:" "Att this day be the hole concent of the Jurats and Commoners it is agreed that the contravers between the said Jurates and Commoners be peased without Scote or compleynt to the Brotherydd House uppon payn of every offender doing the contrarye and (to forfeit) 3s. 4d. to be recovered to the use of the town of his goodes and catalles without redempcyon."

SOURCES OF INCOME AT THIS TIME.

The Scots were still levied as often as necessary, but only the sum total produced by the Scot is entered as an item of receipt. This is important to notice, for it marks the first great departure from the principle of the Assessment Books, by no longer giving the names of those upon whom the taxes were assessed and the amount paid by individual. We thus lose that which is of the

utmost value in the eyes of the searcher amongst records—the *names of the inhabitants of the place.*

In addition to the Scots the sources of income are very varied. In some cases money was contributed for a special purpose: thus, at fol. 15 is a note of an "Item (received) of the Bailly and Jurates of Lyde towards the transportyng of the King (Henry VIII.) to Calleys and from Calleys 46s." This was in October 1532 (23 Henry VIII.), and was one of the journeys undertaken by Henry VIII. to have an interview with the French King.

The election of Jurats and other town officers for the year 23 Henry VIII. is not given, but only the account of the Chamberlains for that year at folio 15. Folio 17 is wanting, containing apparently the election of Jurats, etc., for 24 Henry VIII., as the accounts for the year 24-25 Henry VIII. *commence* on folio 18. The interesting nature of the items of receipt and expenditure is again fully proved by an entry on folio 19 d'. The Chamberlains seek allowance for 5 marcs, "paid to Mr. Buntynge in full payment of all his wages of burgesshipp to the Parliament and to the Coronation of the Quene."

EARLIEST NOTICE OF HUNDRED COURT.

The earliest mention of a Hundred Court being held will be found at folio 20 of this book, and the election of Jurats, etc., is entered as having been the first business transacted in that Court. After the election other affairs were dealt with, as regulating local matters, admissions to the freedom of the town, etc. The business transacted on this occasion was as follows: "Item it is condescended and agreed by the said Jurates and Comons that wheras Henri Hewson retaillyth sellynge of Ale, that he shall sell a quarte of Ale out of dores as men nedyth to have it for an ob. (½d.) upon payn of every tyme so not doynge and duely approved shall forfeit xiid." Then followed the admission into the freedom of the town of John Dodde, a native of Shelwyche, Kent, and Thomas Houson of Hythe, Kent, and the proceedings closed.

Folio 24, which would give the holding of the Hundred Court and election of Jurats, etc., for the year 26-27 Henry VIII., is missing; but the Chamberlain's Accounts for this year are given at folio 25. On folio 30 d', at the Hundred Court held 25 March, 28 Henry VIII., the admission of Freemen is noted in *English* for the first time in these words: "Att this day be made freemen William Stokes and William Simpson."

At folio 47 is entered the rough account of payments made by Mr. Alsnoth during the time that "Wylmott and Merden were Chamberlains," 31 Henry VIII. Turning back to folio 36, we find that Wylmott and Merden were elected Chamberlains for the year 30-31 Henry VIII., and at folio 36 d'-38 d' their accounts are given. Hence folio 47 is out of its place, and ought properly to follow folio 38. It is not quite clear why these rough accounts are entered here, for the *items* of expenditure are not accounted for by the

Chamberlains. William Alsnoth was Bailiff for the year (folio 36), and it would almost seem as if he kept a separate account of moneys expended for the Corporation.

From the 32nd to the 35th year of Henry VIII. (folios 39-57), *i.e.* for 33 and 34 Henry VIII., no election of Jurats is given, and the accounts are very carelessly kept, only the items of expenditure being entered, and no attempt made at balancing the two sides of the account. So again, from 36 Henry VIII. to 2 Edward VI. (folios 61-63), only a few irregular entries occur; but at folio 64 the accounts begin again regularly for 2-3 Edward VI. Between folios 65 and 67 a gap occurs in the accounts, *though not in the old paging*. The years 3-4 and 4-5 Edward VI. were missing; but amongst the loose records in the Corporation chests some sheets of accounts were found which from internal evidence seemed to belong to this period, and the handwriting of which exactly tallies with that of the entries that follow at folio 67, for 5-6 Edward VI. These sheets have therefore been inserted, and fill up the period that was wanting. It is noticeable that from the year 32 Henry VIII. onwards the receipts are very frequently not accounted for.

TOWN RENT ROLLS.

Amongst the loose records belonging to Romney is an excellent set of Town Rent Rolls, commencing in the reign of Elizabeth and coming down with but few breaks to the present time. The origin of these Rent Rolls will be found at folio 63 of the present volume, where, among the receipts for 5 Edward VI., these rents of Corporation lands appear under the heading "*The Boke of the Rents of the town.*"

DEBTS TO THE TOWN.

Some very curious entries of debts due to the town occur at folio 115 d', at the end of the accounts for 1558-9. The first one is as follows: "Item Goodman Anderson oweth to the towne for one payer of blewe housen 3s. 4d.;" while another man owes 3s. 8d. for a "white fusteyn dobblett." The next individual owes 7s. for two similar articles, and Thomas Coocher was evidently more extravagant in his apparel, for he owes 5s. for three yards of "blacke myllyon frockyn," and 8s. for "one blacke payer of hossen drawn out with Sarssenet." An interesting question suggests itself as to how these debts were incurred. Did the town supply the freemen with goods on account out of the common purse? And did the corporation make a profit out of these and similar transactions?

THE ROMNEY "PLAY."

One item of expenditure which occurs at intervals throughout these books comes most prominently before us in the book under examination, *viz.*, *the play acted at Romney*.* In the accounts for

* "The Passion Play and Interludes at New Romney" are the subject of a paper, by Canon Scott Robertson, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XIII., 216-27.

1560-1561 it is by far the most important item, and the entries are so full as to throw great light on the character of the play and the place it held in the popular estimation. The town seems to have grudged no expense to make it a success, and to bring the dresses and stage scenery to as great a pitch of perfection as the ideas of stage decoration at the time would allow. The payments all relate to it from the entry on page 118 of paid "to the Bailiffs and Jurats of Lydd in parte of payment for there copes and vestures bought for o^r play, £6," and to John Forsett, Common Clerk, "for wrytynge out of the playe booke" and "the partes of the latter playe" (folio 118 d'), to the list of articles "Bought at London for o^r Playe." The labour of writing out the play and the different parts must have been enormous, and the amount paid to the clerk for this part of the work, though it may seem a large amount for those days, was well earned. The nature of the play may be gathered from the following, which heads the list of articles "bought at London: " "Fyrst iiij beardes and heares for the bane cryers and a here and beard for the foole, 10s." It would seem to have been a sacred comedy, if the expression is allowable—a legitimate outcome of the "mysteries" or miracle plays of an earlier age. The mixture of ban criers and fools reminds one of the grave-scene in Hamlet, in which the serious impression produced by the skull and the grave-digger is heightened by the introduction of the poor fool Yorick!

The paper used by the Common Clerk in writing out the play appears as "payd for a *realme* of the best whyte paper 4s. 4d." The continual mention of "our play," "our last play," "our iiijth play," would seem to point to a succession of performances. Having gone to so much expense for costumes and scenery, the town seems to have determined to make the most of such expenditure.

The entries relating to the preparation of the stage and scenery for the play are very curious, and throw much light upon the state of stage accessories just before Shakespeare came upon the scene. Rome is said "not to have been built in a day," but Richard Hawkyngs set up a whole city in that period of time, according to the following entries! At folio 122 we read: "John Brenton, for dygging of the holes for the playe, vi^d. Item, payd to Richard Hawkyngs for a *daye's worcke to set up the Cytye of Samarye*, xii^d. Item, to Richard Outon for drying of the playe gere, xii^d."

"Item, payd to the drom player for his paynes 10^d." (Fol. 122 d'.) "Item, payde to the mynstrylls that played at o^r iiijth playe x^s."

"Item, payd to Thomas Starre for dressing of the Pascall lambe at o^r last play 11^s." (Fol. 123.) "Item, payd to John Anderson for a barrell of bere for the iiijth play, and for a pynt of bere for the iiijth playe, 11^s 9^d."

CONTENTS OF COURT BOOKS.

In the Court Books are entered proceedings of the various courts held in Romney, to which different names are given. It would appear that the two courts usually held were the *Curia Generalis* and the Hundred Court. A *Curia Specialis* is also spoken of occasionally, but it would seem to be only a special session of the *Curia Generalis*. The Hundred Court is met with first; it is recorded in volume ix. (1520-1529), while the *Curia Generalis* does not appear till volume xii. (1552-1559). Some of the court books contain entries of both; volumes xii., xiii., and xv. are examples. Sometimes they seem to have been held together, as in the fragment volume xvii., where the court is also described as "*Curia Generalis et Hundreda*." At a later period, however, in volume ix. (1616-1628), we meet with the *Curia Generalis* chronicled by itself. It then met every week and dealt with such matters as the price of bread in the town, which was fixed by the "*Assize of Bread*." The latest date at which the term "*Curia Generalis Domini Regis*, etc." appears is 1649, in volume xxi., where the court is also described as "*Curia D. Regis*," or "*Curia*" simply; perhaps the expression "*Curia tenta*," etc., with which the proceedings chronicled in volume xxii. (1649-1658) generally commence, may refer to the same court.

The other session is described at first as the Hundred Court simply (volume ix.); later on, it becomes the Hundred Court "*Sive Sessio Pacis*" in volume xv., and in volume xvi. "*Hundreda Sive Sessio Pacis Domine Regine*." This description marks the transition to the modern form of the court which appears in volume xx. (1616-1675), at the commencement, as Hundred or "*Sessio Pacis*," and in the end of the book as the "*Generalis Quarterialis Sessio Pacis Domini Caroli*," etc. Thus the present Quarter Sessions of the Justices of the Peace would seem to be the outgrowth or representative of the old Hundred Court. This is confirmed by volume xxvii., a court book from 1720-1744, in which the court is described as the "*Hundred or General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord*." We may see too the reason of there being no record in the nature of court books at Romney for a date later than 1744, inasmuch as it is, and has been for the past century, the custom for the records of Quarter Sessions to remain with the Clerk of the Peace for the county.

We can only notice further that from 1651 (volume xxii.) the court previously described simply as "*Curia tenta*," etc., is called a Court of Record, and that this description is retained in volumes xxiii.-xxvi., that is to the year 1727.

SCHEDULE OF THE RECORDS.

Books.

NO.	NATURE OF BOOK.	DATE.	REMARKS, ETC.	FOLIOS.
1	Assessment Book.	1379-1384	Interleaved with Mr. Riley's Translation.	20
2	Assessment Book.	1384-1446	Noticed in the Historical MSS. Commission Report IV. App. 439, 440.	136
3	Assessment Book.	1448-1527	See same Report IV. App. 439, and Report V. App. 542-552.	<i>Circa</i> 138
4	Assessment Book.	1469-1492	See Report IV. App. 440.	3-319
5	Assessment Book.	1492-1516		1-196
6	Assessment Book, Common Assembly Book (ff. 140 d'-153); also Miscellaneous Notes.	7-13 Hen. VIII. 6-9 Eliz.		57-153
7	Chamberlain's Accounts.	1528-1580		286
8	Chamberlain's Accounts.	1587-1626	See f. 251 to the end, as to the contribution from Romney to the wars in Bohemia.	256
9	Court Book.	1520-1529	"Hundred" Court.	116
10	Court Book.	1529-1548		
11	Court Book.	1549-1551	"Curia Domini Regis."	27 ff.
12	Court Book.	1552-1559	"Curia Generalis."	1, 4-244
13	Court Book.	1559-1568	"Curia Generalis," with notes of other matters.	274
14	Court Book.	1567-1568	"Curia Generalis."	274-287
15	Court Book.	1569-1588	"Curia Generalis."	310
16	Court Book.	1588-1608		334
17	Court Book.	1604-1606	Fragment only.	[55 ff.]
18	Court Book.	1608-1609	Fragment only.	[48 ff.]
19	Court Book.	1616-1628	"Curia Generalis" only.	376
20	Court Book.	1616-1675	Hundred & General Courts.	329
21	Court Book.	1628-1649	"Curia Generalis Regis."	200
22	Court Book.	1649-1658	"The Court of Record of the Keepers of the Liberties of England by authority of Parliament holden," etc.	Not paged.
23	Court Book.	1658-1667		
24	Court Book.	1667-1686		
25	Court Book.	1686-1707		
26	Court Book.	1707-1727		
27	Court Book.	1720-1744	"Hundred or General Quarter Sessions of the Peace."	
28	Book of Pleints.	1454-1482	Suits to be tried.	260
29	Book of Pleints.	1628-1665	Entry Book of Pleas to be tried in the Court (?).	

NO.	NATURE OF BOOK.	DATE.	REMARKS, ETC.	FOLIOS.
30	Book of Plaints.	1665-1746	Entry Book of Pleas in "Curia de Recordo Regis."	
31	Common Assembly Book.	1577-1622	Contains notes of admission to the Freedom.	288
32	Common Assembly Book.	1622-1701		808 pp.
33	Common Assembly Book.	1702-1761		516 pp.
34	Charter Book.	1551		34 pp.
35	Charter Book.	1633-1634		91
36	Election Book of Mayor, Jurats, etc.	1596-1734		17-190

Records in Bundles.

NO. OF BUNDLE.	DATE.	NATURE OF CONTENTS.
1	Temp. Hen. VII. and Hen. VIII.	Bills of Complaints, Answers, Notes of Costs of Suits, etc.
2	Charles II. to George II.	Papers relating to Poll, Hearth, and Window Taxes.
3	Temp. Anne, Eliz., and Charles I.	Relating to Sewers, Grants, Leases, Pleadings.
4	Temp. James I. and Charles I.	Briefs and Pleadings at Romney and Dover; List of Jurors; Bills of Complaint, and Answers.
5	Temp. Henry VIII. 1577.	Taxation of Barons of Romney. Suit between London and the Cinque Ports, concerning Customs.
	Temp. Henry VII. Charles I. Charles II.	Taxes on Romney Barons. Brief concerning New Romney. Pleas and Process of Court, etc., relating to Dover, Lydd, Romney.
6	Temp. Elizabeth.	Pleas and Answers. Instructions to Commissioners of Musters. Miscellaneous Papers. Writs from the Lord Warden.
7	James II. to William III. Henry VIII. to Charles II.	Writs and Subpœna. Grants, Leases, and Bonds.
8	3 Elizabeth. Temp. Elizabeth.	Composition with Old Romney. Taxation of the Barons.
9	Various dates. 8-9 Elizabeth.	Pleas, Answers, etc. Portion of a Court Book.
10	1679. Temp. Charles I.	Record of Process of Court. Petition of George, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Warden.
	25 August 1653.	Proceedings of the Court of Chancery of the Cinque Ports.
11	Temp. William and Mary.	File of Pleas; Writs of Capias; Letters of Attorney.

No. of BUNDLE.	DATE.	NATURE OF CONTENTS.
12	Temp. Anne. James I. and Charles I. Charles II.	Repudiation of Transubstantiation. File of Costs of Suit. Records of Process, and Letters concerning Oath of Allegiance and Members of Parliament; Inquisition Post Mortem.
13	William and Mary. Elizabeth to George II.	Similar file. Important Papers. Muster Rolls of the Trained Bands.
14	Temp. Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth.	Certificates of Romney Taxation.
15	Temp. Elizabeth. Henry VI. to Henry VIII.	Papers relating to Subsidies. Grants and Leases.
16	Henry VI. to George III.	Bundle of <i>Proclamations</i> .
17	Henry IV. to William and Mary.	"Feet of Fines." Important.
18	Charles II. to George III.	Parliamentary Election Papers.
18	Temp. Henry VII. Henry VII. to Charles I.	Composition with Old Romney. Grants by the Corporation, and Exemplifications of Suits brought by Q. Elizabeth and Philip and Mary, concerning marshes.
19	Elizabeth to Charles II.	Receipts for Rents of Crown lands.
20	Temp. Elizabeth, etc.	"Common Fines."
21	Various dates.	Wills and Papers cognate.
22	Henry VIII. to James I.	Grants and Leases.
23	Various dates.	Miscellaneous.
24	1611. Various dates from Temp. Eliz.	Copy of the Draft of the New Charter designed by the Town of Lydd. <i>re</i> Lydd, Broomhill, and Orlestone.
25	Elizabeth to 1652.	"Process of Withernam."
26	Elizabeth to George I.	Letters and Papers.
27	Various dates.	Miscellaneous Papers.
28	Richard II. to Henry V.	"Feet of Fines."
28	Temp. Elizabeth.	Two grants.
29	6 James I.	Depositions, and Answer of John Horsmonden, in the Suit of Godfrey v. Horsmonden.
30	Various dates.	Relating to the Brotherhood.
31	Temp. Chas. I. and Commonwealth.	Petitions and Letters to the Brotherhood, Guestling, & Lord Warden.
32	Elizabeth to Charles II.	Deputations for the Guestling.
32	1685.	Surrender of Charter to James II.
33 }	Elizabeth to William III.	Letters and Papers relating to the Brotherhood and Guestling.
34 }		Assembly Book of the Guestling.
35	1621-1629.	Petition for a New Charter.
35	Temp. Charles I.	Instructions respecting the Passage.
35	1608.	Confirmation of liberties, etc.
35	Edward VI.	

ROMAN REMAINS RECENTLY FOUND AT CANTERBURY.

BY GEORGE DOWKER, F.G.S.



A STATUETTE of terra cotta or white clay representing a woman, seated in a wicker chair, nursing twin children, was found (in 1887) by the men who excavated the foundation for Messrs. Hammond's new Bank, in Canterbury, at the north-west corner of St. Margaret's Street. A very similar figure, found in a mortuary urn at St. Dunstan's Roman Cemetery, is now in the Canterbury Museum, No. 79; and another example of a like statuette, but with one child only, is figured in Mr. John Brent's *Canterbury in the Olden Time*, plate vi., a description of which appears on page 41 of his book; in the latter

case the specimen was found in Sun Street, in the year 1867. Similar figures are described, as Roman, in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi., page 48. He observes: "They will remind the numismatist of the coins of the Roman Empress, inscribed, 'Fecunditas,' and 'Fecunditas Augusta.'" The Dame

Abunde of the old mediæval tales was thus anticipated. Mr. Brent's example had an inscription on the back, which he thought was the potter's name. The specimen just found, now in Mr. Wm. Mason's possession, is about seven inches in height; the colour was originally white, but it is much disfigured with black charcoal, probably from the matrix from which it was excavated; it was also cracked, but has now been repaired with plaster of Paris. The statuette is very rudely modelled, the breasts being represented in a conventional way, and the arms are diminutive and ill-formed.

The soil beneath the Old Bank, by its mixture of charcoal, tiles, and *débris* of building material, suggests the idea that a large fire had taken place there. In the soil were found a gold coin of Tiberius Cæsar, and bronze coins of Trajan, Hadrian (1st brass), Vespasian (1st brass), and two with illegible legends; also a spindle wheel and some Samian pottery. The site can be seen on Mr. Pilbrow's Plan of Canterbury (reproduced in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XV., p. 340) at the angle between the numbers 53 and 54. Mr. Scott Robertson, in his Index to Mr. Pilbrow's Plan, states that Mr. Pilbrow found "a wall built entirely of Roman tiles beside Hammond's Bank."*

Between the old Bank and Mr. Poole's adjacent house was found a large vaulted cellar (having steps down to it from the street) 14 feet wide, with walls $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick of Kentish ragstone. It was vaulted with squared chalk, and was 8 feet in height. It extended 30 feet or more back from the road. This vault has the appearance of having been attached to an hotel, and is just opposite a Chaucerian inn which stood at the corner of Mercery Lane.

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, XV., p. 349.

In W. Gostling's *Walk about Canterbury* mention is made of a mile-stone denoting 56 miles from London, situated against the wall of St. Mary Bredman's Church, which is next adjoining to Mr. Poole's premises; the stone was removed (according to a note added to the text in a new edition printed in 1825) in 1790.*

Mr. Pilbrow recorded the finding near this place of a large Roman amphora, 10 feet below the surface, with coins of Carausius in it. Also Roman foundations of buff-coloured Roman tiles, opposite the western angle of St. Mary Bredman's Church.†

An excavation, for a drain or a gas pipe, was lately made within the precincts of the old WHITE-FRIARS, near the centre of the playground of the Middle Class Schools; and at about 4 feet from the surface the workmen came to a tessellated floor, made of red-brick tesserae laid in Roman cement. Only four or five square feet of this floor was exposed. It was covered with dark black earth. Another excavation, a few yards off, shewed fragments of Hypocaust tiles. It is unusual to find Roman remains in Canterbury so near the surface; and this may have been the suspended floor of an Hypocaust.

I brought the matter to the notice of the Dean of Canterbury, Chairman of the School Trustees; and although he and the Trustees did not see their way to excavating further, it is nevertheless to be hoped that this site, being an open space, may be further examined at some future opportunity.

Some time back, Roman pottery was met with in excavating for a new house belonging to Mr. Godden,

* *Gostling's Walk*, 1825, chap. viii., p. 57.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, XV., p. 349.



SCULPTURED HEAD FOUND IN THE EAST FACE OR BACK OF THE REREDOS
OF THE LADY CHAPEL, IN THE CRYPT OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

S. F. BELL, PHOTO-LITHO; S. FURNIVALL, ST. BONAVENTURE, E.C.

between the Chatham and Dover RAILWAY STATION, and the road which skirts the ditch of the city walls.

In 1885, while excavating foundations for the new LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, in High Street, at 15 feet from the surface a *dark silty soil* was met with, and in it were skulls of three oxen, allied to, if not identical with, *Bos longifrons*.

I am informed by Mr. Wilson's foreman, that when a settlement occurred under the wall of the cellar of MR. FREN'D'S HOUSE, nearly opposite Rose Lane, it was found that the *subsoil was a bog* into which you could thrust a pole to a great depth.

SCULPTURED HEAD OF A KNIGHT.

IN the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, early in 1887, was found a well-sculptured head, detached from the stone effigy of a knight. This head had been built into a wall, like a piece of rubble, behind the reredos of the celebrated "Chapel of our Lady in the Undercroft."

Upon the head we see a bascinet, of that early and unusual shape which is shewn upon the monumental brasses of Sir John D'Aubernon, who died in 1327, and Sir John de Creke of Westley Waterless, in Cambridgeshire, of the same period. Much of the delicately sculptured chainmail of the *camail* has been worn away, but traces of it are still visible.

As examples of this early form of bascinet are not common, the sculptured head has been sketched by Miss H. Halhed, and a good photo-lithograph of her drawing appears upon the opposite plate. The sculpture itself is preserved in the Cathedral Library.

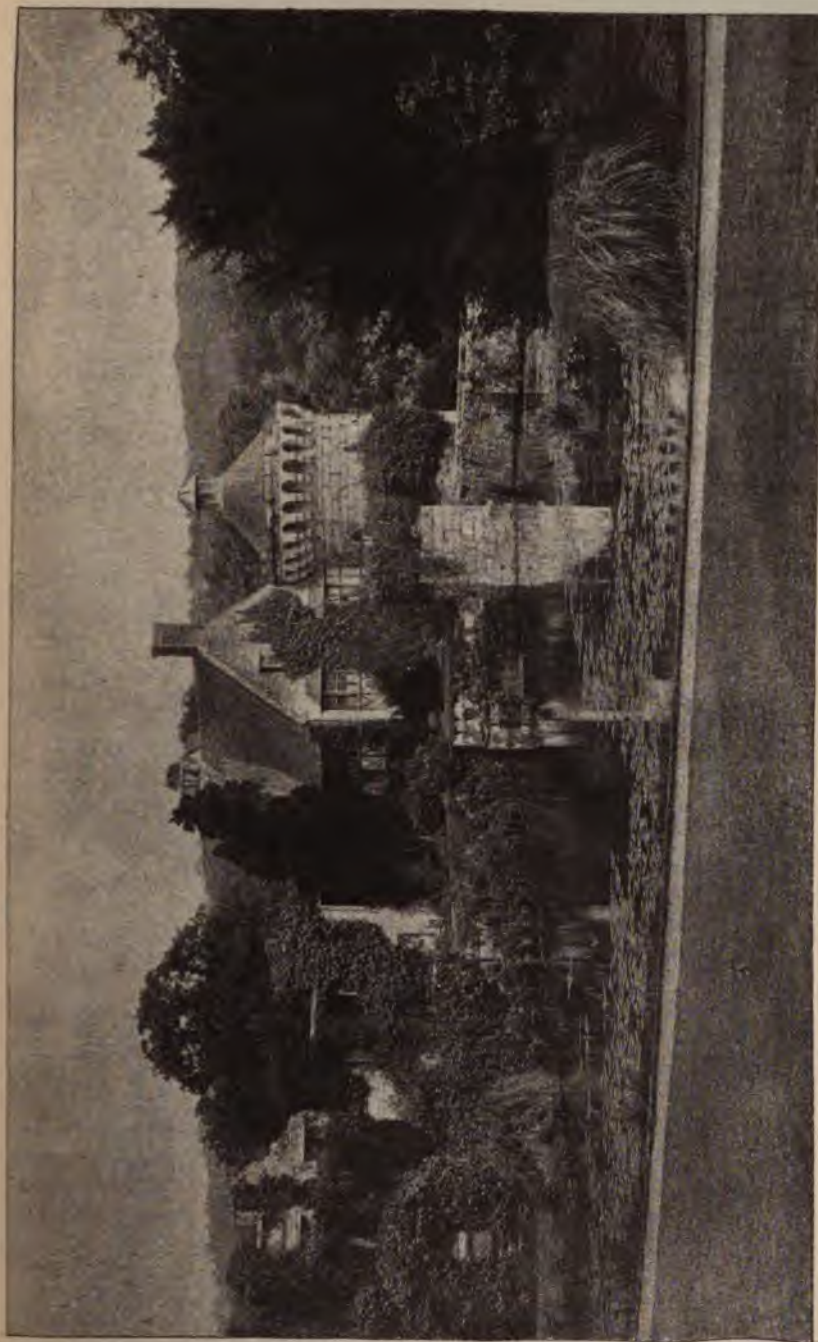
W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

SCOTNEY CASTLE.

BY EDWARD HUSSEY, OF SCOTNEY.

THE ancient Castle of Scotney was one of those small fortified dwellings, which were not uncommon in the maritime counties of Kent and Sussex. They seem to have been erected to resist the sudden attack of lawless and turbulent neighbours, or marauders from the coast, rather than for defence against a siege by more organized enemies. At Scotney, as at Bodiam Castle about twelve miles distant, the moat is only separated by an embankment, a few yards wide, from a river on so much lower a level, that a few men with spades could, in a short space of time, drain all the water from the moat. They would be protected, during the operation, by the high banks of the stream, from any missiles which the defenders of the castle might send forth.

It is situated on the borders of the parish of Lamberhurst, the church of which is in Kent, but much of its land is in Sussex, and it adjoins Goudhurst, in Kent. Tradition states that the site of the castle is partly in Kent and partly in Sussex; the little river Bewl or Beaul (which now divides the counties) having formerly flowed through the site, now occupied by the castle and its surrounding moat. This seems probable from the appearance of the ground; for the stream now runs parallel to the moat, for about 200 yards, and this is almost the only straight portion of its very tortuous course. During some alterations made in 1863, a row of piles was discovered on each side of the western embankment of the moat, where, from the lie of the ground, it looked likely that the river once flowed through, thus rendering necessary such a protection of the bank. Some years ago, when a servant was drowned in the moat, there was grave doubt whether the Sussex or the Kentish coroner should hold the inquest; and early in this century a member of the family, having to prove which county he was born in, found much difficulty in doing so.



THE PHOTO. STUDIO & CO. LONDON.

REMAINS OF SCOTNEY CASTLE.

The origin of the name of Scotney seems to be veiled in some obscurity. Isaac Taylor, in his excellent book *Words and Places* (p. 370), includes it in the names which are derived from the Saxon word "ea" or "ey" = island; and Philipott, in his *History of Kent* (p. 209), mentions "Scotney, which hath borrowed that appellation from its local situation and the overshooting of the water." But Count Gabriel Ogilvy, author of *Les Conquerants d'Angleterre*, in some MS. notes relating to the pedigree of the Barons de Scoteni, who possessed this Castle in the twelfth century, traces the family of Scoteni or Escotigny to "Escotigny, anciennement Escotigny-Humeau, Commune de Grandcourt, près Foucarmont, Seine infre." This baronial family about A.D. 1200 possessed a demesne called Scotney Court, in the parish of Lydde (now the property of All Souls' College), and also lands at Cokerington in Lincolnshire.

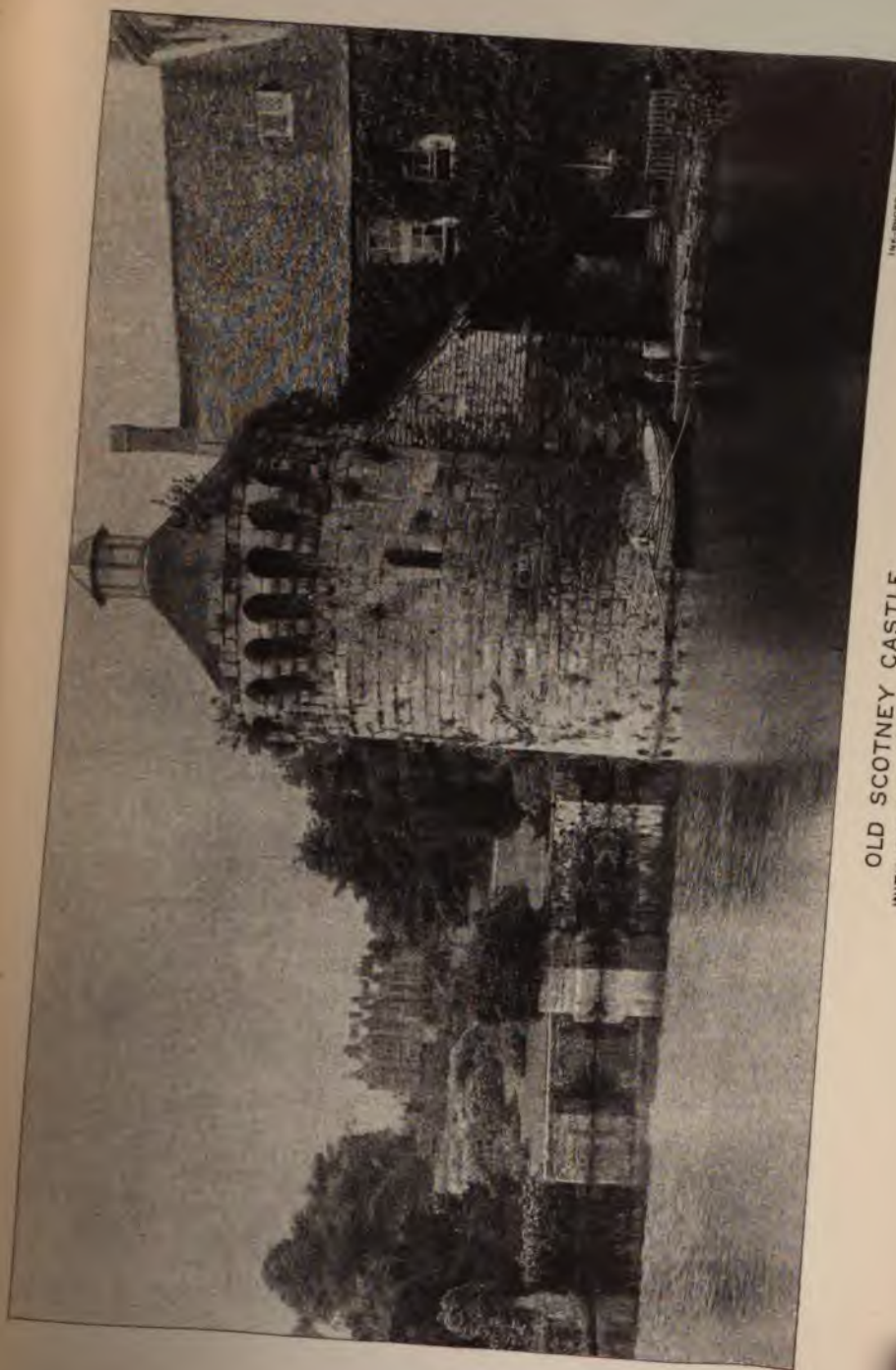
By Charters relating to the Priory of Hastings, it appears that Walter Fitz Lambert, who, at the time of the Domesday Survey, held Crowhurst of the Count of Eu, was ancestor of Walter and Peter de Scotenie, and that the arms of the latter on his seal were, On a bend, within a bordure indented, three billets. Lambert de Scotenie held this Castle during 1168-1195; but in 1259 his successor, Walter de Scoteni, was tried and hanged, at Winchester, for administering poison to Richard, Earl of Gloucester, and William de Clare, his brother, the latter of whom died. Scotney Castle seems, however, to have continued in this family until about the middle of the reign of Edward III., when it passed to the Ashburnhams of Ashburnham in Sussex. Roger Ashburnham, a Conservator of the Peace, resided here in 1 Richard II., and castellated the mansion; but his successor, in the beginning of the reign of Henry V., alienated it to Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, who occasionally lived here, and who dated hence one of his mandates in 1418. In that year, however, the Archbishop settled this property on his niece Florence (daughter of his youngest brother William, and widow of Sir William Peche, of Lullingstone), on her marriage with John Darell, Esq., of Cale Hill in Little Chart, Kent, second son of William Darell, Esq., of Sesay, co. York. It continued for many years in this family; and Thomas Darell had his lands disgavelled in 2 and 3 Edward VI.

In a book, edited by John Morris, Priest of the Society of Jesus, in 1872, entitled *The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers related by themselves*, there is an interesting account, gathered from contemporary papers in the *Archives de l'Etat*, at Brussels and at

Stonyhurst College, of the escape of Father Richard Blount, Vice-Prefect, and afterwards First Provincial of the Jesuits in England, from Scotney Castle, where for eight years he secretly resided, and perhaps a summary of these documents, which throw some light on the state of the castle in those days, may be worth recording. It appears by these extracts that there were then many buildings of which no traces now remain, and there is indeed a vague tradition that the father or grandfather of a very old tenant on the estate, who died several years ago, remembered the time when the men-servants slept in a chamber over the gateway, and that the drawbridge was raised every night. The late house is said, but we know not on what authority, to have been built from a design by Inigo Jones. The plan was that of a large mansion, extending from the south to the north bank of the moat, but only the centre and one wing were erected; and it is said that the stones of those parts of the old castle which were taken down were employed in building the Court Lodge at Lamberhurst, now the property of Mr. Morland. The only parts of the old castle left were one machicolated tower, the doorway of another, the lower part of the entrance gateway, and some fragments of the old walls. These extracts also bear remarkable testimony to the state of the roads in this district, an evil which, from the difficulty of procuring hard material to mend them with, still existed in some places in the memory of old men yet living. Mr. Collins of Lamberhurst, mentioned in Mr. Darell's paper, may perhaps have been ancestor of Samuel Collins, a Roman Catholic stone-mason, who died there in 1830, aged 78, and was reputed to have been the last person baptized in the private chapel of Scotney Castle.

This property remained for many years in the possession of the Darells; but it appears that this branch of the family, like many others, fell somewhat into decadence. A rather singular story is related respecting the funeral of one of its members, possibly that of Arthur, *last** son of William and Elizabeth Darell, whose burial is recorded on December 12, 1720. It is said that when the mourners were assembled around the grave, a tall figure, muffled in a black cloak, whom no one recognized, was observed among them; and as the coffin was being lowered into the grave, he tapped his neighbour on the shoulder, and said, "That is me they think they are burying." He soon afterwards disappeared,

* The word "*last*" is evidently an addition to the original entry of burial.



OLD SCOTNEY CASTLE
WITH THE NEW HOUSE

1896-1900. SPENCER & CO. LONDON.

and no clue was ever found to the occurrence, but many years afterwards, John Bailey, who was sexton in the parish from about 1816 to 1867, having occasion to prepare a grave in the south-east aisle of the church which belongs to Scotney, came upon a very solid and heavy oak coffin, studded with large iron nails, and from curiosity, which its peculiar make excited, he raised the lid, which was partially decayed, and to his astonishment found no remains of a skeleton, but only heavy stones apparently put in to give it weight. This account, which is remembered by the present Vicar, Mr. Hawkins, and probably by others, gives some confirmation to the foregoing story, which otherwise might have been treated as one of the many similar myths that tradition records, one of which is that a secret passage once existed from Scotney to Bayham, and that a dog being put in at one end came out at the end of a week at the other much exhausted, and with the hair rubbed off his back. It is almost needless to say that no foundation for this tale was ever discovered.

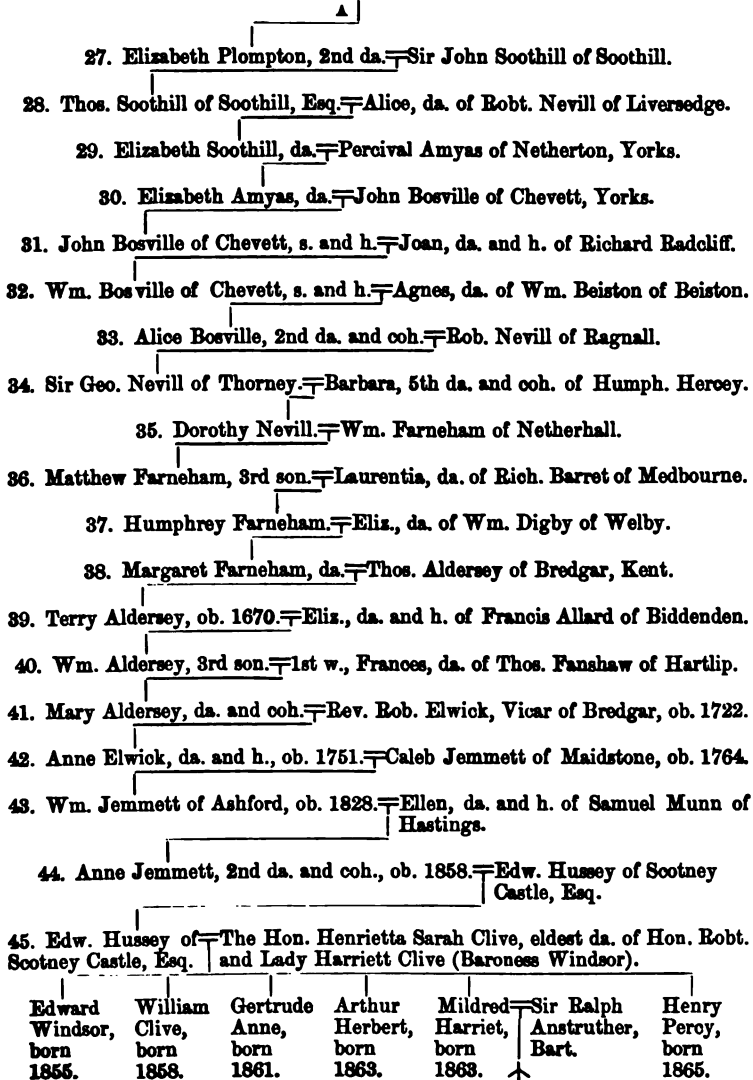
In 1774 John Darell conveyed the house and part of the estate to one John Richards of Robertsbridge, who has been variously described as a dancing master, a quack doctor, and a mountebank! But whoever he was, he, in 1778 and the following years, resold it to Edward Hussey,* the grandfather of its present owner, who, a

* Mr. Edward Hussey's brothers were clergymen; one, the Rev. John Hussey, died in India; the other brother, the Rev. William Hussey (born 1752), was Rector of Sandhurst from 1781 to 1831; he married Charlotte, daughter of William Twopeny, Esq., of Rochester, sister of William Twopeny of Woodstock in Tunstall, and aunt of the late Edward Twopeny, who died in 1887, aged 92. Mr. Hussey had five sisters, Mrs. Streatfeild, Mrs. T. Rutton, Mrs. Jno. Austen, etc.

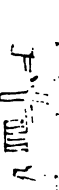
The present owner of Scotney Castle is forty-fifth in direct descent from Charlemagne. We append the last twenty-six descents.

20. Edward III., King of England. = Philippa, 3 da. of Wm., Count of Hainault.
21. Lionel, 3rd s., Duke of Clarence, ob. 1368. = 1st w., Eliz., da. and h. of Wm. de Burgh, Earl of Ulster.
22. Philippa Plantagenet, da. and h. = Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, ob. 1381.
23. Elizabeth Mortimer. = Henry Percy (Hotspur), s. of 1st Earl of Northumberland.
24. Elizabeth Percy, ob. 1447. = John, 7th Baron Clifford, ob. 1423.
25. Thos., 8th Baron Clifford, ob. 1454. = Joan, da. of Thos., Baron Dacre of Gillesland.
26. Elizabeth de Clifford, 4th da. = 2nd h., Wm. Plompton of Plompton.

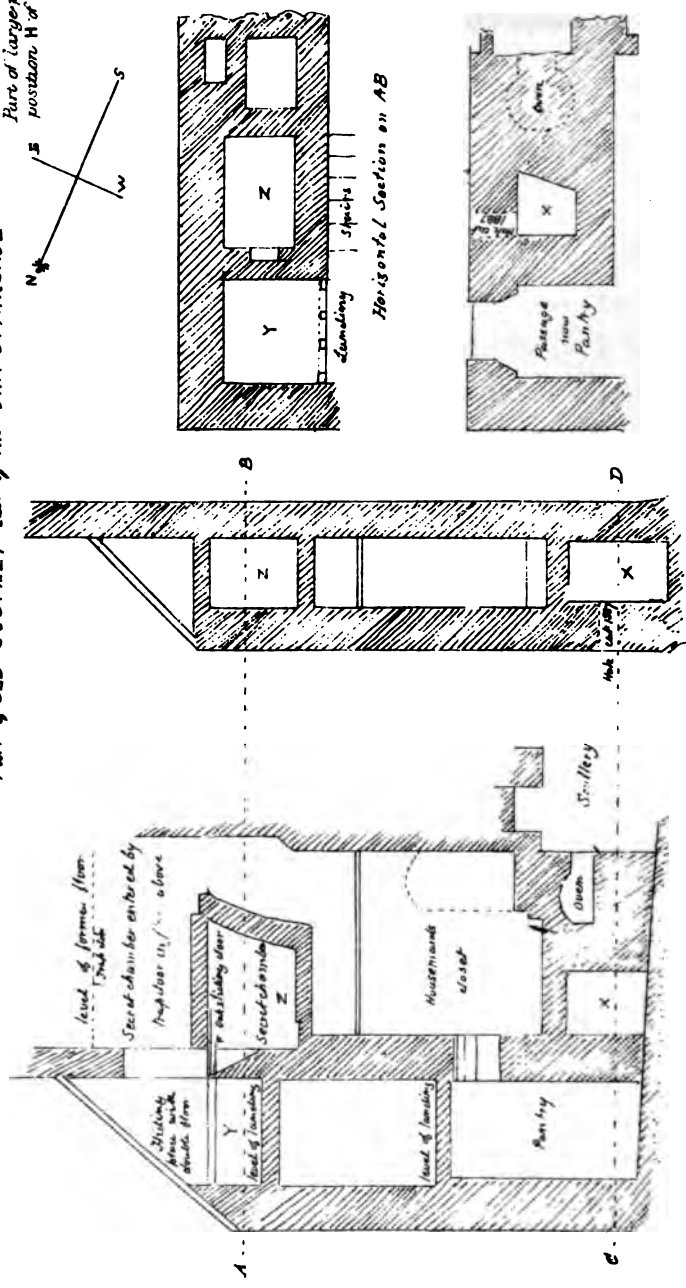
few years later, bought the remainder of the property from the Darells. Mr. Hussey already possessed, by inheritance, a small property in Goudhurst, Kent, adjoining the northern end of the Scotney Estate, and also another in Ticehurst, Sussex, more than two miles off, adjoining the southern extremity of Scotney, both of which were by this purchase included in a ring fence.



Part of large plan to show position of secret chamber.



Part of OLD SCOTNEY East of the OAK STAIRCASE



SECTIONS SHEWING THE POSITION OF SECRET CHAMBERS IN OLD SCOTNEY CASTLE.

In 1837 a new house was erected on higher ground according to the plans of Mr. Anthony Salvin, the able restorer of Alnwick Castle, Brancepeth, and many other ancient buildings, and a great part of the Jacobean portion of the old mansion was taken down. Some curious discoveries then came to light.* A secret passage was found, in the thickness of one of the internal walls, divided into two parts by a strong oak door with iron bolts. In 1887, in making some alterations, in that part of the old house which remains habitable, a secret small room, entered by a sliding panel, was discovered under the stairs, which probably formed the hiding-place of Father Blount and his companion in their first concealment. When the moat was emptied in 1837, a portion of chain-armour found near the gateway was evidently a relic of some early assailant of the castle; numerous wine bottles of peculiar shape, likewise found then in the moat, were said to be German Hock bottles, and one had a seal on the glass with the crest and coronet of a Duke of Beaufort, surrounded by the garter. These bottles, by the oxydation of the lead contained in the glass, or other causes, are covered by a film of various colours, similar to, but more brilliant than the specimens of Roman glass so common in museums. It may also be noted that pieces of the iron work used in the old building, on being tested by the village blacksmith, were found to be considerably tougher and stronger than ordinary iron, being probably smelted with wood at the neighbouring furnaces, possibly at the Gloucester Furnace in Lamberhurst, where the iron railing for St. Paul's Cathedral was afterwards cast.

Lamberhurst Church is within the county of Kent; and in its south chancel or chapel, which appertains to the owners of Scotney Castle, there is an archway on the north side, adjoining the altar, the base of which is about two feet below the present pavement. This probably is a remnant of the building mentioned in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. ii., p. 144, where it is related that King Edward I., on Sunday, June 21, 1299, in his journey through this district, "made an oblation of 7^s in his chapel at Lamberhurst for the good news he had heard from France." He also went from Goudhurst to Lamberhurst on Tuesday, June 29, 1305.

* Beneath the floor of a hiding-place, which was entered by a trap door, in the oak floor of the upper gallery, the situation of which is shewn in the accompanying plate, were found a printed proclamation "by the Lord Protector" (Oliver Cromwell), "Declaring his Highness pleasure and command for putting in execution the Laws Statutes and Ordinances made against Jesuits and Priests, and for the speedy conviction of Popish Recusants," and some other papers of little interest.

EXTRACTS from the account of FATHER BLOUNT's escape from
 Scotney Castle, in *The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers*, by
 JOHN MORRIS, Priest of the Society of Jesus. 1872.

In the year 1598, or in that next before it, Mr. Darell's house in Sussex (Scotney Castle) was twice searched, Father Blount at each time being in the house; the first time by two Justices of the Peace with a Pursuivant, and such as they brought with them to watch and beset the house; who, at their first coming, sent Mr. Darell to London, prisoner, his wife to one of the Justices' houses, and most of the servants to the county gaol; suffering one maid to stay with the little children, and the searchers having the house.

During the space of a week Father Blount was in a secret place under the stair, having one man with him with very small provision; and when it seemed they could subsist no longer, Father Blount sent out his man who offered himself to the searchers, feigning that he came out of another hole which he shewed them, and was carried away for a priest, and the other escaped.

About one year after, one Henberry, a fallen Catholic, formerly a servant at Scotney, plotted to betray the house, and Sir George Rivers and two other Justices of the Peace, with Pursuivants and their retinue, beset the house in the dead of the night, about Christmas, and seized a maid-servant the next morning before day, going out on some special business. They commanded her to carry them to her master's chamber, and to light them a candle, but she discreetly told them she would not light a candle, framing some excuse, and instead she stood at the bottom of the stairs calling aloud, "Mistress, here is Sir George Rivers and two Justices (naming them) come to speak with you." Whereupon they knew that the house was both beset and taken, so that with all convenient speed they gave him notice, who incontinently, with his man Bray, with all possible speed they could, made haste to the place of refuge; and Father Blount, who had been awakened by the noise, putting on nothing but his breeches, got with his man into the secret place, digged in a thick stone wall, carrying with him some church stuff and books, some of which things were afterwards a hindrance to his saving himself by swimming.

The gentleman of the house [Mr. Darell] was carried to London and committed close prisoner to Newgate. Being possessed of the house, they go searching generally over all the house, but most punctually. They performed that task in the night twice, with candles, having for that purpose both bricklayers and carpenters always at hand.

At that time Mrs. Darell was shut up in one room over the gate with her children, and the searchers had possession and liberty of the whole house for the space of ten days; Father Blount and the man having no other sustenance but a little bottle of wine and a little loaf of bread, and no other clothes but their breeches and a priest's cassock. During this time they searched and found nothing.

About the end of this time Mrs. Darell found means to go sometimes out of her chamber, and at the last got to the door of the place, where finding the end of a girdle used at mass to be shut out, hanging on the outside of the door of the hiding place (strange Providence!) she cut it off, but yet not so close but that some remained which she thought might betray them, whereupon she called to them within, "Pull in the string," which presently they did. Those, that it seems, watched her, came presently to her, and asked her to whom she spake, and of what string. She answered that the door by which she meant to pass being shut, she heard somebody in the next room and called to them to open the door, which was done by pulling the string of the latch. This answer not satisfying them, they fell to search about the place, which was a little court with stone buildings about it, beating with a beetle upon the stones, and many times upon the door of the place, which was a stone in show not differing from the rest; but one, a bricklayer, marked the stones exactly, and fastening his eyes on a broad stone, perceived it not placed as the others, according to the mason's art and rules, and presently says, "This stone was never put in when this wall was

built," which said, he sounds it with his hammer, and perceiving it hollow, says, "Here is the place," whereupon all shouted, and after many great blows, the hinges of the door began to yield, at which they within set their backs to the door to support it against the blows what they could, but it was so much moved as that they saw the candle light of the searchers, and could hear all they said.

It grew late in the evening, and it rained extremely fast, and the gutters poured down upon the searchers; and one of the company, Mr. Collins of Lamberhurst, a great enemy to that house, swore a great oath that they would have the priest to-morrow; whereupon they left the place, and not so much as left a guard to guard it, which is to be wondered at; and making a good fire in the hall, they sat there drying themselves and drinking. And soon after the Justices went to bed, and most of the rest sat by the fire, drinking, and for joy drunk deep.

When the coast was clear thereabouts, Mr. Blount told his man that they must now change their resolutions, that is, they must now venture to escape, if it be possible, "for if we stay here till to-morrow, we shall infallibly be taken, and then the gentleman will be undone." Father Blount (who without this act of God's Providence, which seemed accidental, by all likelihood had died in the place, as resolving so rather than to put himself into the hands of the searchers which had overthrown the house), taking the opportunity of the stormy and dark night, first sent out his man and soon followed himself.

Coming to the court they perceived two men walking and talking, and taking opportunity when they turned, passed along by the house side, and so to the moat wall, where Bray stooped and told his master to tread upon his back, that so he might reach the top of the wall, which done, he helped his man also up. Barefoot they got over two walls about ten feet high, and so to a broken tower about sixteen feet above the water of the moat which was there about eighty feet broad, and so deep as could not be waded. From thence the Father leaped into moat, by his courage outleaping certain piles which stood near the tower, and were covered with water and not known to him. He intended that his man should have leaped down after him, and so he would have carried him over, but finding himself weak, he swam over, and being on the other side said to his man on the tower [Father Blount told a friend afterwards that the moat was covered with a thin ice*], "I am so weak as if I should come back to fetch you, we should both be drowned."

His man's escape, they say, was after this manner. He, not having the art of swimming, durst not venture by water, but boldly came into the hall, where he found a great company lying asleep, and loudly cries, "Thieves, thieves in the stable! Drunken rogues, do you lie here and suffer my master Sir George Rivers' horses to be stolen?" At which they roused up, all of them crying, "Thieves, thieves in the stable," and running and crying, the two men in the court opened the gate and let them out, and Bray with them. They ran to the stable and he to the window. When they found no alterations about the stable, they asked one another what was he that called them up, and where he was. One answered he saw one man in a strange habit go to such a place, and heard him plunge into the moat, after which answer they all concluded it was the priest, and undoubtedly he was drowned in the moat. Whereupon they began to drag the moat to find the drowned priest, and so long they continued in this conceit, that Bray had time to rejoin the Father who had lost his way, and was come back to the house, and they together went to a certain house where a Catholic servant of Mr. Darell did dwell, about half a mile from the house, and there they got some of the husbandman's clothes, and each of them a pair of his hard shoes, the Father's feet being full of thorns in getting over many thorny hedges, and wounded with getting over the walls.

Thus they went fourteen miles that night in dirty ways, sometimes up to

* This was apparently inserted by Father John Darell, Rector of St. Omers, in 1757, the narrative being written by William Darell, grandson of Thomas Darell, who was the owner of Scotney in 1598.

the knees, for by reason of the darkness they kept the highway. [It is said, as from himself, that in the morning, meeting a maid with a pail of milk, he begged a draught, and she answered that he should first wash his dirty face.*] And not late in the morning they got to the house of a Catholic gentleman, where the Father lay sick three weeks, having the best care that the place could afford him. But his legs and his feet being inflamed, and growing very ill, he was removed to London, where Dr. Foster being his chirurgion, he hardly escaped death, and ever after he had aches in his thighs from the cold taken in the stone wall.

The next morning, having found the place which the Father had shut after him, they went and got a bloodhound, which (as one of the Culpepers is said to have affirmed) could by no means be brought to follow the scent.

I thought it not amiss to mention an accident that happened at this time to a Protestant plough-boy belonging to the house, which accident by God's Providence was in cause the gentleman saved his land. This boy being frightened that morning they entered the house, ran into the barn, and hid himself in the straw, and there remained without meat or drink all that four or five days. But being extremely hungry, he came creeping out to see if he could get any meat. Just at that time they were dragging the moat for the priest, and being espied, they cried, "The priest, the priest," and then pursued him to the barn again, where he lay close until they pricked him out with prongs. This story the gentleman had notice of, and when he was called before the Council table, and it was laid to his charge how he harboured a priest which escaped, he made his case so good by telling their Lordships the priest escaped was no other than a frightened plough-boy, and so told them the story (the Pursuivants not denying it) of the boy. They presently without any more ado acquitted him.

The strange death of Henberry, the servant who betrayed his former master, was holden of all (and yet fresh in memory at Lamberhurst within which parish Scotney stands), a just punishment for his perfidious villany. God visited this Henberry with a strange loathsome disease, and so loathsome it was that they made means he might be removed to London to a hospital, but they of the hospital, not being able to endure the loathsomeness, sent him back to Lamberhurst, where he lay awhile, but so that no man was able to come near him, and in the end died, his limbs rotting and falling from him, whose death was, by the estimation of all, a just judgment of God.

PEDIGREE OF DARELL OF SCOTNEY.

Corrected by W. A. S. R., from Berry's 'Kentish Genealogies,' p. 102; 'Sussex,' p. 165; and the Monumental Inscriptions in Little Chart Church.

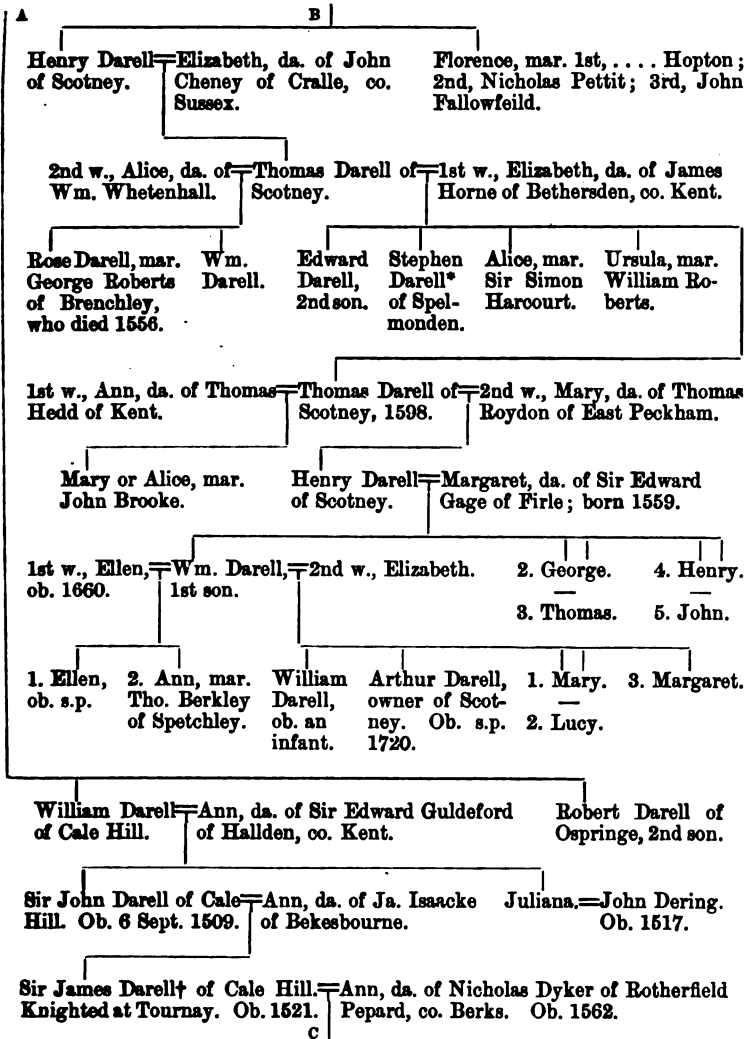
Johanna, da. and h. of Valentine Barrett of Perry-court, Preston, Faversham. 1st wife.	John Darell of Cale Hill, co. Kent, 2nd son of Wm. Darell of Sesay, co. York. Bur. at Little Chart, co. Kent. Inscription bears date 1438.	Florence, da. of Wm. Chicheley of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton, widow of Sir Wm. Peché, Kt. Bur. at Little Chart. 2nd wife. Mar. in 1418.
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Thomas Darell of Scotney, 3rd son.	Thomazin, da. of Sir Thomas Gresley of co. Stafford, Kt.
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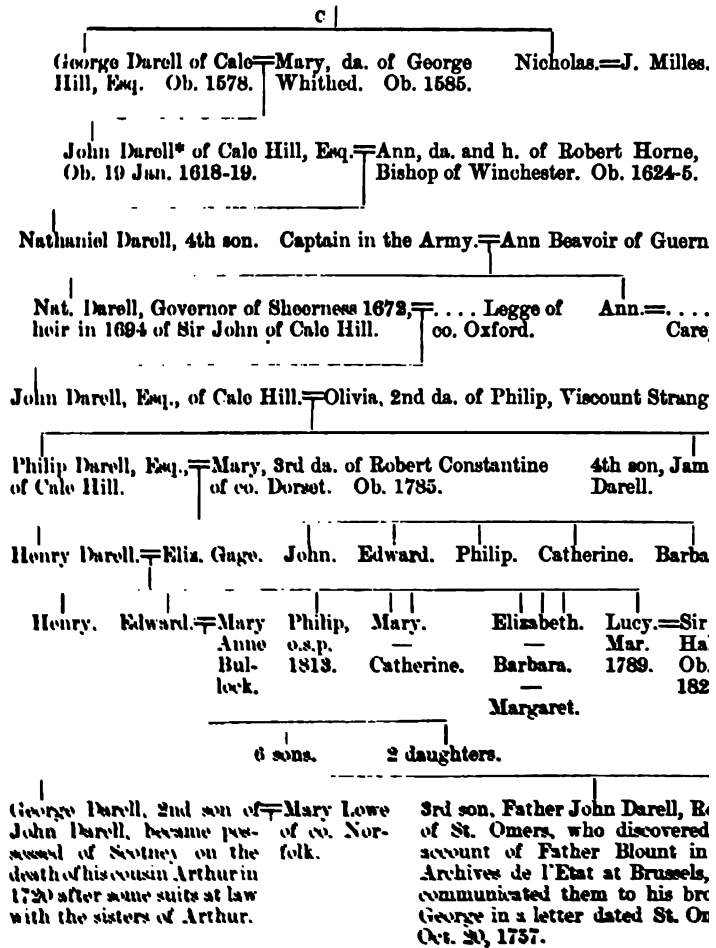
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ably inserted by Father John Darell.



† Sir James Darell's second son, Nicholas, who died in 1564, married Joane Miles, heiress, of West Shelve in Lenham. Their son Anthony Darell's heiress, Ann Darell, married William Wilkinson, who died in 1618.



John Darell of Scotney, who sold the estate 1774-1779.

* John Darell by his wife Ann Horne had ten other sons:—George, Sir R. (ob. 1643-4, æt. 76); John (ob. 1646, æt. 73); James; Nicholas, LL.D.; Robert Edward; Henry; George; and Richard. Sir Robert Darell married, 1st, Pertoun; and 2nd, Jane Tollervey. His eldest son, Sir John, married, 1st, daughter of Sir Edward Dering; and 2nd, Bridget Denne; he was an only child, named after her mother, Elizabeth, who married John Darell (son of Edward, ob. 1665, who was the second son of Sir John Darell) for many years a member of the Council of the University of Oxford. Sir John Darell died in 1694. Sir Robert Darell's sisters were: Mary=John Tucker; and Sarah=Justice of the Peace for the County of Kent Sir Francis Clarke of Ulcombe.



RAINHAM CHURCH, KENT.

RAINHAM CHURCH.*

BY THE REV A. J. PEARMAN, M.A.

(FORMERLY VICAR OF RAINHAM).

AT the suggestion of our Secretary, whose labours I hope so far to lighten, I have put together a few notes which, however incomplete in themselves, may serve to indicate the objects of interest to be found in this Church.

In point of symmetry Rainham Church is certainly deficient. As Sir Stephen Glynne remarked, "the interior has rather an irregular appearance, and the junction of the nave and chancel is awkward, being without an arch." Symmetry seems to require an arcade upon the south side of the nave; where its width is much greater than that of the chancel. But though lacking the beauty arising from just proportion, the Church, when viewed from the space beneath the tower, has a grave and reverend air well beseeeming the House of God, and contains much that is worthy of notice.

In its general aspect this Church is of a type with which we are familiar in Kent. It consists of a nave and chancel; with a very wide north aisle and chapel, north and south porches, and a tower at the western extremity of the nave. At the beginning of 1865 the whole building was in a very unsatisfactory condition. The interior was filled with old pews of all shapes and sizes, the windows were decayed and mutilated, and the flint and stone work was much defaced. In that year, by the exertions of the Rev. G. Cole, Curate-in-charge, and the Churchwardens, Messrs. Walter and Mansfield, it was re-seated throughout and re-paved, at a cost of about £600. In 1867, the year after my appointment to the Vicarage, the work of renovation

* A Paper (with some additions) prepared for the visit of the Kent Archaeological Society to Rainham, 22nd July 1886.

was carried on by throwing open the tower arch; and in 1869-70-71 further progress was made by renewing the windows and bringing the edifice into substantially the state in which you now see it. This involved an expenditure of some £1500. Since then, seats for the choir have been placed in the chancel, and other improvements effected, by the present Vicar, the Rev. C. Cobb.

Dugdale tells us that Robert de Crevequer, the founder of Leeds Abbey, about the year 1137 gave the Canons there in free and perpetual alms all the churches of his estates, with the advowsons of them, and among the number that of Renham, with eighteen acres of land in the parish, which gift was made in the presence of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and John, Bishop of Rochester. We know nothing of the Church of that date, as the oldest portion of the existing edifice is Early English of the thirteenth century. In this style you will notice the three *sedilia* with trefoiled heads, beneath triangular canopies; the trefoiled piscina; and an elegant mural arcade on the south side of the chancel. Each arch of this arcade has slender shafts, set on a stone bench against the wall, and encloses a window. Of these windows the eastern is now "Decorated," the second "Early English," the third "Decorated," and the western "Perpendicular"—all reproductions of what we found; but the four were originally lancets, and distinct traces of one of them were discovered in the wall when the Church was restored, and may still be seen on the exterior. This kind of arcading was in frequent use in the thirteenth century for the adornment of chancels, and examples of it may be remarked in the neighbouring churches of Upchurch, Hartlip, and Sittingbourne, as well as here and at my own church of Merstham. You will also observe a lancet in the wall of the north aisle. Some of the windows in the body of the Church are "Decorated," one or two being very elegant, others are "Perpendicular." Most of them are new (the mullions and tracery of the originals having perished and been replaced by wooden uprights), but it is believed that they are faithful copies of the old. The building has evidently undergone considerable changes. One would suppose that the original



RAINHAM CHURCH—SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL.

nave had been taken down and rebuilt on a larger scale, with an extension to the southward, at which time the chancel arch was removed. It also seems likely that when the tower was built the Church was lengthened by a bay to the westward, or that the last arch was taken down, since the "Decorated" pillars of the rest of the nave here give place to one "Perpendicular."* The arcade has in its western part five pointed arches with octagonal piers, having capitals, the western respond being semicircular; then follows a very wide wall pier, having a large octagonal pillar attached to it. The chancel arcade is, as you see, more irregular than that of the nave; the eastern arch is very rude and without mouldings, the adjacent pier being quite plain, and having attached on the east a circular shaft; the second column is circular, with moulded capital. The central arch of this arcade is much smaller than the other two. The north chapel, generally called the Tufton chancel, is "Perpendicular." The bulkhead of the wall separating it from the aisle was removed when the Church was restored. There is a good arch, which has been thought by some not to be in its original position, leading from the chapel to the aisle. The two-light window is old, the other three are modern. You will not fail to remark the wooden step to the platform on which the northern Altar stood, nor the coped monument in the floor, with its cross flory, found under the Bloor-place pew. That pew formerly ran round the southern pier, and was partly in the chapel and partly in the aisle.

The crypt beneath this chapel is the burial-place of the Tufton family. The bodies of Sir John Tufton and his wife Olympia (daughter and heiress of Christopher Bloor), and of his second wife, the mother of his heir, were removed hither from Hothfield on account of the greater dryness of the vault, and their descendants continued to be buried here until the death of the late Sir Richard Tufton, Lord Hothfield's father, who lies in France, where he usually lived, and where he ended his days. On the outside, under

* Some of the pillars are of chalk and rest on the ground without any "foundation." At least this is what I was told by those who had seen them when the old pewing was removed.

the east window, is an aperture through which the coffins can be seen.

Robert Pocock, in his *History of the Tufton Family*, published at Gravesend in 1800, says, "The eastern vault at Rainham is 16 feet broad by $17\frac{1}{2}$ long, supported by two short octagonal pillars and neatly plastered. Within it are twenty-seven coffins, including three of children; of these one is in the shape of the human figure, the lead being fitted to the head, shoulders, and feet—likely of Olympia Bloor; there is another of a shrine or pented fashion, according to the early mode, when the coffin was shaped like a building, the Scripture declaring the grave to be 'the house of all living.' In the western vault, which is more recent, and receives those who arrive last to the place of general repose, are seven coffins in the first row and nine in the second. This vault is about 14 feet broad by $17\frac{1}{2}$ long. Having visited the mausoleum in 1790, and again in 1799, I could not but observe the great difference which had taken place in that interval. Many coffins are now without memorials, and the whole sinking fast to decay, and in a few years it will be as difficult to distinguish those lately placed there as the more ancient among them." The vaults are believed to have been constructed by Christopher Bloor, who possibly built the chapel above them, and is believed to lie in the easternmost.

The north porch is entirely new. The former one was of brick, built in the last century, and quite out of harmony with the building to which it had been attached. When it was taken down it was found that part of a stone coffin had been used in its erection, and several graves were found beneath it. Its removal not only brought the fine "Decorated" arch opening into the interior into prominence, but so wonderfully improved—I had almost said as by the external appearance of the Church, that many of the changes were most unwilling to see another architect, however, had so strong an opinion of the uses in which he had been concerned, that he went on to attempt to do without a porch, but was, as here, on the north, that the

Restoration Committee felt they had no choice in the matter. The massive lock, with its ponderous key, and the wicket in the door are among the "curiosities" of the Church. An idea has been broached that the "wicket" and the "irons" let into the stonework of the former single-light windows of the north chapel were intended for defence, and testified to the exposed situation of the Church.

The south porch has of late been converted into a vestry. You will observe the deeply cut mouldings of the arch on the southern side.

The roof of the Church is plain, with tie-beams and king-posts, except a small portion, which will be mentioned hereafter.

TOWER.

The tower is Perpendicular, of a type well known in Kent, built chiefly of Kentish ragstone, with flints intermixed. It is of three stages, divided by string courses, the central stage being the highest. There are battlements, corner buttresses, and an octagonal stair turret rising high at the north-east. The west window is of three lights; those of the belfry are square-headed and labelled. This tower, no doubt, was formerly a beacon connected with a line of other churches from the coast to London. It attracted the notice of Mons. Jouvin de Rochfort, the Treasurer of France, who visited England in 1670. He says, "We passed through Greenstreet, Sittingbourne, Newington, and Rainham, which has a fine tower to its church,"—an opinion endorsed by all who pass it, either by the turnpike road or by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Hasted tells us that "20 Oct. 1791 the steeple of this church was greatly damaged by a storm of thunder, the lightning of which split the wall of it for several feet in length." The Rev. Francis Haslewood, son of a former Curate of this parish, informs me that 'The Tempest,' a religious and moral essay published at Cranbrook in 1791, contains (p. 121) an allusion to the fact that Rainham Church was greatly damaged by lightning the same day that Speldhurst Church was demolished. On 9th May 1872, being Ascension Day, a very heavy storm, which I shall never forget, came on between three and four

in the afternoon, and when the bell-ringer went to chime about seven for evening service, he discovered that the vane had been struck by lightning, and had fired the beam in which it was fixed. By the help of neighbours the flames were extinguished, and all was left in apparent safety about nine. At a little after five, however, the next morning, smoke was seen issuing from the belfry, and on the alarm being given it was found that the wood-work was burning. In another half-hour the flames would have gained the mastery, and caused a serious amount of destruction. A bell-wire descending from the belfry into the Church bore marks of the electric fluid, which displaced a small piece of plaster at its lower extremity.

The tower contains, besides a clock, a peal of six bells, of which I will mention the dates, weights, and founders.

	Ts. cwt. qrs.
1. Treble bell of six. Charles II. coins. Christopher Hodson made me 1685. John Taylor, Tho ^s Osborne, Donors ..	0 9 3
2. Robertus Mot me 1601	0 12 0
3. Robertus Mot me Fecit 1601	0 14 0
4. Josephus Hatch me Fecit 1618	0 18 0
5. Wm. Tuck and Luke Miles, Churchwardens. Pack and Chapman of London. Fecit 1773	0 18 0
6. Tenor bell of six. Robert Mot made me, 1582. 40 inches diameter, 3½ inches thick	1 4 3
Total weight	<u>4 16 2</u>

The font is modern. It was erected while the Rev. F. F. Haslewood was Curate-in-charge, and has an octagonal bowl with decorated tracery.

ROOF AND PAINTING.

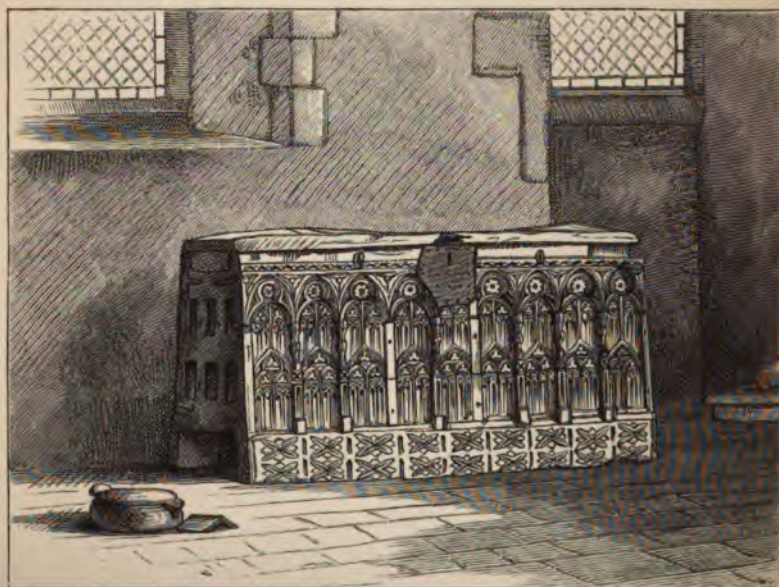
On the north side of the Tufton Chapel are the remains of the rood staircase. Externally you see the projection which contains it and the slits by which it was lighted. The ~~it must~~ have been carried across the whole width of the ~~and nave.~~

~~since it~~ occupied in the nave the roof is ~~had.~~ This boarding was much dilapidated ~~was~~ restored, but by means of spreading



RAINHAM CHURCH.

Badge of Edward IV., painted on panels of roof over the east end
of the Nave.



RAINHAM CHURCH—ANCIENT CHEST.

canvas over the back it was repaired and preserved. The painting in each compartment represents a "rose en soleil," the badge of King Edward IV. Its choice as a subject was perhaps due to the desire to compliment the reigning sovereign, but I am disposed to hazard the conjecture that we have here a reminiscence of the connection between a Rainham landholder and the Royal house, since Sir Thomas St. Leger, who married the King's sister, was the son of Margarey Donet, the heiress of Sileham.

This Sir Thomas was attainted, and executed in 1483 at Exeter, for joining in the unsuccessful rebellion of Henry, Duke of Buckingham, against Richard III. As his wife's former husband died in 1473, the date of the painting, if I am right in my conjecture as to its origin, would be fixed to some period between those years.

CHEST.

One of the most interesting objects in the Church is the beautiful parochial chest now standing in the Tufton Chapel. Like that at Faversham, and that known to us by engravings, and said to have existed at Wittersham*—but of which the oldest inhabitant never heard so much as a rumour—it is ornamented on the front with elaborate carving of window-like tracery, and bears marks, as you will notice, of the red ochre which it was customary to employ on wood-work. We may assign to it the approximate date of 1330, and think of it as having been in use some 550 years—since the day when Edward III. was a young man but lately seated on the

* The Wittersham Chest is a mystery. Dr. Haslewood has favoured me with an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Julius Deedes, the widow of a former Rector of Wittersham, which is worth preserving. She says: "Some time after his prospectus came out, Mr. Streatfeild spent a week with us. He had hardly arrived when he said, 'I must go over to the Church to see that lovely chest in your church, which Mr. Hussey, of Scotney, sent me the drawing of, and which is in my prospectus.' So off he posted, though we told him there was no such thing there, and was immensely disgusted to find that it was not there now, nor was any one aware that it ever had been," Mrs. Deedes adds that "Mr. Streatfeild could never find out" that the chest had any existence at all save in the drawing and prospectus! It was reproduced in the proposal for a new History of Kent issued by the late Mr. T. Godfrey Faussett.

throne—before the Black Prince won his spurs at Crecy—before the Wars of the Roses, the Reformation or the Armada. Placed on it for your inspection, is a volume of parochial records of the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and the fine Bible used in Rainham Church from 1726 to 1873, or 147 years.

SCREEN.

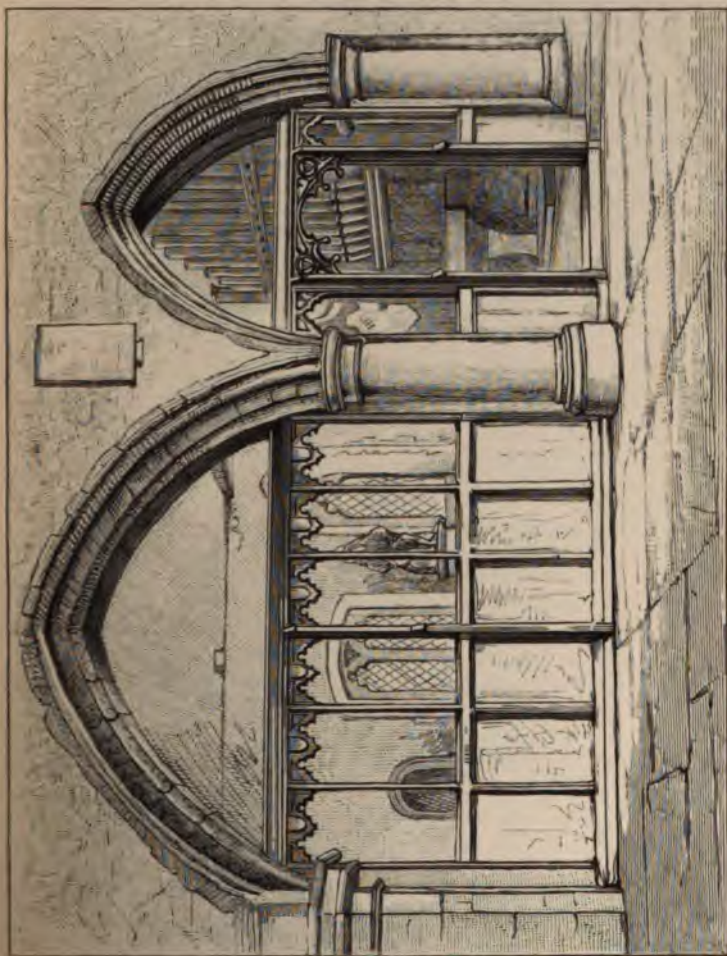
Between the chancel and the Tufton Chapel, inserted in the arcade, is a screen or parclose. It had sustained some injury from the pewing and hat-pegs fastened upon it, and from the coats of blue and yellow paint with which it had been disfigured, but without much difficulty was restored to something of its former beauty. It is, as you see, “Perpendicular” in character, and has cinque-foil headed arches, the spandrils of which are ornamented with fruit and foliage, human heads, dragons, rabbits, parrots, fish, a harp, bugle-horn, etc., carved with much life and spirit.

MONUMENTS.

I come now to speak of the memorials of the departed with which this ancient Church abounds.

The most conspicuous are those in the North Chapel. That chapel is the burial-place of the Tufton family; but though not less than fifty of its members are here interred, it is somewhat singular that of only two of them does any memorial exist. The figure near the east window, of white marble on a low pedestal of the same material, represents Nicholas, Earl of Thanet, arrayed in his Parliamentary robes, and in the attitude of addressing the House of Lords. He was born 7th Aug. 1631, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington. During the Great Rebellion, while a youth, he lived chiefly in France, and on coming to England in 1655, was committed to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in a plot against Cromwell. In the next year, 1656, he was again imprisoned and not released until 25th June 1658, some three months before Cromwell's death. The Earl died 24th Nov. 1679.

The other figure, also in white marble, is that of George, sixth son of John, second Earl of Thanet. He is represented



RAINHAM CHURCH—NORTH ARCADE OF THE HIGH CHANCEL,
Showing Screen between it and the Tufton Chancel.



as dressed in a Roman habit, and seated on a suit of armour. At the age of fifteen he went into France, and afterwards into Germany. When at the Court of the Elector Palatine he joined his army, and being engaged near Newsbadt in rescuing the Elector from an ambuscade, had his horse shot under him, and received the wounds which ultimately proved fatal. For this service he was presented with a ring worth £200, and a cornetcy in the Guards; nor would the Elector dispose of the cornetcy until assured of his death. The inscription states, that "After having with great courage languished under the pain of his wounds, for which neither in France, Germany, nor England, he could find any cure, he died 12 Dec. 1670 in London, at Thanet House, in Aldersgate Street, to the great grief of his pious and tender mother, at whose charge this monument was erected in memory of her deceased beloved son." At his death he had not attained the age of twenty-one and had been a sufferer for four years.*

The brass now placed against the north wall of the chapel was found, if I remember rightly what I was told, near the south porch. The inscription is (translated), "Pray for the souls of William Aucher, Esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, which William died 23 Dec' 1514, on whose soul may God have mercy."

* The early history of the Tuftons, as connected with Rainham, is involved in some obscurity. There can be no doubt that a family of this name held property in the parish as long ago as the time of King John (1199-1216); and there is a tract of ground near Moor Street called Tuftons, which in all likelihood was their original inheritance. But it is equally certain that the existing family, now seated at Hothfield, came from Northiam, and obtained their estates in Rainham by the marriage of Sir John Tufton with Olympia Bloor, in the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603). The probability is that the early Rainham Tuftons were an offshoot of the parent stock at Northiam, and have long been extinct. They do not appear to have been at any time the chief residents in the parish. It may be well to add here that although Lord Hothfield holds the Bloor estates, he descends from the *second* wife of Sir John Tufton—not from Olympia, who had no son. In Hothfield Church is a handsome altar-tomb to Sir John and his second wife, with their effigies, and those of their children. *She* died in 1606—*he* in 1624, aged 80. The inscription mentions the first wife; and from one of the shields of arms, it appears that the Bloor coat was or, a chevron vert between three pomeys—possibly an allusion to the *fruitful* land in which the lot of the Bloors had been cast.

On the east wall of the chancel is a monument bearing the following inscription:—

“Neere this place lyes buried ye body of Tho. Norreys Esq who after many paynfull and dangerous expeditions at sea atcheived the charge & credit of a comavnder a m^r of ye Trinitye hovse; and a comissioner of the Navye Royall etc and dyed ye 19th of Dec^r 1624 whose lovinge and loyall wife Eliz. davgh^r of Tho. Elmstone hath dedicated to his memory this little monument & had issue by her 4 sones & 3 davgh^{rs} viz. Ralphe Ann Mary Eliz. Tho. Edward and Henry.”

Beneath his coat of arms—“Argent, billettee, a cross pattée, flory, sable”—and above the inscription are the effigies of himself and wife kneeling at a desk.

The monument below was formerly on the other side of the window. It consists of the figure of a sleeping child on two black marble slabs, and these words:—

“Neere this place lyes ye body of John Norreys son of Edward & Barbara Norreys, Hee dyed March 9 aged 7 months.”

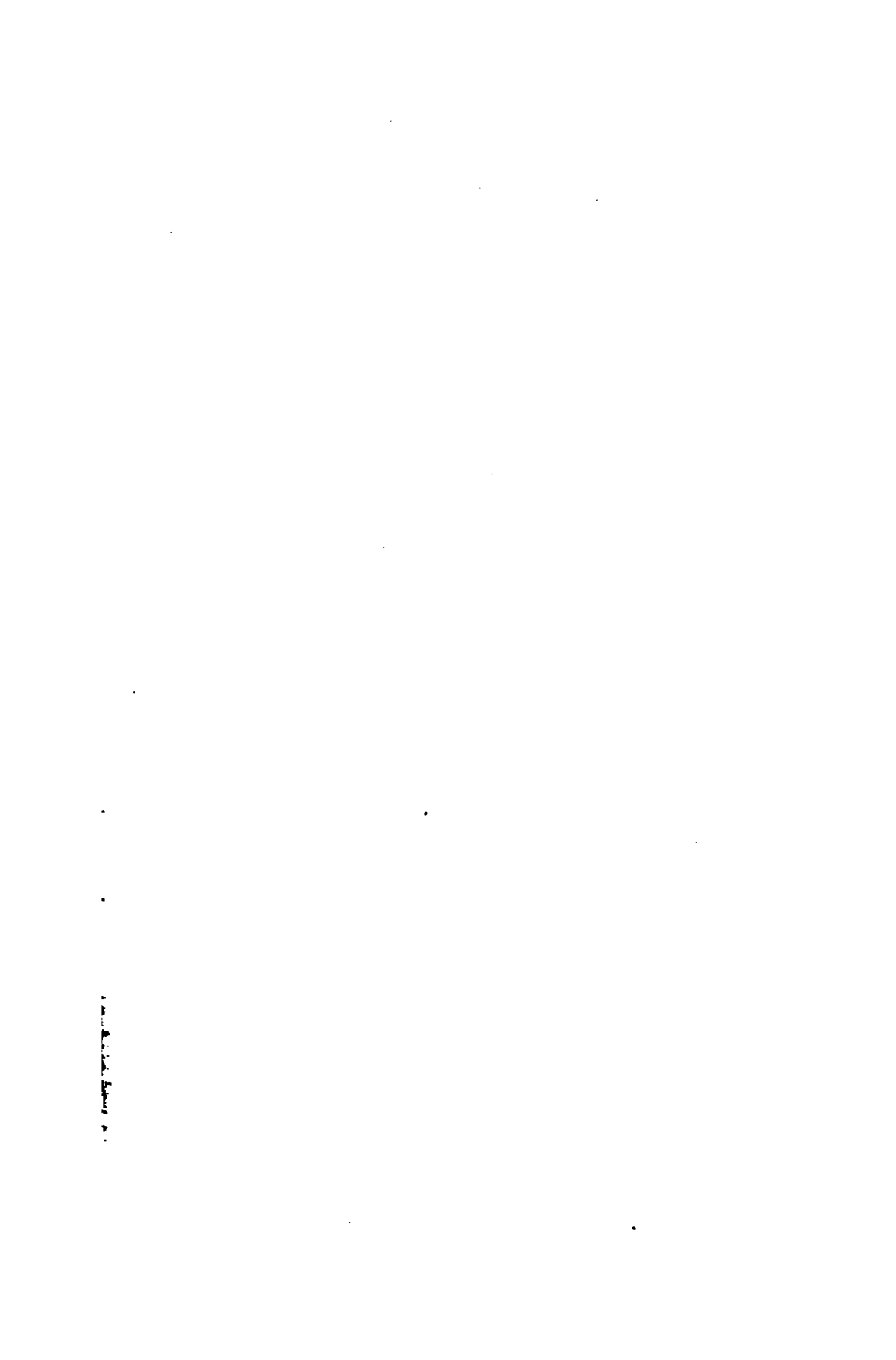
“Here slepes my babe in silence, heaven’s his rest
For God takes soonest those He loveth best.”

The year was 1627. The babe was a grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Norreys.

Under the arch on the north side of the sacrarium is a tomb* of Bethersden marble. It is of late Perpendicular work, the brasses are gone, and there are no armorial insignia; we can but conjecture, therefore, as to the person it was intended to commemorate. Weever says, in his *Funeral Monuments*, published in 1631, “In a Chappell of his owne foundation here in this Church lyeth interred John Bloor and William Bloor which John dyed 20 December 1520.”† This *may* be his tomb; but it has been generally

* One of the ornaments carved on the tomb is apparently a “rose in sun,” like the painting on the roof.

† Either Weever must be mistaken, or the Bloor stones do not cover the bodies of those whom they commemorate. They are in the chancel, not the chapel, and certainly appear to be in their original position. Probably he was confounding John and William with Christopher.





Sub hoc marmore tumulatus corpus Willm. Bloer Scirelli qua
 dormit xxix die Decembris Anno dñi millesimo quingentesimo primo
 primo regni dñi Henrici octavi de gratia Anglie & Francie Regis fidei
 fidelis & dñi Henrici octavi primo Regis filii & dñi Henrici octavi primo

RAINHAM.

PHOTO-LITHO, SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

considered that John Bloor's stone is that from which the brass is now gone, adjoining his brother's, immediately in front of the Altar. Or it may be that which, as Weever tells us, once bore the inscription, of which no trace remains in the Church :—

“ For the love of Jesus pray for me ;
 I may not pray now, pray ye
 That my paynes less'd may be,
 Wyth one Pater Noster and one Ave.
 John Paynter of Dover, namy'd I was
 And two times Maire of that plas.
 I passyd to God the thirteenth of July,
 One thousand fyve hundred and forty.”

On the chancel floor in front of the rail, as I have just said, is the brass of William Bloor. He has his hair straight combed in the fashion of his day, and wears the long furred gown, lapelled and fastened with a girdle from which hangs his purse ; before his breast his hands are joined in prayer—this serves to display the deep sleeves, lined and cuffed with fur or sables, no less ornamental than inconvenient. The inscription is remarkable, as it contains at full length the title of “ Defender of the Faith,” not long granted to Henry VIII., and has besides a word or two more than usual. In English it reads as follows :—

“ Under this stone is buried the body of William Bloor, gentleman, who died 29th December, A.D. 1529, and in the 21st year of the reign of Henry VIII., by the grace of God, King of England and France, Defender of the Faith, and Lord of Ireland, on whose soul God have mercy.—Amen.”

In 1522 William Blower, of Raynham, Kent, was one of the sureties (for £100) for George Nevill, Lord Burgavenny, bound to allegiance in 10,000 marks. In 1523 he was one of the commissioners to collect subsidy in the county. He is also mentioned in the churchwardens' accounts, 1517-19.

Richard Bloor in 1361 was executor of the will of Sir Roger de Northwode, and had been his steward or Sir John's. His own executor was Adam, Vicar of Bredhurst. He had been employed in the building of Queenborough Castle, and was probably the “ founder of the family,” the last male representative of which was Christopher Bloor, who rebuilt

his seat at Lower Rainham, in the time of Henry VIII., and procured the disgavelling of his lands temp. Edward VI. Tradition says that Christopher, carrying his head under his arm, riding in a carriage drawn by headless horses, driven by a headless coachman, and attended by headless footmen, makes a nightly journey from the church to his old home, only stopping to water his horses in the pond at Queen Court, where an old woman always sits spinning on the top of the barn.

Queen Court, at which he is said to stop, lies in the lane leading from Upper to Lower Rainham. It, with the farm of Berengrave, was part of the possessions of the Crown until it was given by Eleanor, widow of Henry III., in 1273, to the master and brethren of St. Katharine's Hospital, London, by whom it has been let from time to time on a lease for lives. The present lessee is the Rev. J. A. Walter. In very dry weather traces of buildings may be seen in the stackyard and adjoining fields.

On the chancel floor are four other brasses—one much mutilated, and the oldest inscribed memorial remaining in the church—to James Donet, who died in 1409. His arms—"Argent, three pair of barnacles, extended, gules"—were formerly in one of the windows. He lived at the manor of Sileham, about a mile distant, and left a daughter and heiress, Margery, who married John St. Leger, of Ulcombe, Sheriff of Kent, 1431, and was by him mother of Sir Thomas St. Leger, Ambassador to France, and husband of the Princess Anne, sister of Edward IV., and widow of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter. Sileham afterwards became the property of the Bloors, and from them descended with Bloor's Place to the Tuftons.

The second brass bears this inscription:—

"Heere under this stone lyeth buried the bodie of John Norden Esquire who had iiii wyves, Johne, Agnes, Ellyn, and Elizabethe the which John departed this life in the faith of Jesus Christ the — day of — in the yeare of our Lord God m.c.c.c.c.c.lxxx. (1580) and in y^e — yeare of his age."

His own figure is perfect, as is that of one of the wives.

re^r † two or three are gone. Hasted



here under this stone lurch buried the bodie of John Gordon Esquier who had an woundes
John: Gordons Esquier who dyed in the year of 1571
The in the year of 1571 and in p
years of his age



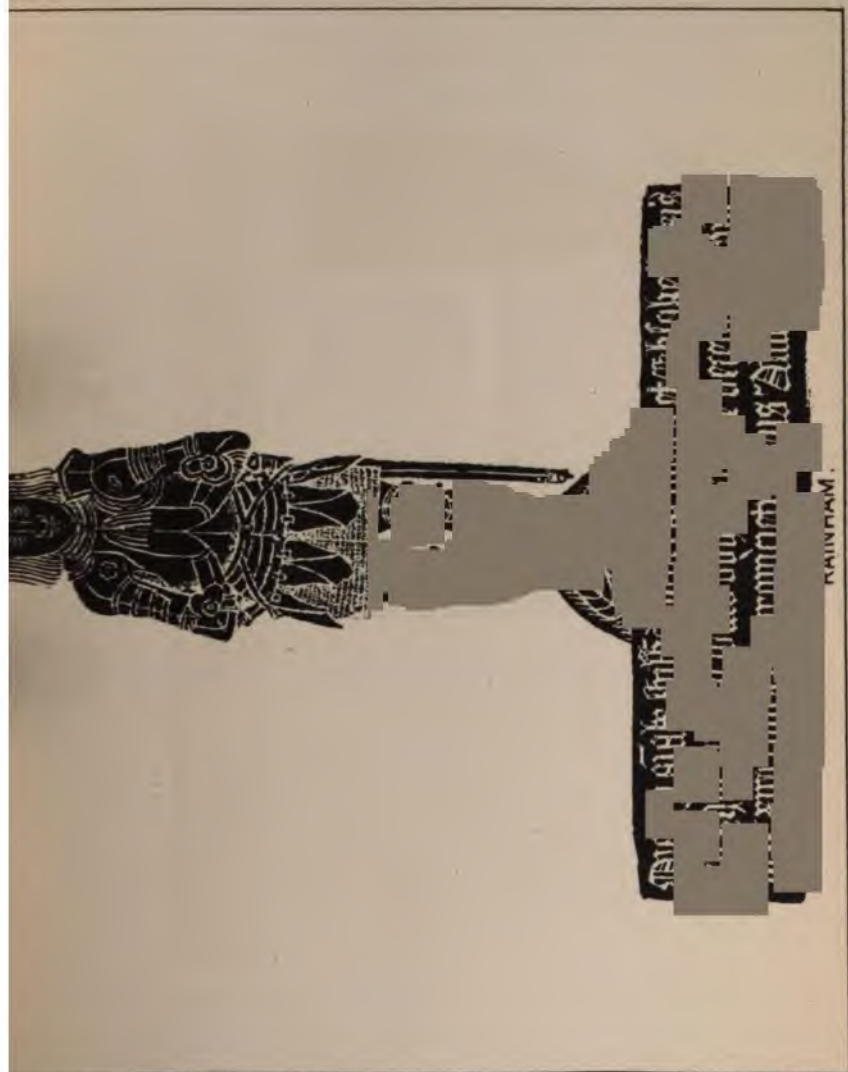


PHOTO: LITNO, SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

describes the armorial bearings as "On a fess, between three beavers passant, as many cross crosslets fitchée." But two of the crosslets are certainly trefoils. The Nordens lived at Mere Court, and I have been told that a ring with their arms engraved upon it was found some years ago in the deep horse-well which, as those acquainted with the locality know, lies opposite the house.

The third brass bears this inscription, but has no effigy or arms—

"Here lieth buried the body of Charles Garlick some tyme vicar of the paryse of Rainham who being inducted into the cure the 6th of July 1571 departed this lyfe the 26 day of August 1593."

The fourth has a female figure and four children—the male and two other female figures are gone, as are also eight children. No arms or inscription.

On a loose piece of brass, which fits no existing indentation, are words in Latin—"Ye who live in the flesh pray for the dead, because ye must die."

On the floor are several slabs to the memory of members of the Allen and Twopeny families; there is also a ledger stone, with Lombard letters, partly hidden by the choir seats.

In the body of the Church are the following memorials:—

A Slab.

Arms—*Craddock*, Boar's Head and Cross Crosslets.

"Here resteth the body of Thomas Craddock, M.A., Rector of Frensted, and Vicar of this Church. In his life, as well as preaching, he shewed the persuasive force of plainness and sincerity; which gained him the love and reverence of all that both heard and knew him. He died 9th day of Oct. 1723, in the 75th year of his age."

A Slab.

"Here lyeth the body of Hendrina, the wife of Thomas Craddock, Vicar of Raynham, who was buried the 21 day of Nov. 1695."

A Slab.

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Craddock, M.B., eldest son of Thomas Craddock, Vicar of this Church. He was born the 13th day of March, A.D. 1698, and died the 7 day of Nov. 1781." (He was an eminent medical man at Rochester.)

On a stone near the pulpit—

“Also of Martha, wife of the above John Marsh, and daughter of Edward and Martha Marsh, of Angmering in Sussex, who died 8 Dec. 1801, aged 61 years.”

On a tablet in the north aisle—

“In memory of Mr. Thomas Alldridge, of this parish, obiit 20 Sept. 1816, ætat 84 years. Hannah, wife of the above, obiit 8 Aug. 1802, ætat 70 years. Martha Bushell, their daughter, obiit 29 Dec. 1798, ætat 30 years. This tablet was erected by their affectionate son and brother, Thomas Alldridge, A.D. 1818.”

On a slab—

“John Taylor, Yeoman, who . . .”

The following inscriptions exist on stones remaining in their original position, but now covered by the tiles of the sacrarium :—

“Here lyeth the body of Mr. Tho. Lambe, M^r of Arts, and a faithful Min^r of God’s Word in this Parish 6 yeares. He marryed Mary, the daughter of Mr. Robt. Clayton, by whom he had issue, two daughters, Martha and Eliza, and died the 11 of April 1662, aged about 41 yeares.”

“Rev. James Richards, Vicar of this Parish, died Nov. 11, 1804, aged 64.”

“Mary Elizabeth Richards, died Feb. 29, 1796, aged 23 years.”

The last named is also commemorated on a tablet on the north side of the chancel. At the north-west corner of the north aisle is a vault for the family of John Russell, Esq., of Greenwich. He was the owner of a large house at the east end of the street, in which Mr. Wakeley now resides. It was occupied at the end of the last century by Mr. Marsh, a surgeon, to whom one of the inscriptions already mentioned refers.

The stained glass is modern. That in the window behind the pulpit is by Hardman, and represents in one compartment Cornelius giving alms, and in the other Dorcas distributing the garments she had made. It was given in 1871 by the late Mrs. Walter as a memorial of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Berengrave. The lancet in the chancel arcade contains a figure of St. Margaret of Antioch, to whom

the Church is dedicated, and the two-light Perpendicular window the figures of St. James and St. John. These are both by Lavers, and were given, with the pulpit and altar cloth and brass coronæ, by Mrs. Pearman, from the proceeds of her needlework in 1871 and 1876.

I will only add a description of the Communion plate, taken from the sixteenth volume of the *Archæologia Cantiana*. "Made in A.D. 1566-7. Cup, 7½ inches high; diameter 4 inches. On the bowl two belts of foliage; the fillets cross each other five times in each belt. Maker's mark, in shaped shield, perhaps a fleur-de-lis. Made in A.D. 1627-8. Paten, 4½ inches in diameter, 1 inch high; the gift of Anne Elmstone, widow. Maker's mark, in plain shield, W. S., with mullet beneath. Inscribed, 'Ex dono Anne Elmstone the widdowes mite to Rainham.' Made in A.D. 1632-3. Two Flagons, each 11 inches high, diameter of foot 6 inches, of mouth 3½ inches; the gift of Frances (*née* Cecil), first Countess Dowager of Thanet, at Christmas, 1632, after her husband's death. Maker's mark, W. S., with an arrow in a bent bow between the letters, as on a cup at Chiddingstone."

On 6th April 1636 a dispensation was granted from the Consistory Court of Canterbury, at the request of this lady, Frances, Countess Dowager of Thanet, then residing at Rainham, to allow the removal from the east end of the chancel to its south wall of "a little monument, figure, or inscription, in memory of the death and interring of a child of one Master Ed. Norreys, since deceased." The deed sets forth that Lady Thanet had bestowed "a fair communion table railed about in curious and decent manner and placed in the upper end in the chancel of Rainham as neare the east end thereof as conveniently may be, with a fair carpett of velvet to cover the same, and two large silver flaggons to be there perpetually used at the time of the administration of the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper & is withal curious at the upper end of the said chancell as near the communion table aforesaid as may be to have placed, penned, inscribed certain sentences of Holy Scripture and notes concerning that Blessed Sac' which cannot be done without removing the said monument."

The Parsonage of Rainham, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, belonged to the Priory of Leeds, and were thus described at the Dissolution 33 Henry VIII.

"*Advocatio ecclesiæ de Rainham cum octodecim acris terræ in eadem villâ.*

	£	s.	d.
Firma Rector'	30	0	0
„ Shoparum	0	3	4
„ un' ten'	0	14	0
„ al' ten' cum gardino	0	6	0
„ ditto	0	6	8

The Parsonage, or Improprate Rectory, remained in the hands of the Crown for a considerable period. It was at length bestowed on the Moyles and passed from them to the Derings. Sir E. C. Dering, Bart., is the present owner of the Rectorial Tithe (commuted at £750), but some years ago he sold the Parsonage House and Farm to the late W. Walter, Esq., of Berengrave. The Parsonage House stands in the street by the side of the Vicarage, and is occupied by Dr. Knight.

The Advowson of the Vicarage was granted by Queen Mary to the See of Canterbury, and the Archbishop continues to be the Patron. The Vicarial Tithes were commuted at £520. There are 3 acres of glebe. In 1640 the Vicarage was valued at £70, and there were then 100 communicants, that is, 100 persons of an age to receive the Holy Communion.

VICARS.

- 1282. RICHARD OF ST. EDMUNDS.
- 1310. RICHARD DE WARVERRYNGS.
- 13—. RICHARD DE HERNE.
- 1320. WILLIAM DE WARLINHAM.
- 1323. GUIDO DE OVERY.
- 13—. GALFRIDUS WALEYS.
- 1378. REGINALD CATIGO.
- 1380. THOMAS OF GLOUCESTER.
- NICHOLAS CHILTON.
- 1416. WILLIAM CORPS.
- 1417. THOMAS SKENE.
- 1417. JOHN GARDYNER.
- 1418. RICHARD FFRENSHE.
- WILLIAM ADAMSON.

1522. JOHN WRIGHT.
 1547. JOHN TOWNESLEY.
 ——— JOHN WAKELYN.
 1562. JOHN HOLINSHED } Patron, the Queen (Elizabeth).
 1571. CHARLES GARLICK }
 Buried 26 Aug. 1593. Elizabeth, vid. Chas. Garlick, buried
 Jan. 5, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 1593. R. JOY.
 1595. CHRISTOPHER POWELL, buried 12 Jan. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 16 $\frac{2}{3}$. JOHN GRIME.*
 1644. GRIFFIN SPENCER.
 1645. THOMAS BLADEN.
 1656. THOMAS LAMBE.
 1662. JOHN CAMPLESHON,† Vicar of Upchurch, 1664.
 1665. WILLIAM WALTER.
 1676. THOMAS CRADOCK. Previously Vicar of Tong, 1672.‡
 1723. HENRY SHOVE.§ Also Vicar of Doddington.
 1772. WILLIAM TASWELL.
 1777. JAMES RICHARDS.
 1806. HON. GERAARD THOMAS NOEL. Afterwards Canon of
 Winchester, and Vicar of Romsey, Hants.
 1826. JOHN POORE, D.D. Also Rector of Murston, where he lies
 buried.
 1866. AUGUSTUS JOHN PEARMAN. Now Rector of Merstham.
 1876. CHARLES COBB. Previously Rector of Dymchurch.

* In 1613 the glass in the windows of the Church and Tufton Chapel was largely repaired.

† In the Parochial Accounts, 1666, are two entries, presumably relating to this Vicar:

Item p ^d for a warrant to distrayne Mr. Campleshon	00	01	00
1 st p ^d to Mr. Scovell for to cleare the p ^{ish} of Mr. Campleshon's			
children	02	05	00

‡ The year following, viz. 1677, the Church was partially or entirely reseatd. 1696, Nov. 10, the King (William III.) "went bye."

§ "July 5, 1730. Whereas att a Vestry in the Parish Church of Raynham on Sunday ye 24th of May last past it was agreed by ye Parishioners then present to assess the Rev^d Mr. Shove Vicar of the s^d Parish att an £100 p^r ann^y tow^{ds} ye Poors Rate & accordingly he y^e s^d Vicar was so charged to a Rate bearing date ye 31st of y^e same May last past. We whose names are underwritten, ye Churchwardens, Overseers and Principal Inhabitants of ye Parish, upon sober and mature deliberation do think proper to reverse and disannul ye s^d order of Vestry and everything that is or may be charged on Mr. Shove in consequence of ye s^d order. And further Mr. Shove haveing engaged that two Sermons shall be preached on Sundays both Summer & Winter; and that neither He nor his Curate shall or will expect any Surplice Fees for any Offices relating to y^e Poor, we do unanimously agree that Mr. Shove shall not be charged or assessed anything to any Poors Rate whatever; and that his name for the future shall not be inserted in any Poors Book, so long as there shall be 2 Sermons a day."—Parish Book. During Mr. Shove's Incumbency some work seems to have been done at the Church. A new Pulpit and Desk were erected in 1725 at a cost of £30 7s., and a Bible and Prayer Book purchased for £5. In November 1724 the King (George I.) went through the parish, when the ringers received 5s. The Register dates from 1592.

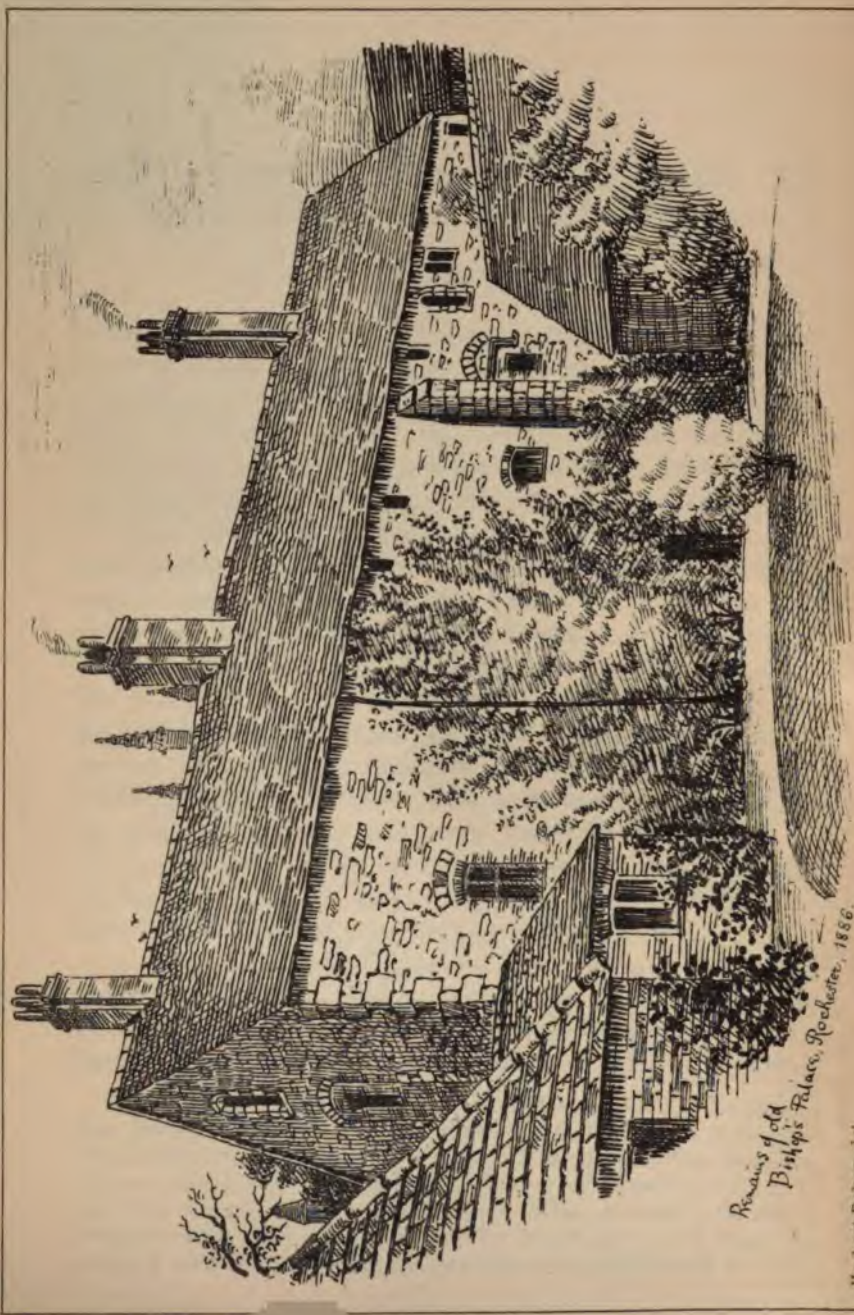
THE ANCIENT EPISCOPAL PALACE AT ROCHESTER, AND BISHOP FISHER.

BY WILLIAM BRENCHLEY RYE.

IN the earliest *History of Rochester*, published by T. Fisher in 1772, a well-compiled work, which was one of the early productions of the Rochester press, it is stated that Bishop Fisher was the last prelate who resided much at the Palace in this city; and that, probably soon after the Reformation, the bishops of Rochester made Bromley their constant place of abode within the diocese. The writer of these remarks (most probably the Rev. Samuel Denne), after much research, came to the conclusion that this Palace was situated in the south-west corner of the Cathedral Precincts, on a spot where several houses had been erected and were then standing. The same writer informs us, in the third edition of *The Kentish Traveller's Companion* (1790), a popular and interesting guide book of that day, to which he largely contributed, that these houses were built about the middle of the previous century, and were leased by the Bishop to private tenants. They are still inhabited, and with the gardens belonging to them occupy the ground between the Prior's Gate and the street leading to Boley Hill.

I had hopes of finding some more definite account of the ancient Episcopal Palace, as it stood in Bishop Fisher's time, but an examination of the Denne Manuscripts in the British Museum,* as well as researches at the Record Office

* Add. MSS. B.M. 11819-11826. These are the collections of Archdeacon John Denne, who died in 1767, and of his son, the Rev. Samuel Denne, who continued them to about 1795. These valuable MSS. relate chiefly to Rochester, and were rescued from destruction; a large portion had already been torn up to light fires, etc., and many leaves torn in halves, when purchased by the British Museum in 1841. The letters written by the Rev. S. Denne to T. Fisher, the printer of the *History of Rochester*, relate chiefly to the publication of that work,



*Remains of old
Bishop's Palace, Rochester, 1886.*

Herbert Baker, del.

and Lambeth Palace, have been unattended with success. That the bishops had a residence here in very early times is clear, from documents printed in the *Registrum Roffense*, in which Bishop Gilbert de Glanville is said to have rebuilt (*circa* 1200) the Palace, which had been destroyed by fire; and Bishop Lowe, on March 27th, 1459, dates an instrument from his "New Palace at Rochester," which implies that he had again rebuilt it.

In my endeavour to ascertain the exact site of the Palace I have been greatly assisted by my friend Mr. Essell, who has kindly furnished me with most interesting information respecting it. This gentleman has from time to time, during many years, resided in each of the houses forming the present block of buildings on College Green, and he assures me that unmistakable remains of the Palace are still to be seen, in a large and imposing stone edifice, having a tiled roof some seventy feet in length. This building has been divided into two tenements, which are now occupied by General Thomas and Mrs. Wright. On its southern face, a massive buttress occurs in the centre; outlines of windows are discernible in various parts—a large one, pointed, apparently belonging to a hall; and below this the arched head of a gateway or a fine window. The walls are some three feet in thickness, and the cellars and vaulted passages—which extend even further eastward, beyond Mrs. Wright's house—are very massive. When repairs were effected a few years ago, in the western house inhabited by General Thomas, abutting upon Boley Hill, some wrought masonry was dug up, chiefly portions of capitals of columns, with beautiful foliated carving; likewise the shafts of columns, which might have formed part of the chapel attached to the Palace. In the high western wall of stone rubble, abutting upon Boley Hill, are seen projecting brackets,

and to *The Kentish Traveller's Companion*. These range from 1771 to 1784, and form the Egert. MS. 926, B.M. Denne's letters to Gough are printed in Nichols' *Illustrations of Literature*, pp. 609-793. Fisher, in 1783, advertised a new edition of the *History of Rochester*, to be published by subscription, in two volumes, with considerable additions and illustrations, but this never appeared. The edition of 1817 is little more than a reprint of that of 1772.

and also a few tiles inserted in the wall. The gable end facing Boley Hill is an interesting part of the ancient building, and presents some ecclesiastical features, particularly in its windows. It is curious that in the interior of this part of the structure there is no communication, from the lower apartment, with the chamber above. The front of these houses has been greatly altered, and exhibits no remarkable signs of antiquity.*

On the eastern side of them, and adjoining the Prior's Gate, formerly stood an ancient edifice, which was evidently a portion of the monastic buildings; this was for many years used as the King's or Cathedral Grammar School, the last occupant being the Rev. Daniel F. Warner, the Head Master. The building was demolished about forty years ago, and the stone framework of one of the ancient fire-places was built into a modern eastern wall near the Prior's Gate, where it still remains.

Mr. Denne, in *The Kentish Traveller's Companion*, above quoted, writes: "In the west quarter of the Palace Precincts were the Bishop's Court for the trial of civil causes, and a prison. No debtors have been confined in it for upwards of forty years (*i.e.*, circa 1750), the practice of the court not being sufficient to defray the expenses of supporting the jurisdiction. In what used to be the gaoler's garden the late Bishop Pearce in the year 1760 erected a Register Office."

Bishop Fisher was appointed to the See of Rochester in 1504, and at Rochester he appears to have mostly resided, during the thirty-one years of his episcopate, giving much attention to his duties within his diocese; engaged much in study; called upon at times to entertain ambassadors and other great dignitaries; and occasionally migrating to his manor house at Halling, where he might have more repose, and possibly purer air.

Towards the latter part of August, 1516, Erasmus was invited to visit his friend and patron at this Palace in Rochester. The learned scholar seemed pleased with his

* At the Rochester Congress, General Thomas courteously allowed our Honorary Secretary and several Members, and myself at a later date, to inspect these remains.

reception, but was not so well satisfied with the situation of the Bishop's residence. His remarks on this latter point were conveyed in a letter to Fisher, written eight years subsequent to this visit;* but due allowance ought, I think, to be made for the writer's naturally querulous disposition. He says he suspects that the Bishop's ill health is mainly attributable to the situation ("ex loco") of his Palace; the sea is near, and the shore muddy; the Bishop's library—his "paradise"†—is surrounded with glass windows ("bibliothecam undique parietibus vitreis"), which let in the air at every chink, and are very injurious to people of weak health. He adds, that if he (Erasmus) were to stay in it three hours he should be sick. A boarded and wainscoted room would be much better than bricks and mortar ("lateres et calx"), which exhale a noxious vapour.

On August 17th, 1516, Erasmus writes, from the Bishop's Palace at Rochester, a letter to his friend Andreas Ammonius, a learned Italian scholar settled in England.‡ In it he says that he had been prevailed upon by Fisher to spend ten days with him, and he would not leave before the end of the week. He hopes to wheedle his friend Urswick out of a *new horse* by sending him a *New Testament*, as the old horse died of drink in Flanders. This *Testament* was the celebrated first complete edition of the Greek Testament, which was edited

* Letter, dated "Basle, prid. non. Sept." [4th Sept.] 1524; in *Erasmii Epistola*, folio, Lond., 1642, p. 809. Erasmus, in another interesting letter (p. 1140), addressed to Cardinal Wolsey's physician, about 1518, censures the English style of building, and the uncleanly habits of the people—particularly condemning the use of rushes strewn on the clay floors, and the want of ventilation in the rooms—and yet in spite of this, Erasmus was very partial to England: "It is a fine country (he remarks), the natives are very patriotic, and truly not without reason. I wish I could pass my whole life among the English."

† Baily, in his *Life of the Bishop*, speaks of his library as being the "notablest library in England, two long galleries full; the books were sorted in stalls, and a register of the name of every book at the end of every stall." After his attainder, his effects were seized, and his books filled thirty-two great firs or pipes, besides those that were embezzled away, spoiled, and scattered.

‡ Ammonius was appointed Latin Secretary to Henry VIII., and succeeded Polydore Vergil as sub-collector of the Peter-pence. He died the following year (1517), from the sweating sickness, and so suddenly that he had boasted to Sir Thomas More, a few hours previously, that by moderation and good management he had rendered himself and his family safe from infection.

by Erasmus, accompanied by a Latin version, and a mass of valuable notes and paraphrases. It was dedicated to Pope Leo X. In another letter to Ammonius, written five days later, he says: "My John" ("Joannes meus") "would have received a beating if More [*i.e.*, Sir Thomas More] had not stepped in to save him;" for as soon as More heard that Erasmus was staying at Rochester, he paid him a visit, as if he never expected to see him again. He is much pleased with the handsome horse Ammonius had sent him (Epist. viii. 28; 11 kl. Septembris, 1513, a mistake for 1516). On the 26th Ammonius writes urging Erasmus to stay with him, though all are not like the Bishop of Rochester. It is a new kind of metamorphosis to transform books into horses. Sends compliments to the Bishop of Rochester (Epist. viii. 27; 7 kl. Sextil., 1513, *i.e.*, 1516). On the 31st, Erasmus writes from the Bishop's Palace ("Roffæ, in ædibus Episcopi") a long letter to Dr. Henry Bullock ("Bovillus"), congratulating him on his appointment as Public Preacher at Cambridge. He alludes to the success of his ministry, more especially as he preaches the pure doctrines of Christ without any mixture of human vanity or ostentatious learning. Among other things, he expresses his satisfaction that his New Testament had been received with favour, but he hears that one College at Cambridge had passed a decree prohibiting the introduction of the volume within their fortified walls. They absurdly condemn a book without having read it; or if they read it, it is doubtful whether they would understand it.

Soon afterwards we find the Bishop writing to his friend Erasmus from Rochester, thanking him for his New Testament; and in a subsequent letter, written about June 1517, the Bishop remarks that no one can take offence at the version made by Erasmus; but he (Fisher) finds that in the Epistles of St. Paul the printer has made many blunders and omissions in the Greek text. It must here be noted that the Bishop had learnt Greek of Erasmus, in order to the more complete study of the Holy Scriptures.

Mr. Essell remarks: "Bishop Fisher, in one of his letters to Erasmus, complains of the then dilapidated state of the Palace, for, as he wrote, the rats were coursing through the

skirting-boards of his library; and although some hundred years have passed, the rats still retain possession of the building, and are a source of great annoyance."

On the 4th of July 1527 the proud and imperious Cardinal Wolsey was lodged in the Bishop's Palace here, and he says, in a letter written the following day to King Henry VIII., "I was right lovingly and kindly by him entertained." The Cardinal and Bishop had much conversation here, mainly on the calamities of the Church, the Pope's captivity, and the matter of the divorce from the unhappy Queen, Catherine of Aragon, which Wolsey disclosed to Fisher under an oath of secrecy. Cavendish, Wolsey's gentleman-usher, says, "The Cardinal marched to Rochester, where he was lodged in the bishoppes pallace, and the rest of his traine were lodged in the citty and in Stroud on this side of the bridge." The number of noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied Wolsey in this splendid and important embassy to France was about 100: "My trayne (he says) extendeth me to the nombere of one thousand horses." It is indeed difficult to imagine how this large number of men and horses could find accommodation in the places in which they quartered for the night.

After an attempt to poison Bishop Fisher and his family at his Palace in Lambeth Marsh in 1531, for which crime the perpetrator, a cook, was *boiled to death* in Smithfield, the Bishop, "scared with these attempts to murder him, removed himself and his family to Rochester. Here his Lordship resumed his customary labours of frequent preaching, visiting the sick, and converting the seduced; and for his recreation and diversion he used to go and look on the workmen who were employed in the repairing of Rochester Bridge; the 1st and 3rd pere of which were to be maintained by the Bishop and his tenants. But as if his troubles pursued him whithersoever he went, he had not been long in his diocese, but that residing at his place of Halling, situate on the river Medway, about two or three miles from Rochester, some thieves broke into the house in the night and carried off almost all the Bishop's plate" (Lewis, *Life of Fisher*, ii., 77).

In 1533, at his Rochester Palace, Fisher had several inter-

views with, and gave ear to the utterances of, that epileptic female, "The Holy Maid of Kent," whose pretended vaticinations against Royalty brought such serious trouble upon the venerable prelate.

The poor old Bishop, broken down by illness and infirmities, wrote a piteous letter to Secretary Cromwell, begging to be excused from attending at Lambeth to take the Oath of Succession. It is dated "at Rochestre, 28 January, 1534." In it he says he is suffering from "a grevous cowighe (cough), with a fever as dyvers other heare in this countrye hathe hadde." (*Archæologia*, vol. xxv., 89.) In April he received a more peremptory summons, but before setting out he made his will, and "passing through the city of Rochester, there was a great multitude of people gathered together to take their leave of him, both citizens and countrymen, to whom he gave his blessing, riding by them bare-headed." "Some of the people cried that they should never see him any more: others denounced woes unto them who were the occasion of his troubles, others exclaimed against the wickedness of the times, and all of them lamented and bewailed the danger they were in of losing him."

The sad closing scene in the Bishop's life was, as is well known, enacted on Tower Hill, June 22nd, 1535. Shortly before his own death, Erasmus had to hear and mourn over the terrible news of the execution of two of his best friends, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, to the utter disgrace of the brutalized and remorseless monarch.

In the Charter of Foundation of the Dean and Chapter by Henry VIII., dated June 20th, 1542, after reciting certain royal property reserved by the King, "that large messuage called The Bishop's Palace was assigned to Nicolas Heath, the Bishop, and to his successors."

In 1606 King James I. accompanied his brother-in-law, Christian IV., King of Denmark, to Rochester, and was lodged at the Bishop's Palace. The house is shewn in Speed's Map of 1610, an enlarged copy of which I have the pleasure of sending to the temporary Museum.

In 1635 three military tourists from Norwich visited

Rochester, and viewed the Palace and Deanery, "though both little, yet both handsome and lively." In the former they saw "that which is not usuall in such a place—the Armory, which was taken away from a Lord [Forster] not farre remote from that city, in a little island thereby, by the L^d Bishop of this diocesse, upon a speciall commaund from our late Sovereaigne [James I.], for some speciall reasons, and there kept."

In 1647 the Palace is thus described in the return made by the Commissioners appointed by the Long Parliament.

	£	s.	d.
1. The scite of the Palace, containing one great messuage called the Palace, where the Bishop's Court is held, estimated 12 pchs.	4	0	0
2. Four rooms in the tenure of Bathe.....	1	6	8
3. A gallery divided into 2 rooms and 4 chambers.....	1	6	8
4. The ward, a prison, wash-house, kitchen, three rooms, one orchard being a rood of ground, and one garden of ten poles, John Walter, steward, with the office of bailiff and bedle to all the manors except Bromley, and the keeping of the gaol granted by patent for life	6	0	0
	<u>£12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

Pursuant to an Ordinance of the Parliament passed in the same year for the sale of Ecclesiastical Revenues, the Bishop of Rochester's Palace was sold on Sept. 27th, 1649, to Charles Bowles and Nathaniel Andrews for £556 13s. 4d. (*Hist. and Antiq. of Rochester Cathedral*, 1717, p. 120.) It is probable, therefore, that soon after this date the Palace was altered and adapted to modern requirements, and the adjoining houses were erected.

The existing modern "Palace" in St. Margaret's Street is now the property and residence of the Rev. Robert Whiston, a great benefactor to the Cathedral Grammar School, to whom it was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It has often been mistaken for the ancient Episcopal mansion of Bishop Fisher, and it was engraved as such in the *Pictorial Guide to Rochester*, 1846. This house, as Mr. Whiston has kindly informed me, was, in 1674, bequeathed

by Francis Head, Esq., to his wife, and after her death, "*in case the Church of England does continue so governed by Bishops of the True Protestant Faith*, to be settled on the Lord Bishop of Rochester and his successors, for the maintenance of hospitality near the Cathedral Church of Rochester, and for an invitation to his Lordship and his successors to *preach once in every year* in the parish church of St. Margaret's, and one other time every year in the parish church of St. Nicholas within the City of Rochester—not so much in remembrance of me, a poor and unworthy benefactor to the See of Rochester, as for an incitement to others who are more able to be more ready to do good to the present Church of England, and to those that belong thereto." The Bishops of Rochester, however, do not seem to have responded to the kind and considerate invitation of Mr. Head, but have been subjected to perhaps more transmigrations than any others of their brethren—"like a vagrant passed from parish to parish"—as Bishop Zachary Pearce wrote in 1770 to his friend Dr. Ducarel.* They have occupied palaces or manor houses at different times at Rochester, Trottescliffe, Halling, Lambeth Marsh ("Carlisle House"), Rochester House in Southwark, Bromley, Chiswick, Danbury in Essex, and finally Selsdon in Surrey.

The Rochester records shew that there was, for a few years, a "King's Palace" as well as a "Bishop's Palace" within the monastic precincts. In the Charter of Foundation (1542) divers buildings and lands were reserved to the King's use: in this the "King's Chamber," and the "King's Chapel," with a garden adjoining, are mentioned, but these royal possessions were shortly afterwards assigned to the Dean and Chapter. In the *History of Rochester*, 1772, p. 97, it is stated that "the King's Palace appears to have been near the south wall of the Dean's garden; the remnants of pillars and foundations lately discovered shew that considerable buildings have formerly occupied this part of the precincts; the walls, if not the buildings of the Palace, seem to have extended into the old ruins mentioned in the leases of the

* See N

ry *Anecdotes*, viii., 428.

houses facing the east end of Minor Canon Row." And at p. 88 it is said: "Part of what is now the Dean's garden is taken out of the King's orchard."

Among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library are the Pay-books of J. Nedham, Clerk and Surveyor-General of Works to Henry VIII., for mason's and carpenter's work, etc., done at the King's Manor of Rochester, from Oct. 22nd to Dec. 24th, 1542; with portions of two other similar books. It would seem probable that these payments have reference to the alterations and reconstruction of the royal, and it may be also some of the monastic, buildings, in order to suit the requirements of the new establishment, mention being made in the MS. of "Pages' chambers," "cloisters," "clerestory," etc., and it is not unlikely that portions of the King's Palace might have been used or adapted for the residence of the newly-appointed Dean, Walter Phillips.

It was in this King's Palace, doubtless, that King Henry VIII. had his first interview with Lady Anne of Cleves, his fourth wife, a Queen of six months' duration! What follows is a very circumstantial account, written by Charles Wriothesley, Windsor Herald, in his *Chronicle of England*, from 1485 to 1559 (Camden Society, 1875), and which differs materially from the commonly received narratives.*

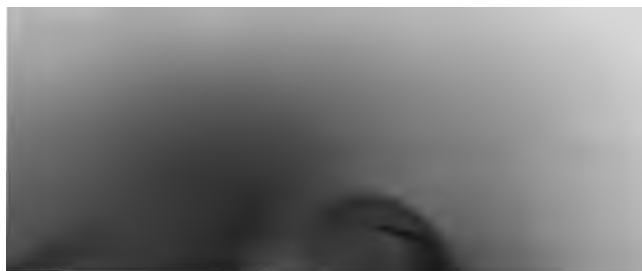
The Moundaie following (Dec. 29th 1539-40) she (the Ladie Anne) rode to Canterburie, wheare she was honorablie receaved by the Archbishopp and other great men, and lodged at the Kinges pallace at Sainct Awstens, and there highlie feasted; on Twesdaie she came to Sittingborne; on Newe Yeares eaven the Duke of Norfolke, with other Knightes and the Barons of the Exchequer receaved her Grace on the Heath, tow miles beyond Rochester, and so brought her to the Abbay of Rochester, where she taried that night and Newe Yeares daie; and at Newe Yeares daie at afternounge the Kinges Grace, with five of his Privie Chamber, being disguysed with clookes of marble, with hoodes, that they should not be knowen, came privelie to Rochester, and so went upp into the chamber where the said Ladie Anne looked out at a wyndowe to see the bull beating [baiting] that was theat tyme in the court, d sodenlie he embraced her and kissed, and shewed her a token

* See *Visits to Rochester, etc.*, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI.

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that the King had sent her for her Newe Yeares gift; and she being sheweth, not knowing who it was, thanked him, and so he communed with her; but she regarded him little, but alwaies looked out of the window on the bull beatinge; and when the King perceived she regarded him coming so little, he departed into [an] other chamber, and put of [off] his cloke, and came in againe in a robe of purple velvet; and when the lordes and knightes did see his clothe, they did him reverence; and then she, perceiving the lordes doing their dewties, humbled her Grace lowlie to the Kinges Majestie, and his Grace saluted her againe, and so talked together lovinglie, and after tooke her by the hand and led her into another chamber, where they solaced their graces that night and till Fridaie at afternoone; and then his Grace tooke his leave and departed thence to Greenwich, etc., etc.

Orders were issued to the Yeoman of the Wardrobe of Hous, and to his "Grome," and also a "Smythe," to repair to Dartford and Rochester, and to set up "twoo bedds of the Kingis, one at Dartford, and an other at Rochestre, and for making ready there for the Quenes grace;" for which the Yeoman was paid 15^s "the day," the "grome" 12^d, and the "smythe" 12^d. (*Nicholas, Privy Purse Expenses of Henry* 111.)



ACCOUNTS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S, CANTERBURY.*

Wardeyns chosyn Thomas Harst and Thomas Luton and
ether of them hath receyuid xvij s. vj d.
The hole summe xxxvs.

[Michaelmas, 1508, to Michaelmas, 1514.]

B 51.—This is thacompt of John Luton and John Balle Wardeyns
of the Chyrche of Seynt Dunstons besides Canturbury from
the Fest of Seynt Mighell tharchangyll the xxiiij yere of the
regn Kyng Henry the vij vnto the Fest of Seynt Mighell
tharchangell the vj yere of Kyng Henry the Eght that ys to
sey by the space of vj yeres.

De bonis Ecclesie predictæ.

First the seid accomptantes do answere and yelde of theyr accompte
of the goodis of the seid Chyrch as they be conteynid in an
Indenture† wherof one parte remaynyth in the handis of the
Viccary of the seid Chyrch here now shewed forth of whych
goodis the seid accomptantes be dyschargyd.

De recepcionibus redditus denariorum Ecclesie predictæ.

Item the seid accomptantes do answere of theyr receytis as
followyth.‡

First of Robt Mayton for rent of j yere	vj d.
Item of John Wedolf for rent of j yere	iiij d.
Item of John Belsser for rent of one yere.....	j d. ob.
Item of Thomas S[o]cley (?)	j d.
Item of Lyttylwode for wast of torchys	xviij d.
Item of Hokmony	vj s. iiij d.
Item of Mr. Vyccary	xx d.
Item of Lutons wyf	vij s.
Item of Richd Skelton	xij d.
Item of strangeris at Ester	vs.
Item of the Brothers of Harbaldowne for iiij yeres rent...	iiij s.
Item of Th. (?)§ Lecton & Phe (?)§ Hey.....	iiij s.
Item of John Stulpe for rent	iiij d.
Item of Fleccers wyf for rent	vj d.
Item of Brand Nicholl for iiij yeres rent	vj d.
Item of the tenement of My Lord Chefe Justice|| for rent	vj d.
Item of Mr. Roper for ij yeres rent by the handis of Mr. Wodruf	ij d.
Item of the wedow of Jeffray Baker	iiij s.
Item of the handis of John Ball	xiiij s. iiij d.
Item of Mr. Viccary for the rest of hys acompte	ix s. ij d.
Item of William Halke for wast of torchys	vs.
Item of the handis of John Percyvalle	vij s. vj d.
Item of the handis of George Eylond exer of John Robt...vj s. vj d.	

* Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 321.

† In the margin: De bonis Ecclesie.

‡ In the margin: De recepcionibus denariorum.

§ Th and phe are written over the line.

|| The L.C. Justice referred to was Sir John Fyneux.

B 52.—Item of the handis of Johan Cowper.....	xv s.
Item of the handis of Esabell Lyttyllwode.....	iiij s.
Item of the handis of Isabell Freman	ij s. iiij d.
Item of the handis of Thomas Frith for iiij yeres rent.....	iiij s.
Item of the handis of John Tull for the arrere of di li. wex by xx yeres passyd iiij d. by the yere	v s.
Summa recepcionum v li. viij s. iiij d. ob.	
Item* of the reseytutis of the parissshens for the Crosse- lyght for an hole yere	xviiij s.

De redditu denariorum.

Fyrst† for the tenement of Syr John Fyneux callyd the Thorne by the yere vj d. and behynde by v yeres	ij s. vj d.
Item of the lande callyd the Lomepettis of Mr. Roper by the yere jd. behynde by iiij yeres	iiij d.
Item the Croft of Mr Vyccary by the yere ij s. be hynde by vj yeres	xij s.
Item of the tenement of Avelyn Bullyng callid the Pyell by the yere ij s. behynde by vj yeres	xij s.
Item of the tenement of the Broders of Harbaldoun besides the Pyele by the yere xij d. and behynde by ij yeres...	ij s.
Item a Croft callid Wolues Tye of theires of Belser by the yere jd. ob. and behynde by v yeres	vij d. ob.
Item of the tenement. callyd the Taberd of John Robt by the yere jd. and behynde by vj yeres.....	vj d.
Item of the landis of Luton and Coke somtyme Wyntryng- bourn ix d. be the yere and behynde by vj yeres not payd	iiij s. vj d.

Summa redditus denariorum.

De† redditu frumenti.

Item of Master John Roper for hys tenement callyd Ston- hall besides the Chauntry by the yere ij busshell whete and is behynde be the space of vj yeres	xij bus. frumenti.
Summa xij bus. frumenti.	

B 53.—De redditu cere.

Item of the tenement late of Henry Loueryk vocatus Le Mill by the yere halfe a li. of wex and ys behynde by vj yeres	iiij li. wex. §
Item of [the] tenement somtyme of Thomas Lunseby bysydes the Mille by the yere a quarter of a li. wex and behynde by vj yeres	j li. and di.
Item of the tenement late of Cristofer Kenet somtyme Raylls by the yere a quarter of a li. wex and behynde by vj yeres	j li. and di.
Item of the tenement late of Richard Lurkyn callyd the Flowerdelyce by the yere a quarter wex and behynde by vj yeres	j li. and di.

* In the margin : Recepciones de le Rodelight.

† In the margin : De redditu denariorum.

‡ In the margin : De redditu frumenti.

§ In the margin : De redditu cere.

Item of the tenement of John Vedolf in Crokker Lane
somytyme of William Canon by the yere di li. wex
and his behynde by vj yeris iij li. wex.
Item of an other tenement in Crokker lane somtyme
Coltis after Swayne Bikker and Peke and modo in
manibus Ricardi Tull by the yere a li. of wex and
byhynde xx yeris.

Summa patet supra in recepcionibus.

Summa arreragiorum redditus cere xv li. and di cere.

De legatis Ecclesie predictae.

And also the seid accomptantes answer for the bequethes to the
seid Chirche as folowyth:*

First of the bequeth of Thomas Hert after the sale of hys
house and gardyn next the Katyn Whele xiiij s. iiij d.

Item of the bequeth of Nicholas Lytylwode xiiij s. iiij d.

Summa denariorum legatorum xxvj s. viij d.

Summa totalis omnis viij li. xiiij s. xj d. xij bussshellis frumenti et xv
li. et di cere.†

Wherof the seid accomptantes axe allowaunce as hereafter folowyth:‡

First for iij torchis xvij s. viij d.

Item for ij other torchis xiiij s. viij d.

Item for another torche vj s. viij d.

Item for the paskall iij fonte taperis vj s. viij d.

Item for a rope [for the] former belle vj d.

Item for amending of the whele of the same belle viij d. ob.

B 54.—Item for scowryng and amending of the censers... ix d.

Item for a lode of sande v d.

Item for a quarton of brew j d. ob.

Item for ij quarters of charecole..... xiiij d.

Item for a rope for the wacaryng belle iiij d.

Item for cordes for the Rode lought iiij d.

Item for xxiij fote tymber ij s.

Item for platis and brodde to the lyttylbelle..... iiij d.

Item for mete and drynk of the carpynters seruants for iij
dayes vj d.

Item to belle rynggares and berer of baners at Corpus

Christi day at vj seuerall tymes iij s.

Item for wacchers aboute the sepulcre iij yere iiij ob.

Item in flaghes at vj tymes iiij d.

Item for ij men to wache the sepulcre ij d.

Item for amending of a censer j d. ob.

Item for threde ob.

Item for a bawdryk viij d.

Item for an other torche viij s. viij d.

Item for pauyng tylle iij s.

Item for rynggares and berers of baners at iiij tymes ij s.

* In the margin: De legatis Ecclesie.

† A pen has been drawn through these totals.

‡ In the margin: Allocaciones.

Item for iij belleropes	ij s. viij d.
Item for an other bawdrik and a bokyll.....	vij d.
Item for a mattok	vij d.
Item to Wellar and to hys fellow	ij d.
Item for pakthrede	ij d.
Item to Thomas Padeham.....	iiij d.
Item for colys.....	iiij d.
Item to Wellar and to his fellow for wacchyng aboute the sepulcre	ij d.
Summa allocacionum iij li. xij s. iij d. ob. quibus deductis de predicta summa totali iijdem computant esse in claro debito ecclesie predictae in xxij li. vij s. ij d. vtrum frumentum et cera.	
Summa totalis arrearagiorum frumenti* et xvli. et di cere que soluuntur et quieti existunt.	

[June 10, 1520.]

- A 40.—Md. The x day of June in the xijth yere of Kyng Henry the viijth that there is delyueryd be the assent of the parysshenys to Wyllyam Phellyppe and to Thomas Byker Wardeyns of the Schaftxxvj s. viij d.
- Item the same day there is delyueryd to Wyllyam Phellypp for iiij semys barleyxij s. iiij d.
- Item to Thomas Byker the same day for iiij semys barley xij s. iiij d.
- Item the same day delyueryd to Thomas Wynston x s. for a cowe and he to pay for her at the yeres ende and delyuer his money ageyne ij s.
- Item to Robart Tornes the same day x s. for a cowe and he to pay at the yeres ende and delyuer his money ageyn * ij s.
- Item ther is a booke of Abraam and Isaacke belonging to the stocke of the Schaft in the keypyng of the Churche Wardeyns in the chest in the qwere there layde in the monythe of May the xxiiij day Anno Regis H. vij sexto.†

[? A.D. 1521.]

- A 45.—Item pe acowntis of pe Chyrche Wardenis of Seynt Dunstons Thomas Byker [and] Robert Symson of pe Schaft.
- Item sparyd of pe Schaft moneyij s. v d. ob.
- Item longyng to pe Schaft.
- ij dosyn spones and ij dosyn trencheris.
- Item Vc schoeschynis.
- Item to be payd to John Rychardson att Mydsomerviij s. iiij d.
- Allso pe seyd John Rychardson hathe to farne xxv scheppe.
- Item att Westyatt Cort a lame.
- Item xx semis of malt yn pe handis of John Whytt ye whyche [were] bowthe with pe mony of pe Schaft.
- Item allso of a drynkyng made a Thursday x d.
- Item ye wedow of Beker had v s. viij d. behynd wher of she hath for her mony xij bowschells of mawlt be the seut of Wyllyam Belser [and] Wyllyam Rychard.

* In the margin : Quietii existunt.

† A.D. 1491.

Item payd to the maker of this mawlt for bying and makyng
clene and for delyueringxj s. viij d.

[A.D. 1522.]

A 37.—Anno xiiij Regis Henrici viij^o a Festi Pentecostij.

De schochyn money.

Item receyuid of Thomas Frythe and Rychard Brodbent... v s.

Item of John Adam and Robart Vmfreyiiij s. iiij d.
and a horsescho

Item receyud of John Luton and John Stredwyke xj s. ij d.

S'm totalis xx s. vj d.

Wardeyns of the Schaft Robart Symsonxiiij s. iiij d.

Harry Elueyxiiij s. iiij d.

Item to John Luton vj s. viij d. saffely to kepe and to be stowe apon
barley

A 38.—Md. The ix day of June the xiiij yere of Kyng Henry the
viiijth in the yere of Owr Lord God a Ml vC xxij account of the
Schaft geuyn be the Wardeyns Harry Eluey and Robard Symson
and there remaynyth in stocke of money vli. ix s. ij d. and in
the hondis of Robart Tornes for ij kene xx s. And in the handis
of John Belser of the gyft of George Belser his brother xx s.
And there remaynyth in store of scochyons ix C and hodde all
payde for. Chosyn to be Wardeyns Harry Eluey and John
Adams glasier and they haue delyueryd to them in money be
the paryshons eche of them xiiij s. iiij d.

S'm in the hole xxvj s. viij d.

Delyueryd to Wylliam Chesterfylde cappar x s. for a kowe and he
to pay for farme ij s. Suerte for the cowe John Luton and John
Glasyer otherwise callyd Adams.

Delyueryd to John Strydwyke xx s. for ij kene and he to pay for the
farme of the ij kene iiij s. Suerte for the kene Lawrens Rolfe
and Raynolde Sygnet.

Delyueryd to Rychard Carre vj s. viij d. for ij semys of lawfull barley
to be delyueryd be Hallontyde next commyng.

Delyueryd to Wylliam Raunsby x s. for a cowe and he to pay for
farme for the cowe for the yere ij s. Suerte for the cowe John
and John Johnson capper.

Delyueryd to Thomas Frythe x s. for a cowe and he to pay for a
yeres farme ij s. Suerte for the cowe Thomas Estwoode and
John Rychardson.

Delyueryd to Robart Symson x s. for a cowe and he to pay for the
yeres farme ij s. Suertys for the cowe John Belser and John
Strydwyke.

Delyueryd to Rychard Brodebent x s. for a cowe and he to pay for
the yeres farme ij s. Suerte for the cowe Raynold Synet and
Laurens Rolfe.

Delyueryd to Wylliam Phelyppe xl d. and he of his goodness bathe
promysid to delyuer vs before Chrystmas next commyng ij
quarters of lawfull barley.

In the purse in money iij d. ob. and xviiij d. to be payde to the purse at Seynt Thomas next commyng be Thomas Wynston. Suertes for Robart Tornen John Belser John Rychardson and Rychard Omfrey.

[Michaelmas 1522 to Michaelmas 1524.]

B 59.—The acompte of Raynold Senett and Thomas Estwood Wardens of the Chyrche of Seynt Dunstonys made the xxiiij day of October the xvj yere of Kyng Henry the Eght. Fyrst the seid acomptantes answere to vj li. vijs. ix d. by them receyuid of rentis fermys and other money by theym receyuyd as here after aperyth partycularly that ys to sey for ijth hole yeres endyd at the Fest of Seynt Mychaell before the date of thys presentis.

Receytis.

Item in primis Rec. of Croslyth for ij yeris one yere xviijs. xj d. and the other yere xix s. v d. S'm xxxviiij s. iiij d.	
Item receuyd of strayngeris to the paskall and fonte tapyr for ij yeris	v s. vij d.
Item receuyd of the men paryscions that was gaderyd among them	vj s. j d. ob.
Item rec. of the women for theyr ij yeris gadryng	x s. iiij d. ob.
Item rec. of the Chyrch house for ij yeris farme	ix s. iiij d.
Item rec. of the stoke of the Shafte at ij tymes by the agrement of the parysshe	xxxviiij s. xj d.
Item rec. of the Bretheryn of Harboldoune for ij yeris rent	ij s.
Item rec. of L. Hunton and R. Philpot for torchys	x d.
Item rec. of Mr. Vycar for ij yeris ferme of the Chyrch garden	iiij s.
Item rec. of John Hart for ij yeris rent of the Pele now Barbyttis	ij s.
Item rec. of John Tull for xx th yeris rerage of di li. wex of a house late Swayne	vj s. viij d.
Item rec. of John Belsar for ij yeris rentis	iiij d.
Item rec. of John Sethe for ij yeris rent of the Lomepettis	ij d.
Item rec. of Ric. Baker for ij yeris rent of Louerikis housse now the Lyon	ij d.
Item rec. of John Barbytt for ij yeris rent of the Mill di li. wex. S'm	viiij d.
Item rec. of Delffes wedowe fo her tenement next the Mill for ij yeris quarter li. wex	iiij d.
Item rec. of Robt. Mayton for hys house for ij yeris rent ij quarter li. wex	iiij d.*
Item rec. of T. Fekyn for hys house for ij yeris rent quarter li wex	iiij d.
Item rec. of John Fedolyffe for hys house in Croker lane for ij yeris rent di li. wex	viiij d.
Item rec. of R. Senett for hys house in Crokerlane late Tullys ij yeris di li. wex	viiij d.
S'm Receytis vj li. vijs. ix d.	

* Originally written viij d.

B 60.—Wher of the seid Wardyns axith to be allowyd of all thyse parcellis folowyng that is to sey for ij hole yeres endyd at the Fest of Seynt Michael last past.

Alowances or Paymentis.

Item in primis to Thomas Calowe wexchaundeler for v torchys price.....	xxxij s. iiij d.
Item to hym for the Croslyth and the fontaper and paskall for ij yeres.....	xxvj s. vj d. ob.
Item for scoryng of candylstykis ij yeres at Ester	xvj d.
Item for colys for ij yeres at Ester.....	v d. ob.
Item for wacchyng of the sepulcur and brede and drynke for ij yeres	ix d.
Item to Alyce Symond for makyng ij rochettis.....	iiij d.
Item for a shovyll for the Chyrch	v d. ob.
Item to Laurance Hunton to Codnam for mendyng of the balkstoke*	vij d.
Item for calves heddis for the ryngars for ij yeres	xiiij d.
Item to John Bourges wyf for ij aubys	vij s.
Item for a quare of paper.....	ij d. ob.
Item for clasyng byndyng and amending of bokes†	xvj s. viij d.
Item for a new baudryk and mendyng ij olde baudrykis...	ix d.
Item to My Lord of Canterberys‡ reue for ij yeres rent of the Chyrch house	xij d.
Item for iij newe bell ropys for all the bellis	ij s. iiij d. ob.
Item to a carpynter to mende the Chyrch gate and nayllis for yt	ix d.
Item to Mathew lokear for mendyng the Chyrch dore key and a newe key for the Chyrch house	v d.
Item for a goynt§ for the Chyrchgate	ij d.
Item to Laurance Hunton for mendyng the Chyrch house	vj d.
Item to Wynston for ij yeres washyng the Chyrch clothys||	iiij s.
Item leyd owte for trendyll	iiij d.
Item to John Antonyes wyf for a surples	v s.
Item for a lantren for the Chyrch	vij d.
Item to Hochyns wyf for wasshyng of the Chyrch clothys	vij d.
Item for a rope for wakerell	v d.
Item to T. Callowe for Maydens lytht that was behynde for iij yeres gon.....	xiiij d.
S'm of alowances v li. ij s. v d. ob. and soo the seid Reynold owyth to the Chyrch all thyngis rekenyd and alowyd	xxv s. iiij d. ob.
Chosyn be the hole parysshe to be Wardyns Raynold Senett and John Hochyn for thys yere folowyng.¶	

* In a copy of this account "bellstoke" is the word used.

† Idem "all the bokes."

‡ Archbishop Warham.

§ The words, "a goynt," are taken from the duplicate account, B 64.

|| In the duplicate vij d., which makes the total correct, but it is clearly wrong in itself.

¶ Not in duplicate account.

[Michaelmas 1524 to Michaelmas 1525.]

B 57.—The acompte of Raynold Senett and John Hochyn Wardyns of the Chyrch of Saynt Dunstons made the x day of Nouember in the xvijth yere of Kyng Henry the viijth. First the seid accomptantes answer to iij li. xvij s. v d. ob. by them receyuyd of rentis fermys and other mony by them levyed as hereafter aperyth partycularly that ys to sey for an hole yere endyd at the Fest of Seynt Michael before the date of thise presentis.

Item in primis the seid accomptantes agreyth to a certen sum as aperyth in the othe[r] yeres acompte ...xxv s. iij d. ob.*	
Item rec. of the Crosse lythte for thys yere	xviiij s. v d.
Item rec. of the paskall for that yere	xxj d. ob.
Item rec. of housholdaris of the parissch for torchys	iiij s. viij d. ob.
Item rec. be women that was gaddryd of strangeris† for thorchys†	ij s. x d.
Item rec. the ferme of the Chyrch house for that yere	iiij s. viij d.
Item rec. of R. Tornes (?) capper for the ferme of ij kene for a yere that came owte of the Shafte	iiij s. †
Item rec. of Tretyllis wedow and John Hert for wast of torchis	x d.
Item rec. of Mr. Viccar for the ferme of the gardyn next the Chyrch	ij s.
Item rec. of the Bretheryn of Harboldowne for rent	xij d.
Item rec. of Barbett for rent of the Pele	xij d.
Item rec. of Belssar for the rent of iij acres londe	j d. ob.
Item rec. of J. Sethe for the rent of Mr. Roper Lompettis next S. Thomas Hyll	j d.
Item rec. of Ric. Baker for the rent of Louerykis house now the Lyon	j d.
Item rec. of My Lord Chefe Justice§ for rent of the Thorne and for the rerage a gud oke	vj d.
Item rec. of|| for rent of the Mill di li. wex price	iiij d.
Item rec. of Delfes Wedow for the tenement next the Mill quarter wex price	ij d.
Item rec. of Rob't of¶ Mayton for hys house quarter wex price	ij d.
Item rec. of Rob't Sympson for hys house quarter of wex price	ij d.
Item rec. of John Fedall for hys house in Crokerlane di li. wex	iiij d.
Item rec. of Reynold Senett for hys house there di li. wex	iiij d.
Item rec. of Richard Byng for a yeres ferme of xxx ^{ti} ewes	vij s.
Item rec. of the pariscions in mettellis and mony	ij s. viij d. ob.
S'm total rec'd iiij li. viij d. ob.	

* Originally xxvs. iij d. ob. In the copy referred to in the previous account it is xxvs. iij d. ob.

† A pen drawn through these words.

‡ In the margin, "per man. William Halk."

§ Sir John Fyneux.

|| No name, but in the duplicate Barbett.

¶ *Sic.* In the duplicate R. Mayton.

B 58.—Wherof the seid Wardens axith to be allowyd of all thyse parcellis folowyng that ys to sey for one hole yere endyd at the Fest of Seynt Michael last past.

Alowances or Paymentis.

Item to Lambes wedow for the Crosselytht paskall and funtaper forthwith the taperys that where sparyd of the braunche before the Rode	vj s. j d.
Item to the same wedow for a torche weyng xxviij li. price le li. iij d. ob.	vij s. ij d.
Item to the same wedow for a li. of wexcandyll	vij d.
Item to T. Callow for ij torchys weyng xliij li. iij quarters S'm	xij s. ix d.
Item to T. Estwode and hys seruaut for iij days to tylle the Chyreh at x d. the day	ij s. vj d.
Item to W. Belssar for one lode of sonnde price	iiij d.
Item for wacching the sepulcur at Ester	iiij d. ob.
Item for charcoles then	iiij d. ob.
Item for scoryng of the candylstykis	vij d.
Item for cardyng of mosse and robusshe be T. Estwode ...	iiij d.
Item for prigs and nayll for the sepulcure and the rodeloft ..	j d. ob.
Item for a calues hede flaggis and thredde at Corpus Christi day for ryngaris	vij d.
Item for ij ropes for eches for the bell ropys	ij d.
Item to Hochyns wyf for wasshyng the clothes	ij s.
Item to J. Hochyn for mendyng the bell wheles	xx d.
Item for smalle naylles for the seid wheles	ij d.
Item to W. Rychard for mendyng the grete bell clapper... ..	ij s. ij d.
Item to Mathew lokear for a key and ij haspes for the Chyrchchest	xx d.
Item to hym for makyng iorens for the Chyrchporche wyndowe ..	iiij d.
Item to hym for a key for the vpper stepyll dore	iiij d.
Item to Ric. Atkynson for setting in the ioren in the porche wyndow	v d.
Item to a strange fellow to mende the senssorys in the presence of Mr. Vicar	xix d.
Item to hym for mendyng the Crosse	xviij d.
Item to Mathew lokear for mendyng the second bell clapper	xx d.
Item to my Lordis reue for rent of the Chyreh house	vj d.
Item payd to Mr. Vicary that he leyde owte for the new antyfonar	vj s. viij d.
Item to Jeffry the plomer for soudryng and leying the lede of the South [Psyde] that y ^t ys to sey xxviij li. soudryng with hys labyr S'm	xij s. ij d.
Item to John Hochyn for hys labyr to leuell the gistes and mende the bourdis and for ij C naylles a quarter bourde and quarteris price all	xl d.
Item to Mr. Vicary for the leddyng of the newe wyndow ayen the Rode	vs.

beside that he payed to the plumber hymself v s. for
the seid wyndow.

Item payed to the plomer by Hochyn and me iij s.

B 47.—Item for reparacions don vpon the Chyrch house
as apperyth particularly be byll v s. ij d.

S'm totalis paymentis iiij li. ij s. v d. ob.

And so ther ys owyng to vs the seid Wardens for thys
yeres acompte..... iiiij s.

[A.D. 1525.]

A 41.—Thacompte of Thomas Frythe and John Stredwyke War-
deyns of the Schaft of Seynt Donstonys made the Tuysday in
the Whytsonweke in the xvij yere of Kyng Henry the viijth.

Fyrst they answere of xxvj s. viij d. to them delyueryd in
the begynnyng of this yere.....xxvj s. viij d.

Item of the dyner money xviij s.

Item of the scochyn money xix s. j d.

S'm iij li. iiiij s. j d.

Where of they axe alouance of xiiij s. iiiij d. to rest in the handis of
John Stredwyke.

Item for bere ale and brede xij s.

Item for mete..... vij s. x d.

Item for scochyons iiiij s. viij d.

Item for ye cooke iiiij d.

S'm of these alouances xxxviij s. ij d.

And so ther remaynythexxv s. xj d.

Where of is payde to Rycharde Vmfrey new chosynxiiij s. iiiij d.

And then ther restyth xij s.

Where of John Hochyn hathe borowd iiiij s.

And then ther remaynythe x s. vij d.

Whyche with other sommys as folow byn delyueryd to

Rycharde Wodell.

Sommys of paymentis of farmers of Kene.

Fyrst of Robart Torneys for ij kene iiiij s.

Item of John Stredwyke for a kowe and her farme xij s.

Item of Jarman Cappar for a cowe..... x s.

Item of Robart Turneys for the farme of ij kene iiiij s.

Item of Rycharde Phylpott for a cowe and the farme xij s.

Where of he hathe payde but vj s.

Item of Harry Eluey for the farme of a cowe ij s.

Item of Thomas Blean for the farme of a cowe ij s.

Item of John Rycharde for the farme of ij schepe viij d.

S'm of the seyde paymentis isxl s. viij d.

whyche with the seyde x s. vij d.

makythe..... lj s. iiij d.

Where of ijs. were deductyd for amending of glasse wyndows and
other thyngis of the Schaft* and so restyth xlix s. iiij d.
delyueryd to Rycharde Wodell.

Summa de claro xlix s. iiij d. et deliberantur Ricardo Wodell.

* That is, "other things" pertaining "to the Schaft."

Dettis owyng to the Church as Fyrst John Hochyn	iiij s.
Item in the handis of Raynold Sygnet.....	xlvi s. xj d.
Item of the same Raynold for the farme of iiij kene	x s.*
Item of Jarman Capper for farme of a kowe	ij s.

A 42.—Item Rychard Phylpot behynde of	vj s.
Item Robart Symson for a cowe and the farme.....	xi s.
Item Wyllyam Phelyppe for a cowe and the farme	xi s.
Item Harry Eluey a cowe to farme.....	
Item Thomas Blean a cowe to farme	
Item Robart Turneys ij kene to farme	
S'm of this dette is	iiij li. xi s. xj d.
S'm of the hole stocke is	vij li. ij s. ij d.

B 47.—[Michaelmas 1525 to Michaelmas 1526.]

The accompt of Raynold Senett and John Hochyn Wardens of the paryssh Chyrch of Seynt Dunstons made the xxv day of October in the xvij yere of Kyng Henry the viijth for one hole yere that ys to sey for rentis fermys and all other profettis be them receuyd or leveyd for the seid yere aboue namyd.

Receytis.

Item in primis rec. of the Croslyth for thys yere	xiiij s. ix d.
Item rec. of strangers thys yere toward the paskall	xxj d. ob.
Item rec. of men and women in the paryssh thys yere that was gaderyd toward the torchis	iiij s. viij d.
Item rec. of R. Humfrey and W. Glouer for wast of torchys thys yere.....	vij d.
Item rec. of the ferme of the Chyrche house	iiij s. viij d.
Item rec. of Mr. Viccar for ferme of hys gardyn	ij s.
Item rec. of the Bretheryn of Harbaldoune for rent of the house next the Pele	xij d.
Item of John Belssar for rent of iij acres of londe	j d. ob.
Item rec. of John Seth for the rent of Mr. Ropers Lompettis	j d.
Item rec. of Ric. Baker for rent of Louerykis house	j d.
Item rec. of My Lady Fyneux for rent of the Thorne.....	vj d.
Item rec. of John Barbet for rent of the Mill di li. wex price	iiij d.
Item rec. of Delfis wedow for rent of the tenement next the Mill quarter wex.....	j d. ob.
Item rec. of Rob't Simpson for rent of hys house quarter wex	j d. ob.
Item rec. of John Fedall for hys house in Crokerlane di li. wex	iiij d.
Item rec. of Reynold Senett for hys house di li. wex	iiij d.
Item rec. of Ric. Byng for ferme of xxx ^{ti} ewes.....	x s.

S'm receyttis xlijs. v d. ob.

* This should be viij s.

·B 48.—Wherof the seid Wardens axith to be alowyd all thysse parcellis followyng that ys to sey for one hole yere endyd at Seynt Michael last past.

Alowances or Paymentis.

Item to Thomas Callow for the Crosselyth paskall and funtaper	ix s. iiij d. ob.
Item to W. Marten wexchaundeler for a torche weyng xxv li. price	vij s. v d.
Item to T. Callow for a torche weyng xxj li. price	vj s. j d. ob.
Item for a bellrope weyng vij li. di price	ix d. ob.
Item for Calves hede flaggis and thredde apou Corpus Christi day	vj d.
Item for a loke and key for the Chyrch house dore	iiij d.
Item for priggis naylles and bourde for the Chirche wyndowe	v d.
Item for charecoles at Ester	iiij d.
Item for wacchyng of the sepulcur then	iiij d. ob.
Item for scoryng of the candylstykis	viiij d.
Item for ij peny taperys before the Rode	ij d.
Item for washyng of the clothys for one hole yere	ij s.
Item payd to R. Mathew lokear for mendyng the Chirche dore loke	xx d.
Item payd to R. Senett for iiij stanchyns or quarters price	iiij d.
Item payd to My Lordis reue for rent of the Chirche house	vj d.
Item for a quarter of lyme to poynt the Chyrche	v d.
Item to T. Estwode for repayring the porche and the Chirche	ij d.
Item for thacchyng and dabyng the Chirch house	iiij d.
Item payd to the plomar be John Hochyn	iii d.
Item payd for the Chyrch in recompense to Hunton	ix d.
Item for washyng of the clothes from Mihelmas to Cristmas	vj d.
Item for a rerae in the fote of the other yeres acompte	iiij s.
S'm xxxvijs. iiij d. and so the Wardens remayne in dett to the Chirche	v s. ij d. ob.
Wherof ys debeth for schepe	xviij d. et sic.
gardians debeth Ecclesie	iiij s. viij d. ob.
Md. yt to be rememberyd that the pariscions delyuer to Regynold Senett owt of the stokk of the Shaft in money badde and goode xlvjs. xd. to by with yt other kene or ewes as farre as yt wold streche wherof I bough of Bartilmew Ewen of Stallyfeld xx ^{ti} ewes price xxxiijs. iiij d. and also I bough of one John Hogyn of the same paryssh x ewes price xv s. S'm xlviijs. iiij d. and soo the Chyrche owyth me xviiij d. and so the stok remain to the Chirch of the shepe price of xlviijs. iiij d.	

[A.D. 1526.]

A 43.—Thacompte of John Stredwyke and Rychard Vmfrey Wardeyns of the Schaft of Seynt Donston made the Twysday in the Whytsonweke in the xviiij yere of Kyng Henry the viijth.

Fyrst they answere of xxvj s. viij d. to them delueryd at ther com-
myng in the last yere passed.
Item they answere of the dyner money xiiij s. ij d. ob.
Item of the scochyon money xxvj s. viij d.
S'm totalis omnis iij li. vj s. vj d. ob.
Where of the seyde acomptantis axe allowance for brede ale
bere mete and reparacion of the Schaft of xv s. x d.
Item they axe allowance for butter and spyces and for the
lygthe strykyng v s.
And of xiiij s. iij d. delueryd to John Ilbart new elect to
be Wardeyn of the Schaft to John Vmfrey.
S'm of this allowances is xxxiiij s. ij d.
And so restyth xxxij s. iij d. ob.
Whyche were delueryd to Rychard Wodell and also as myche
more money as made the summe of iij li. xiiij s. iij d.
Item to the same Rychard be the handis of Phylpot vj s.
And by the handis of (no name) iij quarters malt price of xij s.
And afterward ij bussellis of malt price of xij d.
And also be the handis of Thomas Estwoode ij s.
And of wemen remaynyng of Seynt Annys lygthe ix d. ob.
And this the seyde Rychard Wodell hath in his handis iij li. xv s. j d. ob.
S'm rem. in the handis of Wodell iij li. xv s. j d. ob.
Wher of he axith allowance of iij li. xiiij s. iij d. for the canape.*
And ther restyth in his handis xxj s. vij d. ob. as det to the Church.

[A.D. 1527.]

A 44.—Thaccompte of Rychard Vmfrey and Thomas Ilbart
Wardeyns of the Schaft of Seynt Donston made the Twysday
in Whitsonweke in the xix yere of the Rayne of Kyng Henry
the viijth.
Fyrst the seyde Vmfrey answeyryth of xiiij s. iij d. to hym delueryd
in the begynnyng of his yere.
Item the seyde acomptance answere for the dyner money... xxv s.
Item they answere for scochyn money xix s.
S'm xlvij s. iij d. vnde pet' allocacionem of
xix s. iij d. ob. for met and dryneke.
Item for iij li. wexe and the strykyng ij s. j d.
Also for scochyons iij s. viij d. (*sic*).
S'm of this allowances is xxvj s. j d. ob.
And so remaynyth xxj s. j d. ob.
Where of is delueryd to John Lytylwoode new electe
Wardeyn with Ilbart xiiij s. iij d.
And then there restythe but vij s. viij d. ob.

Receytis of farmores of keue.

Fyrst of Robart Torneys xiiij s. iij d.
And he owythe ij yeres farme of ij kene iij s.
1 v li. for farme.
1 Thomas Blean hath payde for farme ij s.

* In the margin, "For the canape of Sylke iij li. xiiij s. iij d."

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Item John Rychardson hath now payde for farme of xx
owysvj s. viij d.

S'm of this receytis is xxij s.

Whyche with the vij s. viij d. ob. do make the summe of xxx s. viij d.
Whyche be deluyeryd to John Luton safly to kepe to the vse of the
Church.

The dettis to the Church.

Harry Eluey for a cowe and her farme xiiij s.
his suertes Rychardson and Lambart.

Item Raynolde Sygnet of arrers of his last acompte...iij s. viij d. ob.

Item John Hochyn of money borowyd iij s

Item Robart Symson for a cowe by ij yeres xiiij s.

Item Rychard Wodell hic allocatur de vj s.

For iiij knoppis and banners and yet he owyth..... xv s. ix d.

Item Wyllyam Phellypp owyth for a cowe and her farme
for ij yeres xiiij s.

Item Raynolde Sygnet owyth for x schepe and ther farme xld.

Item Wyllyam Belser owyth for iij schepe and ther
farmexij d. to uss (?).

[Michaelmas 1526 to Michaelmas 1528.*]

B 43.—Ecclesia Sancti Dunstani Episcopi.

This is thaccompt of Willam Halke and William Glouer Chirche
Wardeyns of the goodes and catallis or ornamentis of the seid
Chirche made in the Fest of Seynt Kateryne Virgyn in the
xxth yere of Our Soueraign Lord the Kyng Henry the Eght
that is to wete for ij hole yeres then endidde.

Fyrst the seid accomptantes answer of their resceytis of
the Cresselight for the fyrst yerexix s. iij d.

Item in like wise they answer of their resceytis of the same
light for the secunde yerexxviij s. xj d.

S'm xlvij s. ij d.

Item of money resceyued the fyrst yere of the pascall of
strangers..... xvij d.

Item resceyued the ij^{de} yere of strangers for the pascall ... xxj d.

Item resceyued of Hokmony of the women gadryng of the
fyrst yere iij s.

Item resceyued of Hokmony of the ij^{de} yere v s. vj d.

Item resceyued of the parissyhyns of their gadryng xvij d.

Item for wast of torches in the fyrst yere vj d.

S'm xiiij s. ix d.

Item resceyued of the tenement callid the Thorne for ij
yeres xij d.

Item rec. of Mr. Vicary for the rent of the Chirche gardyns
for ij yeres iij s.

Item rec. for rent of the Brothers of Harbaldoun for ij
yeres ij s.

Item rec. of John Barbette for ij yeres rent of the Peyle . ij s.

* St. Katherine's Day falls on November 25, and this account may possibly
run on until that day. See the accounts for 1528 to 1530.

Item rec. of John Belser for ij yerres rent	iiij d.
Item rec. of Mr. Ropers Lompettes for ij yerres rent	ij d.
Item rec. of Ric. Baker bruer for ij yerres rent of the Whyte Lyon	ij d.
Item rec. of John Barbette for ij yerres rent of the Redde Lyon di li. wex	wex.
Item rec. of Delfes wydowe for ij yerres rent of her house quarter li wex	wex.
Item rec. of Maytons wydowe for ij yerres rent of her house quarter li. wex.....	iiij d.
Item rec. of the house late Feykyns for ij yerres rent quarter li. wex	iiij d.
Item rec. of Fedolles house in Crokker lane for ij yerres rent di li. wex	vj d.
Item rec. of Sygnettes wydowe for an house in Crokkerlane for ij yerres rent di li. wex	wex.
Item rec. of John Luton for reparacyon of the Chirche ouer the pewe where his wyf sittith	xl d.
Item rec. of Ric. Byng for ferme of x shepe for one yere	iiij s. iiij d.
Item rec. of ferme of the Chirche house	xvj d.
Item rec. of the arreres of Synet	iiij s. ix d. ob.

Summa xxij s. iiij d. ob.

S'm iiij li. iiij s. iiij d. ob. et in sera j li. et quarter.

B 44.—Wherof the seid accomptantes axe allowaunces for certeyn
paimentes hereafter folowyng.

Fyrst for newe wexe and strekyng to the pascall and fonte taper for the fyrst yere of the seid ij yerres delyuered out to the wexchaundeler ix li. wex resceyued home to the Chirche ayen xj li. wex paide.....	xix d. ob.
Item for newe and strekyng to the pascall and fonte taper for the ij ^{de} yere delyuered out viij li. quarter wex resceyued home xj li. paide.....	xxiiij d. ob.
Item the weight of the Crosselight the fyrst yere of the seid ij yerres delyuered out xxxiiij li. resceyued home ayen newe strekyn xliij li. iiij quarteris wex paide ...	ix s. v d. ob.
Item the same light for the ij ^{de} yere delyuered out xxxv li. rec. home xlvij li. paide	viiij s. vj d.
Item paide for arrerage of the Maidens taper	vj d. ob.
Item for colys at Ester for the fyrst yere and ij ^{de} yere.....	ix d.
Item for two torches weiyng xliij li.	x s. xj d.
Item for an other torche	vj s. viij d.
Item for ij calveshededes and ryngers for bothe the seid yerres	xij d.
Item for pakthrede in bothe yerres	ij d.
Item to Houchons wif for wesshyng of the Chirche clothes the fyrst yere.....	ij s.
Item to Halkes wif like wesshyng for the ij ^{de} yere	ij s.
if of the gret canstyckes	xx d.
if for scowryng of canstyckes	iiij d.
if for amending of ij rogetts	iiij d.
ette for the parisshe clerk	ij s.

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Item for iij bushellis of lyme	vj d.
Item for an C of tylo lath	vj d.
Item for a copy of Sir Ric. Longes wille wherby the Vicary of Seynt Stephyns shuld haue sold land callid Brussches Elmes Mowar (?)	vij d.
Item for ij C thacche to the Chirche house	ij s. iij d.
Item for the leiyng of the same	vij d.
Item to Hinton and Symson for amending of rof in thende of the Chirche	iiij s.
Item to Fremman for lattyng and tilyng of the same	xvj d.
Item for mayle	j d.
Item to William Richards smyth of olde dette for amending of a belle claper	ij s.
Item for onys strokyng of Seynt Dunstanes light	iiij s. iij d.
Item to Mr. Vicary for a rope to the wakerell	vij d.
Item for a shovyll	ij d.
Item for amending of the matted	vj d.
Item for wacchyng of the sepulere for ij yerres and drynk	ix d.
Item for ij trases for the bellis	ij d.

Item to Methew lokyer for mending of a loke and
key

Item to John May for amending of the porche

Summs of the allowaunces is iij li. viij s. x d.

Et haec die electi Wilhelmus Nieher pro anno proximo futuro cum
Will. Glouer fore guardianus bonorum, &c., ecclesie predictae et
similiter Thomas Weston & Ricardus Humfrey electi sunt fore
guardianus de la Chusseghe, &c.

in 1381

Item to the Wardens of the Schaft new elect ys yere
Richard Symson and John Trester in ye xiiij yere ye Reyne of
King Henry the first they have a make a price in ther handa.

Item John Trester hath paid out for paying ryte

Item the parson for yis weryng

Item to men for yis

Item for yis

Item for a lode of

Item paid out of the wold geldyng money

Out of vij grotes ij d. payde to ye tyler.

Rents to ye Church.

Monies in Hinton land

Item rent in Hinton land for wood and re. Kneffe schys (?)

Monies in Hinton land for wood and re. schys

[Item the warden of the church of St. R. No date.]

Monies in Hinton land for wood and re. schys.

Item for

Item for

Item for

Item for

Item for

Item for

Item for

Item for

Item for

Item for

Item for

Item for

Item receuyd off Wylliam Rychardys and off Roger Penerst viij s. ob.
 Item receuyd and gatheryd off the Schaft mony and off
 the dynere xvij s. x d. ob.
 Item John Rychardson ys be hynd off the mony off the
 Chyrche att thys acowntyng day xiiij s. iiij d.
 Item John Coluer and John Luton xxij d.
 Item xj semys off barely dothe rest yn the handys off John
 Coluer
 Item restyng yn the handys off John Lytylwoode* vij s. j d.
 Item restyng yn the handys off Robert Symson iiij s.
 Item restyng yn the hondys off John Rychardson v scheppe.
 Item restyng yn the hondys off Wylliam Phylippe A cow and the more.
 Item restyng yn the hondys off Thomas Blayne A cow and the more.
 Item restyng yn the hondys off Harry Ebney A cow and the more.
 Item restyng yn the handys off Master Vycare off the
 Churchys mony x s. vj d.
 Item receuyd by the Wardens off the schaft | byker [? by care]
 Robert Symson | off John Coluer iiij markis lakyng ij s. the
 wyche mony restythe yn the hondys of John Hochyn apon Seynt
 Steuyns day the yere of Ower Lord God M ccccc XXXI (?).

[November, 1528, to November, 1530.]†

B 55.—Thys ys the acompt of Wylliam Rychard one of the Church
 Wardens of Saynt Dunstones made the day after Saynt
 Nycholas‡ that ys to wyt for to hole yerys last past.

Recetys.

Item recevyd of the pascall lyght of strayngers the furst
 yere ij s. iiij d.
 Item recevyd the ij^d yere for the seyde pascall ij s. j d.
 Item the furst yere of Hopmunday§ of strayngers and the
 parrysshyns (?) vij s. iiij d.
 Item in waste of torchys the furst yere iiij d.
 Item rec. of the tenement callyd the Thorn of bothe yerys ij s. vj d.
 Item rec. of Hardycourtis wydo for the Church garden the
 furst yere vij s. viij d.
 Item recevyd of the Broders of Harbaldoun for a yere
 then was behynde and the yerys next ensuyng iiij s.
 Item recevyd of Barbyt for a yere beyng behynde and ij
 yerys next ensuyng iiij s.
 Item rec. of Barbet in wax li. di.
 Item rec. of Delphys wydoo in wax iiij qrs.
 Item rec. of Phydols house in Crokerlane for ij yerys ix d.

* Written over in another hand: "of thys payde ij s. iiij d."

† Standing alone on another page of the MS. is the following entry: "Thys is
 thacompt of Wylliam Glover and Wylliam Rychard Chyrch Wardyens of the
 goodis catallis and ornaments of the Church of Saynt Dunstones, made in the
 Ponst of Saynt Nycholas in the xiiij yere of the reygng of Kyng Herry the
 which leads me to think Glover and Rychard continued in office for
 s, that is from Nov. 1528 to Nov. 1531. If this surmise is correct the
 or their last year were not entered, or are lost.
 nber 13th.

k money; Hock Monday was the second Monday after Easter.

Item rec. of Mr. Synnetis for iij yerys in wax	li. di
Item rec. of the arrerage of Master Halk	iiij s. j d.
Item rec. of My Lady Fyneux	xviij d.
Item rec. of Wynston for the bell clapper	ij s.
Item rec. of Mr. Breno (?) is wydoo for waste of torchys	ij s. iiij d.
Item of Sir Rychard for torchys	iiij s. iiij d.
And to the lyghtis	(?) ij s. iiij d.

B 56.—ij li. iiij s. v d.*

Item paid for the grete bell clapper	vj s.
Item paid for the myddle bel clapper	iiij s. iiij d.
Item paid for mendyng of the lyttle bell clapper	iiij s. iiij d.
Item paid for mendyng of a clapper by Mr. Sygnetis tyme	ij s.
Item set out thereof to the Croslyught viij d. rem.	xvj d.
Item for hangyng of the bells	iiij s.
Item for makyng of a new sterop to the bellis and naylyng of them	xij d.
Item paid for a dogg of yron to * * * *	xij d.
Item to the Clark and to Fryer for watchyng and coles and bred and drynk for bothe yerys	ij s. j d. ob.
Item for ij calves heddis	vij d.
Item in brede and drynk	iiij d.
Item paid to Abraham of Boughton ex conceas' prech' (?)	vij d.
Item for payntyng of the pascall	xvj d.
Item for iij bell ropes	ij s.
Item to the lyghtis	iiij s. iiij d.
Item paid for mendyng of the rochettis	v d.
Item paid to Thomas Callow for the tryndull	v s. iiij d.
Item to the seyd Thomas for torches	xj s. ij d.
Item for strekyng of the pascall	v d. ob.
Item for mendyng of the belwhele	x d.
Item for the pascall for ij yerys	iiij s. vij d.
Item to Inggram for tylyng	vij d.
Item paid for weysshying	xv d.
Item to the pascall	xij d.
Item for flagis	j d.
Item for pakthryd for ij yerys	j d.

[ij li. xvij s. iiij d.]†

[Michaelmas, 1532, to Michaelmas, 1533.]

Ih'us merce.

B 39.—The acompte of Thomas Hawxbe and Thomas Leycton Wardens of the Chyrch of Sent Donstons made the xxv day of Jenvary in the xxvth yere of the Reyng of Kynge Herre the viijth Fyrst the seyde accomptantes ansuryth be them receyuyd of rentis fermes and other mony by them levyed as hereafter

* Some of the amounts given in this Account are doubtful: the "ij li. iiij s. v d.," I have taken from the top of next page of the MS., to which it seems to have been transferred. It is followed by "ij li. xvij s. x d.," intended perhaps for the total payments.

† See note * *supra*.

‡ The "v" is not very plain.

aperyth partyculerly that ys to say for one hole yere endyng at the Fest of Sent Michaell before the date of thys presentis.

Recetis.

In primis receyvyd of gethyryng at Hoptyd	v s. j d.
Item receyvyd of Harre Borrome for lendyng of the lam	j d.
Item receyvyd of Robert Pylcher for ys howse	v s.
Item receyvyd for the Chyrch gardene of Master Vecar	iii s. iiij d.
Item recd. of Rychard Wodde for the owlde Rode lofte	ii s. viij d.
Item recd. of Mestrys Barbetis wedow	xij d.
Item receyvyd of the Broderis of Harboldowne	xij d.
Item receyvyd of Master Vedowll	iiij d.
Item receyvyd of Toppams wedowe for wasste of torchys	iiij d.
Item receyvyd of Marteyne for the Cherch house rente ...	ix s.
Item receyvyd of the Rede Lyon haufe a pown of wax ...	iiij d.
Item receyvyd of Robert Sympson a quarterne wax	j d. bi
Item receyvyd for rente of the Thorne	vj d.
Item receyvyd of William Belsar for rente	j d. bi
Item rec. of the pascall money	ij s. x d.
Item of the wydowe of Robert Langton for torches	iiij d.

S'm of all the receytis this yere xxxij s. xj d.

And so the receytis excedith the paymentis xvij s. iiij d.

B 40.—Wher of the seyde Wardens axyth to be alowyd all thyse parcellis foloyng that ys to saye for an holle yere endyd at the Fest of Sent Mihelle last past.

Item Fyrst for garnysschyng of ij torchys	vij d.
Item vpon Corpus Crysty day for torche berers	iiij d.
Item for pacthred	j d.
Item for a pllourepe* to one of the bellis	j d.
Item for the abbit† of John Delfes house for Masters ...	ij d.
Item out of the same house for offeryngs	xij d.
Item for a trendellyne	ij d.
Item to the maker of the wrettyng for the Chrych garden	iiij d.
Item for a eche to the gret bell	j d. b.
Item payde to Larans Honton	j d.
Item for reparacyons of the Chyrch payd to Wyllyam Freman and hys man for workyng vpon the Chyrch...	vij d.
Item for iiij schore tylle	ij s.
Item for a new gogyne to ye lityll bell had of Panton	vj d. b.
Item for a day and a haufe workyng a bowte the fore bell payde to John Hochyn	vij d.
Item for a bande of yeron	ij d.
Item for drynke	j d.
Item payde to John Hochyn for mendyng the gret bell ...	vij d.
Item payde to Larans Honton for the same workyng	vj d.
Item for viij wegies to the gret bell	iiij d.
Item for brods and naylls to ye gret bell	j d.
Item for drynke to the carpyntre	bi

* Sic. ? bellrope.

† Obit.

Item layde out for gyltyng of the emage	xij d.
Item for brods to the lytyll bell	j d.
B 41.—Item payed for mending of the Crosse.....	xx d.
Item for wasshyng the clothes.....	xij d.
Item for skowryng of cadylstykes	vj d.
Item for a newe bawderyke for the myddyl bell and mending of a nother.....	iiij d.
Item for a sak of cole	iiij d.
Item for wacchyng of the sepulchre	iiij d.
Item for brede and drynke for the seid wacchers	j d. ob.
Item for ij li. and di of wex for the pascall and one li. for the font taper price the li. vij d.	xix d. ob.*
Item for strykyng of viij li. of old wex	iiij d.
S'm of all the paymentes xvs. vij d. ob.	
Item payed to John Adams glasyer due vnto hym of old for glasyng in Glovers and Richards tyme.....	xvj d.
And so all thyngis rekenyd and accompted the sixth day of Aprill† in the xxvth yere of the reigne of Kyng Harry the viijth remayneth in the handis of the foreseid Church Wardens xvj s. the which is delyuered the fore seid day of accomptes to Thomas Lecton to the vse of the seid Church.	

B 39.—And so the receytis excedith the paymentis xvij s. iiij d.‡

[A.D. 1531-3 ?]§

A 46.—Md. That I John Hochyn Thomas Hauxbe hath receyvd of Master offecyall and Mestres Brents be the quest of Syr Wyllyam Borges too the Rode lofft on Sent Jons Day vj s. viij d.	
Item restyng in the hans of John Hochyn of the stoke of the Schaft mony viij marke, ijs. viij d. delyuered owtt of the same viij marke vnto the carver iiij marke and xij d.	
Wytnes John Coluer Wyllyam Belser Thomas Hauxbe.	
Item receyvyd of John Hochyn owt of the stoke of the Schaft mony iiij marke and xij d.	
Wytnessyth John Colluer Wyllyam Belser Thomas Hauxbe vnto the hans of Rob ^t Beleme|| for the Rode lofft.	
Item John Hochyn hath delyuered to Beleme for ye Rode lofte payde ye rekonyng day ye xxv yere of ye [Reign of King Henry the viij ?].....	iiij s.
Item y ^t I Syr William Newe haws to ye Wardens of ye Schaft	iiij s. ¶

* A pen drawn through this amount

† The regnal years of Henry VIII. began on the 22nd of April and ended on the 21st of April; consequently April 19th, 25 Hen. VIII., corresponds with April 19, 1534.

‡ Written under the "Sum of all the receytis this yere."

§ Thomas Hauxbe was Churchwarden in 1532-3, and I am inclined to think these items belong to about the date here given.

|| Perhaps Beleme was the carver referred to above.

¶ There are five other brief entries on this page, but they have all been cancelled, and are not of sufficient importance to copy.

[A.D. 1533.]

A 48.—Thys acownt of Robert Symson John Tresser made ye
iiij day of June in ye xxv^t yere ye Reyne of Kyng Herre ye
viiijth.

In primis Robart Sympson ys dette to ye stoffe.*ij s. viij d.
Item for schochyn mony Wyllyam Freman ij s. v d.
Item John Habeam ij s. v d.
Item John Hochyn xxj d.
Item Rychardsons wedow for iiij yeres behynde for v schepe
ye xxv yere of the Kyng haws now v s.
Item restyng in the hans of Rychardsons wedow a schore
of schepe anita mole (?) ye ferme of a yere..... vj s. viij d.
Item ther ys lefft behynde of schochyns viij C.
Item Larans Honton haws to ye Schaftvj s. viij d.
where of he axyth days of payment ye wych days ys
ye fyrst day ys Lamas^t xx d. att Myhelmas xx d. at
Crystmas xx d. and att Owre Lady day in Lent ye last.

Fynis. Amen.

[A.D. 1534.]

A 49.—The accomptis of John Trussell Warden of the Shaft of
the Churche of Saynt Dunstone made the xxvijth day of May
in the xxvjth yere of the Reigne of Kyng Harry the viijth.

Fyrst the seid Warden answerith of money the which is
wonte to be delyuered to the seid Wardens and this
yere was delyuered to the seid Trussell and William
Belser now discessedxxvj s. viij d.
Item for the farme of v schepe nowe letyn to^t Couper of
the Blene and the last yere of the wydowe of
Richardson v s. iiij d.
Item of money receyvdy of John Abram iiij d. ob.
Item for ij bussellis and a half of malt gadered this yere. xx d.
Item of money receyvdy at the dynerxiiij s. jd. ob.
Item of money receyvdy by gaderyng with skokyns.....xv s. iij d.

S'm tot. of all the foreseid receyts lxij s. v d.

Wherof he askyth allowaunce for expensis of the dyner
and other thyngis leyd out by the seid Warden ...xviij s. viij d.
And so restyth clerely to thuse of the Churchexliij s. ix d.
§ Wherof ther is nowe in redy moneyxxxv s. jd.
And remaynyth in the handis of the foreseid Trussell. viij s. viij d. §
And now be chosyn newe Wardens the foreseid John
Trussell and Thomas Wynston to whome is delyuered
accordyng to the old custome xxvj s. viij d. and ther
restith above the seid xxvj s. viij d. in the handis of
the seid Wardensxvj s. x d.

* "Chyreh" was originally written.

† August 1st.

‡ Space left, but no Christian name given.

§ A pen has been drawn through these two entries.

A 50.—Md. That ther be in the handis of Thomas Couper at the day of the before accompt xxij ewes and of lambes in the handis of the seid Couper ix.

Item restith in the handis of John Hocchyn ... liij s. iiij d.
Item in the handis of the executors of William Belser ... v s.

Md. That ther is delyuered to Thomas Pynston at the day of this accomptis of the foreseid money ... vj s. viij d.
to ye payed ageyne at the day of the next accomptis
or at any tyme before yf he be requyred for the
which be suerte John Wynter and John Trussell.

[A.D. 1535.]

A 50.—The accomptis of John Trussell and Thomas Wynston Wardens of the Shafte of the Church of Seynt Dunstone made the xixth day of May in the xxvijth yere of the Reigne of Kyng Harry the viijth.

Fyrst the seid Wardens answere of money tae which is
wonte to be delyuered to the seid Wardens ... xxvj s. viij d.
Item of other money delyuered to them the last yere ... x s. ij d.
Item of money receyvyd at the dyner ... xvj s. j d.
Item for xxij ewes sold to Fardynghton ... xxxvj s. viij d.
Item for ix lambes sold to the seid Fardynghton ... xiiij s. iiij d.
Item of ernest money for the seid ewes and lambes ... iij d.
Item rec. of wolfe sold by Thomas Wynston ... v s. j d.
S'm of all the foreseid receytis and charges v li. ix s. iiij d.

Wherof the seid Wardens aske aloweauce for x ewes
bought and delyuered to George German to kepe ... xx s.

A 51.—Item for the expensis of the dyner Seynt Dunstones
lyght mending of the Shaft and other charges ... xxiiij s. xj d.

Item of money the which was delyuered the last yere to
Thomas Pynston uppon suerte of John Wynter and
John Trussell the which be suerties agayne to be
payed at Myghelmasse next commyng ... vj s. viij d.

Item rec. of Thomas Ilbers for skokyn money ... ij s. iij d.
Item of John Hochyn ... v s.

Md. That all thyngs accompted and rekened ther restith
in money to the vse of the seid Churche ... v mark v s. vj d.

Wher of restith in the handis of Thomas Wynston and
William Reve nowe Wardens accordyng to the old
custome ... xxvj s. viij d.

And the residue is delyuered the day of this accomptis to
Thomas Wynston one of the seid Wardens that is ... xlv s. vj d.

Item ther is in the keypyng of George German above the
seid x ewes v lambes.

Item

[A.D. 1536.]

A 52.—The accomptis of Thomas Wynston and William Reve Wardens of the Shaft of the Church of Seynt Dunstone made the

vijth day of June in the xxvijth yere of the Reigne of Kyng Harry the vijth.

Fyrst the seid Wardens answere of money the which is
wonte to be delyuered to the seid Wardensxxvj s. viij d.
Item of money delyuered to Thomas Wynston the last
yere.....xlvs. vj d.
Item of money delyuered to William Reve the last yere by
John Hochyn lvs. x d.
Item of skochyn money.....xiiij s. x d. ob.
Item of money receyvyd at the dyner xv s. x d.
Item receyvyd for ij lambes skynnes iiij d.
Item for wolle of the last yere sold to Mother Balle iiij s. iiij d.
Item receyvyd of John Tressor for malt iiij s. viij d.
S'm of all the foreseid receytis and charges this yere
vij li. viij d. ob. (*sic*).

Wherof the seid Wardens aske to be allowed—

Fyrst for expencis of the dyner as hit apperith in byllis
therofxviij s. ij d. ob.
Item for the newe branche for Seynt Dunstones lyght ... xiiij s.
S'm of all the foreseid allowance xxxij s. ij d. ob.
And so the receytis and charges excede the allowances
vj li. viij s. vj d.*

Wherof ther is delyuered to John Tressor and Ric.
Carpenterxxvj s. viij d.
A 53.—Item ther restith in the kepyng of†

[A.D. 1537.]

A 53.—The accompts of John Tressor and Richard Carpenter
Wardens of the Shaft of the Church of Seynt Dunstane made
the xxijth day of May in the xxixth yere of the Reigne of
Kyng Henry the vijth.

Fyrst the seid Wardens answere of money the which is
wonte to be delyuered to the seid Wardensxxvj s. viij d.†
Item in skochyn money ix s. vj d.
Item of money receyvyd at the dyner xv s. vj d.
Item for wolle this yere[no amount]
Item for malt sold to Skrybes wyf by Thomas Wynston
the last yerevij s. iiij d.
Item for a lamme and a calvys skynne the last yere xx d.
Item for vij ewes sold this yere xij s. iiij d.
Item for iiij ram lambes..... v s.
Item of money receyvyd of Thomas Wynston oute of the
stok.....xx s. viij d.
S'm of all the charges aboue the seid wolle iiij li. x s.§

* So the error in the total of the receipts was not detected.

† A blank space left.

‡ Between this item and the next the following entry was made: "Item of money delyuered to Thomas Wynston the last yere;" but a pen has been drawn through the first four words. No amount was inserted.

§ Rest is worn away.

- A 54.—Wherof the seid Wardens aske allowaunce for the
 dyner as hit apperith by the byllsxxij s. ix d.
 Item payed for pasturyng of shepe to Germanix s. iij d.
 Item payed for x ewes bought of Will Holexx s. x d.
 S'm of the charges this yere lijs. x d.
 Md. That all thyngis rekenyd ther restith in money above
 the xxvj s. viij d. in the Wardens handis this yere... xvjs. iij d.
 Item in the kepyng of John Gererd x ewes.
 Item in the handis of George German vj ewes and v lammes.
 Item in the handis of Th. Pynsonvj s. viij d.
 Item in the handis of Laurance Huntonvj s. viij d.

[A.D. 1538.]

- C 21.—This is the accomptes of John Courthope and Walter Ledys
 Church Wardens of the parysshe Church of Seynt Dunstone
 bysydes Cannterbury from the Fest of Seynt Myghell tharch-
 angell in the xxixth yere of the Reigne of Kyng Henry the
 viijth vnto the same Fest then next folowyng in the xxxth yere
 of the foreseid Kyng that is to say for one hole yere.
 Thise ben the receytis receyvyd by John Courthope one of the
 foreseid Church Wardens by the foreseid terme.
 Fyrst receyvyd of Thomas Cok of the arrerages of his
 accomptvj s. x d.
 Item receyvyd of the ouerplues of the copex d.
 Item receyvyd of the farme of the Church gardyn for one
 yere and an half endyng at the Fest of Seynt Myg-
 hell tharchangell last pastxij s.
 Item of the farme of the Church house for one hole yere
 endyng the foreseid Fest of Seynt Myghell tharch-
 angell last pastxij s.
 Item receyvyd of Hoktyde money the last yereiiij s. j d.
 Item receyvyd of Hoktyde money this yereiij s. v d.
 Item receyvyd of Penhersts wydowexvj d.
 C 22.—Item receyvyd of the pascall money this yerexxij d.
 Item receyvid of gaderyng for the trendyllij s.
 S'm of all the receytis xliij s. v d.
 C 24.—Thiese ben the paymentis made by the foreseid Church
 Warden by all the foreseid terme.
 Fyrst payed for one belle ropeviij d.
 Item to a tyler and his man for ij dayes and an half for
 their wagesxv d.
 Item for their mete and drynkex d.
 Item for iij regge tyles for the Churchiij d.
 Item to Carpenter the smith for mending of a claper of
 a bellexiiij d.
 Item for a lode of lome for the house at the Townnes endeiij d.
 Item for a tall shyde and nayle for the same housej d.
 Item to Parker for a lode of thornes for closure of the
 seid housexij d.

Item to Harryson for another lode of thornes	xiiij d.
Item for wasshyng of the Churche clothes for one yere endyng at the Fest of the Annunciacion of Oure Lady in the xxixth yere of the foreseid Kyng.....	ij s.
Item for iij quarters wasshyng endyng at Cristmasse next folowyng	xviiij d.

C 25.—Item for ix ld and a half of wex and makyng of the same for the trendyll.....	v s. vj d.
Item for the pascall this yere	xix d.
Item for a sak of coles	iiij d.
Item for wacchyng of the sepulcre	iiij d.
Item for brede and drynke for the wacchers	j d. ob.
Item for skowrynge of the candylstykis.....	vj d.
Item for mendyng of a gutter at the Church house.....	vj d.
Item for the obite of Delf	iiij s.
Item to the Churchewarden for doying of the seid obite ...	viiij d.
Item for a torche bought the last yere	v s.
Item for the ryngers brekefast flaggis and threde on Corpus Christi day	vj d.
Item payed to Maxstede for mendyng of the frame of the bellis at ij tymes	iiij s. viij d.
Item to Carpenter for iren werk of the same	xiiij d.
Item for the keyes and mendyng of the coeuer chest	v d.
Item for mendyng of ij surplices	iiij d.

C 26.—Item to Fuller for a pece of a rope	j d.
Item to a glasyer for one fote of glasse	iiij d. ob.
Item for vij quarellis.....	vij d.
Item for vij ellis of cloth for a surplis	v s. iiij d.
Item for makyng of the same	xvj d.*

S'm of all the paymentis this yere xlj s. iiij d.†

And so the seid Warden owith

the which he hath deliuered to Walter Ledys one of the foreseid
Churche wardens and at this accomptis is chosen William Glover.

[A.D. 1538.]

A 55.—The accomptis of Richard Carpenter and John Stredwyke
Wardens of the Shaft of the Churche of Seynt Dunstone made
the xijth day of June in the xxxth yere of the Reigne of Kyng
Henry the viijth.

Fyrst the seid Wardens answere of money the which is
wonte to be deluyered to the seid Wardensxxvj s. viij d.
Item in skochyn moneyvij s. iiij d.
Item in money receyvyd at the dyner.....xiiij s. x d.
Item receyvyd of John Gerard for farne of x ewes.....iiij s. iiij d.

* Two items belonging to this account have been cancelled: they are on
C 23.—Item for half a C of brykke iiiij d.
Item to a tyler for ij dayes mete drynke and wages..... xiiij d.

† The attempts to obtain the correct total are given on C 23.—xxxij s. v d.;
xliij s. v d.; xxxvj s. iiij d.; xxxv s. x d.; xxxiiij s. ix d.; xxxxj s. iiij d.; xxxvj s.
iiij d.

Item for wolles sold to William Reve	iiij s.
Item for wolles of the shepe in Germans kepyng ("Mr. Cowrthop" written over)	ij s. ij d.
Item for wolles sold to the seid German	xviiij d.
Item for ij skynnes	iiij d.
Item of money receyvd of strayngers	xij d.
Item for vij busshels of malt sold to Carpenter	iiij s.
S'm of all the foreseid charges above the foreseid wolles lxj s. v d.	
Wherof the seid Wardens aske allowance for the dyners as hit apperith by the byllis	xviiij s. ob.
Item for the wexe and strykyng of Seynt Dunstones lyght	ij s. j d.
Item for pasteryng of shepe to German	vj s.
S'm of all the allowance xxxvj s. j d. ob. (<i>sic</i>).	

[A.D. 1539.]

A 56.—The acconce of John Stradwyke and Robert Smyth Wardens of a Brotheryd cauld the Shafte in the parysch of Seynt Dunstone made the vth day of June in the yere of the Rayng of Kyng Harry the viijth XXXI.

Fyrst the sayd Wardens anser for money the wych ys wont to be delyueryd to the sayd Wardensxxvj s. viij d.
Item in money reseuyed at the dyners as aperyth by particuler s'm in byllis xvij s.

S'm of all the foresayd charges xliij s. viij d.

Wherof the sayd Wardens aske allowance for the dynners as aperyth in particuleris by byllisxvj s. x d.
Item more to the charges of the foresayd Wardens a calfe skyn..... iiij d.

Md. That all thyngs rekonyd the sayd Wardens owe at thys acconce xxvij s.

Thes be the dettis owyng to the sayd Brotheryd ouer and besydes the fore sayd xxvij s. in the handis of the foresayd Wardens.

Fyrst in the handis of Mastrys Courthope ij s. ij d.
Item in the handis of George Germaine for vij evys xj s.
Item in the handis of Thomas Pynsonvj s. viij d.
Item in the handis of Larrance Huntonvj s. viij d.
Item in the handis of Rycharde Carpynter for vij boshellis of maltte to hym solde iiij s.

[From Michaelmas, 1538, to Trin. Sun., 1540.]

C 7.—This ys the accompes of Water Lyedes and Wylliam Glower Chorche Wardynes of the paryshe of Sent Donsstones be sydes Cantorbery from the Fest of Sentt Mycahell the Arcangell in the xxxth yere of the Raigne of Kyng Henry the viijth vnto the Fest of the Trynete in the xxxijti yer of the fore sayde Kyng that ys to say for one holle yere and to the fore sayed terme.

This bene the recytis receyvyd be Watar Lyedes one of the Chorche Wardones be the fore sayed terme.

Fyrst receyvd of Master Courtopeij s. viij d.

Item receyvd of the Chorche housse of Sharpe... .iiij s. viij d.
 Item receyvd of Rychard Homfry xij s.
 S'm xvij s. iiij d.

C 8.—Thiese ben the paymentis made be Watar Lyedes one of the
 Chorche Wardynes be all the foresaid tyme.

Item payed for the Bybelle* xvj s.
 Item for wasshyng of the Chorche gere..... xij d.
 Item for colle..... iiij d.
 Item for wachyng and for brede and drynk iiij d. ob.
 Item for mending of a bawdryke ij d.
 Item for a bellrope viij d.
 Item payed to the ryngeres iiij d.
 Item payed to rynggeres a nother tyme iiij d.
 Item a nother tyme to rynggeres ij d.
 Item fore Delphes obyt to Syr Vmfre and Syr John ij s.
 Item payed to the Vecceres debyte..... xij d.
 Item payed to the Chorche Wardynes viij d.
 Item for flaggis and pacthred ij d.
 S'm xxij s. ij d. ob.

Deducte viij s. for the Bible there resstyth to ye Cherch
 vse iiij s. j d. ob.
 Rest 2^s 10^d½ to Watar Leddes.

C 9.—These be the receites receyvd by William Glouer one of the
 forsaid Church Wardens.

In prinis receyvd of John Sharpe for the rente of his
 house xv s. iiij d.
 Item for the Croslyght as aperithe in the rentall therof
 made viij s. ix d.
 Item receyvd of strangers at Easter toward the pascall ... ij s. j d.
 Item receyvd of Water Ledes toward the Croslyght xij d.
 Item receyvd of Haukesby toward the torches v d.
 Item receyvd of Throssell for the waste of torches..... iiij d.
 Lefte out here vj d. reseuyed by Glouer of Vydoll for rent
 of the house in Croker lane for wex vj d.

C 10.—Item of John Coluar for waste of torches at his
 wifes buriall iiij d.
 Item of John Hendon j d.
 Item of Roberte Smythe j d.
 Item receyvd of John Stridwicke for the Church garden ij s. iiij d.
 S'm xxx s. viij d.

Deduct the Crose lygth and the S'm is xx s. xj d.†

* The Great Bible, usually called Crammer's, which appeared in April 1539.

† At the foot of this page, in another hand, is written :

Summa recepta xxij s. v d.
 Summa soluciones xxij s. xj d.
 Et sic in super plus.... vj d.

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C 3.—These be the paymentes made and laid oute by the fornamed Churchwarden William Glouer.

Inprimis paid to Richard Watson for mendyng of the Church gate	iiij d.
Item for tymber belonging therto	iiij d.
Item for a stroppe of yron and nailes had ther vnto	v d.
Item for a sacke of coles to burne in the Church	iiij d.
Item for bred for those yt watched.....	j d.
Item for scouryng of foure great candelstickes two smalle candelstickes and a sensar	vj d.
Item to Ringar for mendyng of the lampe before the Sacramente.....	xvj d.
Item paid to William Martin for the Croslichte	viiij s. ix d.
Item to the said William Martin for the pascall	ij s. ij d.
S'm	xiiij s. j d.
Deducte the Crose lygth restyth...v s. iiij d.	

C 4.—Charges laid oute by William Glouer one of the Churchwardens vppon the house that John Sharpe now dwelith in.

In primis for makyng of a dore and other charges that wente ther vnto	ij s. viij d.
Item for timber burde and quarters	ij s.
Item for timber that wente to the stayers	viiij d.
Item for naile.....	xj d.
Item to Richard Watson and his seruant	iiij s. viij d.
Item for an obit	iiij s. iiij d.
Item to John Strydwicke for timber	ij s. iiij d.
S'm xvij s. vij d.	

All charges of Glouer leyd out amt	xxij s. xj d.
Deducte the resseyttis wych are	xx s. xj d.
And the Cherch remayneth in Glouers dete	ij s.

[May 6, 1540, to May 6, 1544.]

B 11.—The accompt of Ric. Vmfrey Church Warden there* from the vjth daye of Maye in the xxxijth yere of the Reign of Our Soueregn Lord King Henry the viijth vnto the vjth daye of Maye in the xxxvjth yere of the Reign of Our seid Souereign Lord King Henry theight.

Item for a C and di of pale for the Church howse	v s.
Item for vij poostis and seven rayles to the same Church howse	iiij s. vj d.
Item for a C and di of nayles	vj d.
Item for dyggyng of hooles for to sett the pales in and for setting vpe of the same pales	xviiij d.
Item for caryage of the same pales	iiij d.
Item for ij postis of tymber for the seid house.....	viiij d.
Item for the gatheryng of iiij C thatche for the same howse	xij d.
Item for the caryage of the same	xij d.

* "Seynt Dunstons" written in the margin.

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Item for the laying of the same	iiij s.
Item for quyte rent for iij yeres.....	xviiij d.
Item payd to William Fullar for a bell roope	xiiij d.
Item payd to Stocke for ij bell roopes	xxij d.
Item for the obytt of Mayster Delff for iiij yeres	xvij s. iiij d.
Item for wasshyng of the Churche clothes for iij yeres for coles for scowryng of the candlestyckes iij yeres for watchyng of ye sepulcher and for brede and drynke	viiij s. j d. ob.
Item for mendyng of the Churche house that Herry Hey- ward dyd dwell in	xij d.
Item for the best coape mendyng	viiij s.
Item for a torche	vj s.
Item for the pascall and the fount taper	ij s.
Item for j li. of waxe to the taper on one of the grete can- dlestyckes	vj d.
Item to Watson for mendyng of the bellis	ij s.
Item payd on Corpus Christi daye for the ryngers breke- faste	vj d.
Item to John Hanson and Stephen Barbett for quyterent.* S'm iij li. vj s. iiij d. ob.	

B 12.—The accompt of Richard Humfrey for the xxxiiijth yere of
the Reign of Our Souereign Lord King Henry theight and
from that yere vntyll the laste end of the xxxvjth of Our
Souereign Lord Kyng Henry the viijth.†
Videlicet.

In primis payd for the ryngers brekefaste on Corpus Christi daye for iij yeres	ij s.
Item payd iij yeres for flaggis and packethryde	vj d.
Item payd for the making of the shryvyng stoole and for the stuff	ij s.
Item payd to Hamond at Tyler Hylle for ij C bryeck to the Churche howse	xvj d.
Item for iij C tyle to the same howse.....	xviiij d.
Item for caryeng of the same bryeck and tyle from Tyler Hylle to S. Dunstons	iiij d.
Item for vj busshellis of lyme	xij d.
Item for ij loodis of sand	x d.
Item for a new buckett and the byndyng	viiij d.
Item for a roope of xiiij faythomes and di delyuered to the seyd Vmfrey	xij d.
Item for prygge and nayle	v d.
Item payd for making of an Aulter clouthe of an olde coupe	xij d.
Item v yardys and di of garnysse	xiiij d. ob.
Item for a knott of sylke	ij d.
S'm xiiij s. x d. ob.	

* No amount entered: sum total is correct.

† The "last end" of 36 Hen. VIII. would correspond with the beginning
of 1545.

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B 13.—The receyttis of Richard Humfrey durynge all the iiij yeres
afforseyd. Videlicet.

In primis receyued of Christofer Courthope for half yere rentt of the Church garden in the xxxijth yere of the Kingis Maiestyes Reign	iiij s. iiij d.
Item rec. of Martyn for ij pottis dystrayned by Thomas Haukxbe and Layton in the yere aforseyd	iiij s.
Item rec. in the xxxiiijth yere of Our seyde Souereign Lord the Kingis Maiestyes Reign of Christofer Courthope for the Church garden	vj s. viij d.
Item rec. of Herry Heyward for iiij yeres rent	xv s.
Item rec. of Sharpe for iiij yeres ferme of the Church howse	xlviij s.
Item rec. of Tartis wedowe for wastynge of torchys	iiij d.
Item rec. of Thomas Lenton for wastynge of torchys	iiij d.
Summa totalis of the receytis iiij li. xvj s. viij d.	

B 12.—Summa totalis of the hole receytis the tyme afore-
seid iiij li. xvj s. viij d.
Summa totalis of the expences the seid yeres iiij li. iiij d.
And so the parissoners be in dett to the seid Richard
Vmfrey iiij s. viij d.

[A.D. 1545.]

B 15.—Recettis.

The cownt of Wyllyam Reue made in the xxxvj yere of ye Rayne of
Kyng Henry the viij.

In primis receyuyd of Edward Lyeddis for beryng of hys father and hys mother within the Chyrche	xiiij s. iiij d.
Item receyuyd of ye sayd Edward for torchys	xvj d.
Item receyuyd of Jamys Norber for rent	iiij s. viij d.
Item receyuyd of ye Brotheris of Harbaldowne for rent...	xij d.
Item receyuyd of John Euered for rent of schepe	iiij s. iiij d.
Item receyuyd of Thomas Wynston for torchys	iiij d.
Item receyuyd of Wynston for torchys for Ball	iiij d.
Item receyuyd of Kayntne (?) for torchys	iiij d.
Item receyuyd of ye gatherar of Ih'us for torchys	ij d.
Item receyuyd of gatheryng for torchys be ye wyffes	xix d.
Item receyuyd for ye passchall thys yere	ij s. iiij d.
Item receyuyd of Layton for torchys	iiij d.
Item receyuyd of Crystopher Byrde for torchys	iiij d.
Item receyuyd for hawlf a yere of ye Chyrche howse ...	ij s. vj d.
Item receyuyd for ye pascall ye fyrst yere	ij s. iiij d.
S'm xxxiiij s.	

B 16.—Passellis layd owt be me Wyllyam Reue Church Warden
in the yer of ye Rayne of Kyng Henry ye viij ye xxxvj.

Item In primis layde owt to Symons wyfe for wasshyng...	xij d.
Item to Wyllyam Rychard for yerone worke to trowse the bellys	xij d.
Item payde for flaggis for iiij yere	iiij d.
Item for my nowne expenc at ye trussynge of ye bellys ...	ij d. ob.

Item payde for mending of ye surplensis	ij d.
Item for mending of ye fownt	xij d.
Item payd for ye Chyrche howse ye quytt rente	vj d.
Item payd for ye grett bell rope.....	xj d.
Item payde for ye wakerell rope.....	v d.
Item payde for ye strykyng of ye passkawll ye last yere...	xxij d.
Item payd for ye passkawll strykyng thys yere	xxij d. ob.
Item layde owt at ye wysytacyon for iij yeres	x d.
Item payd to Kecherell for a torche	ij s. viij d.
Item layde owt for collys the space of iij yeres	xij d.
Item for wasschyng of ye Chyrche cloths	ij s.
Item for mending of ye Chyrche and makyng of ye schrewyng sett	xiiij d.
Item for skoweryng of the candellstykes ij yeres.....	xij d.
Item for makyng of ye Chyrche gatte	iiij d.
Item for collys and wachyng at Ester for ij yere	ix d.
Item for a lode of lome	v d.
Item for pawyng of Lyddys graue and ye Chyrche porche	xx d.
Item for nayllis for reperacyon of ye Chyrche	ix d.
Item for a sterope for ye fore bell	vj d.
Item for flaggis bred and drynke on Corpus Christi day...	ij d.
Item for waschyng ye Chyrche clothes for hawlf a yere .	xij d.
Item payde to Martyn for a torche.....	v s. iij d.
S'm xxvij s. ix d.	

[A.D. 1545.]

C 17.—The accomptis of John Courthope and Richard Watson Wardens of the Crosse lyght of the Churche of Seynt Donstone besydes Caunterbury from and for the Fest of Ester that was the vth day of Aprill in the yere of Oure Lord God MIDxlv. and in the xxxvjth yere of the Reigne of Oure Souergne Lord Kyng Henry the viijth.

Fyrst delyuered to William Marten wexchaundeler in old wex to make xxv tapers of ij li. a pece xxxv li.

Delyuered home..... L li.

Wherof was in newe wex xv li. price the li. vj d. S'mvij s. vj d.

Item for strykyng of the foreseid xxxv li. of old wexxvij d. ob.

S'm tot of the foreseid Crosse lyghtvij s. xj d. ob.

Item delyuered to the foreseid William Marten to make ij tapers of ij li. a pece to stande uppon the grete candylstys before the Hygh Alter j li. di. Delyuered home iij li. S'm therforexvj d.

S'm of all the foreseid wex with the makyng therof..... x s. iij d.

The which x s. iij d. the seid William Marten receyvid of the foreseid Wardens the iijth day of October in the xxxvijth yere of the foreseid Kyng.

Md. That Thomas Wynston last Warden delyuered to vs the foreseid Wardens iij s. ij d.

Item Thomas Hawkysby Warden next before hym delyuered to Myghell Wright and Will Reve Church Wardensxj s. iij d. ob

C 5.—Thiese ben the dettis.*

The farme of the Church house that Sharp dwellith in
 from the Fest of Seynt Mighell tharchangell in the
 xxxth yere of the Reigne of Kyng Henry the viijth
 vnto the same Fest in the xxxvjth yere of the seid
 Kyng comyth to iij li. xij s.
 Wherof receyvyd by Ledys and Glover xvij s. xj d.
 And so remaynyth to the Church liij s. j d.
 The summe of the Church gardyn by the said terme xl s.
 The summe of the house at the Townys ende by the said
 terme xxx s.
 Wherof receyvid by William Reve ij s. vj d.

[A.D. 1546.]

C 1.—Thys ys the account of Myghell Wryth and Wyllyam Reue
 Cherch Wardens of the paryech Church of Sente Donston
 be syde Canterbury frome the Fest of Sente Myghell tharch-
 angell in the xxxvijth yere of the Reyne of Kyng Henry the
 viijth vnto the same Fest then nexte folowyng in the xxxviijth
 yere of the forseyd Kyng that ys to saye for one holle yere.

Thes ben the recetis receyvyd by Myghell Wryght one of the
 Cherch Wardens by the foreseyd terme.

Fyrst receyvyd of Master Cristover Cortope for the farme
 of the garden xij s. iiij d.
 Item receyvyd of goodman Hawxbe xj s. v d. ob.
 Item receyvyd of Mr. Payne of the legacy of Syr Hew
 Cramton xij s. iiij d.
 Item receyvyd of Mr. Welby for the legacy of Master
 Braborn xx s.

C 2.—Item receyvyd of Thomas Wynston v s.
 Item receyvyd of the paschall money ij s. vij d.
 Item receyvyd of Mr. Payne for wast of torches at the
 beryeng of Syr Hew Cramton iij s. iiij d.
 Item receyvyd of Mr. Vedolle for quit rent xv d.
 Item receyvyd of Wyllyam Swyfte for quit rent xij d.
 Item receyvyd of Mr. Baker for quytrent viij d.
 Item receyvyd of the wyves gathayrd at Hoktyde (or
 Hoptyde)† iij s. ix d.
 Item gatharyd in the Church for torches ij s. iij d.
 Item receyvyd of the Brothers of Harballdowne for quyt-
 rent xij d.
 Item receyvyd of Thomas Wynston for quytrent of the
 Thorne vj d.
 Item receyvyd for farme of the Church hovsse that lat
 Scharpe dwelt in for ij yers endyng at Mychelmas
 last past xxiiij s.

S'm of all the forseyd receytis v li. ijs. v d.

* These debts are in the same handwriting as the preceding, but it is doubtful
 whether they belong to the same account.

† It is difficult to say which word was written first; but I think "hoptyde"
 was, and then it was altered to Hoktyde.

C 11.—Thes ben the paymentis made by the forseyd Cherche
Wardens by all the forseyd terme.

Fyrste payd to Bell the tyler for reparacyons of the Cherch in the forseyd yere	iiij li. v s.
Item payd for a sak of kolle at Ester	iiij d. ob.
Item payd to Watsonis wyffe for wasschyng of the Church clothes and skoweryng of the Church kanstykes	iiij s.
Item payd to Martyn the wex chandler for torchys	ix s. x d.
Item payd for the obytt of the Church howsse late Dellfs	iiij s. iiij d.
Item payd for a key for the place where the book lyeth for Crystnyng wedyng and beryng	iiij d.
Item layd out at the vysitacion for ij yeres	iiij d.
Item for mendyng of the bere for a plate	iiij d.
S'm of all the forseyd paymentis	iiij li. iiij s. v d. ob.
Et sic cop	xix s.

[A.D. 1546.]

Receyttis.

B 17.—The cownte of Wyllyam Reue Cherche Warden in ye yere
of ye Rayne of Kyng Henry ye viij ye xxxvij.

Item for ye passchall for one yere	iiij s. viij d.
Item for rent of ye Chyrche howse	vj s. vj d.
Item for rent of ye Brotheris of Harbaldowne	xij d.
Item for torchys for Mr. Braborn	ij s.
Item for rent of ye Chyrche howse	xij d.
Item for torchys to Stephen Barbett	vj d.
Item of Rycharde Vmfre for torchys	vj d.
Item of Gryne for torchys	iiij d.
Item for rent of ye Chyrche howse	v s.
Item of a stranger for torchys	j d.
S'm xx s. vj d.	

B 18.—Passellis layd owt be me Wyllyam Reue Chyrche Warden
in the yere of ye Rayne of Kyng Henry the viij ye xxxvij.

Item In primis for iiij bell ropis	iiij s. v d.
Item for ye paschall for one yere	ij s. iiij d.
Item for colles for ye Chyrche	iiij d.
Item for wachyng of ye sepulcar and for brede and drynke	iiij d. ob.
Item for flaggis on Corpus Christi day	j d.
Item for paktherde yt same day	j d.
Item payde to ye ryngeris yt same day	ij d.
Item payde for quitte rente of ye Chyrche howse	vj d.
Item for playne tylle	iiij s. viij d.
Item for rwffe tylle	xj d.
Item layde owt for ij wysytacyons	iiij d.
Item layd owt for ij byllis makyng for a cownt	ij d.
Item for naylle	j d.
Item for one yere and a quarter for wasschyng of ye Chyrche clothes	ij s. vj d.
Item for skoweryng ye Chyrche candelstykes	vj d.
Item payde for quytt rent of ye Chyrche howse	vj d.

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Item for a new boke for crystynyng and buryyng	viiij d.
Item for xiiij pownd of lede pryc	vij d.
Item for wachyng ye sepulker thys yere	iiij d.
Item for erneste to Rycherde Bell of ye Chyrche	iiij d.
Item payde for quyt rentt of ye Chyrche howse	vj d.
Item for torchys	xx d.
Item payde for thys byll acownt makyng	viiij d.
S'm xx s. xix ob.*	

B 19.—Jhesu Christo gloria.

Here folowithe the receytis that I Myghell Wryght Curche	
Warden of the parish of Saynt Dunstons in the xxxvij yere of	
the Rayne of our Soueran Lord Kyng Henry viijth.	
In primis receuyd of Mr. Cristofer Curttope for the farme	
of the Churche garden	xiiij s. iiij d.
Item receuyd of Hawkysbe	xj s. v d. ob.
Item receuyd of Mr. Payne of the legacy of Syr Hewe	
Crompton	xiiij s. iiij d.
Item recevid of Mr. Wels for the legacy of Master Bra-	
borne	xx s.
Item recevyd of Thomas Wynston	v s.
Item recevyd of the pascall money the xxxvij yere of	
Kyng Henry the viijth	ij s. vij d.
Item receuyd of Mr. Payne for wastyng of the torchis at	
the burryng of Sir Hewe.....	ij s. iiij d.
Item recevyd of Mr. Fydall for rent	xv d.
Item recevid of William Swyfte	xij d.
Item recevyd of Mr. Baker	viiij d.
Item recevyd of the wyvys yt they did gether at Hoktyd	iiij s. ix d.
Item getheryd in the Churche for the torchis	ij s. iiij d.
Item recevyd of the Brothers of Harbaldowne for quyte	
rent.....	xij d.
Item recevyd of Thomas Wynston for rent of the Thorne	
one yere	vj d.
S'm iiij li. xvij s. v d. ob.	

B 21.—Paymentis by me Myghell Wryght Churche Warden.

In primis paid to Bell the tyler for reparacyons of the	
Churche	iiij li. v s.
Item paid for a sak of cols agenst Ester	iiij d. ob.
Item paid to Watsons wiffe for washeyng and skoweryng	
the Churche stuffe	iiij s.
Item paid to Martyn the wax shanler for ij torchis	ix s. x d.
Item paid to Martyn for the pashall	ij s. iiij d.
Item paid for the obbyt for the howse that Sharpe dwellyd	
in	iiij s. iiij d.

* In the MS. thus written: "xx s. xj d. ob. xixiii ob."; but the "xj d. ob." and the "iii" after xix have had a pen drawn through them. The correct sum is xxj s. vij d. ob., or xx s. xix d. ob.

Item paid for a key for the place wher the boke lyeth for
cristenyngs [and] weddynys iij d.*
[S'm iij li. v s. j d. ob.]

[Nov. 30, 1547, to Nov. 29, 1548.]

B 23.—Thys ys the acownt of Mychaell Wrythe and Thomas
Wynston Churche Wardens of the parysche of Sent Dunstons
in Canturbury made the fyrst yere of the Rayne of Kyng
Edward the Syxt. Begynnyng at Seynt Andro.†

Item receuyd ressettis of the Vycar for halfe a yeres ferme
of the Fryer vj s.
Item receuyd of Thomas Wynston for the rent of the
Thorne vj d.
Item receuyd of the Brothers of Herbaledoune for rent... xij d.
Item receuyd of the Vycar of Coldred‡ for the beryng of
Syr Robert in the Churche aforesayd vj s. viij d.
Item receuyd of the same Vycar for the waste of the torches iij d.
Item receuyd of Thomas-Terrey for halfe yeres rent of the
Fryers vj s.
S. xx s. vj d.

B 25.—Thes be the paymentis made by the foresayd Mycaell Wryghe
duryng the foresayd yere.

Item payd for a sake of colys att Ester iij d. ob.
Item payd to Watsons wyff for wassing of the clothys
and skowryng of the Churche candellstyckes iij s.
Item payd to Marten the wax chandler for a torch vij s. j d.
Item layd owt att the vycytacyon ij d.
Item layd owt for wachynge of the sepulker and for bred
and drynke iij d.
Item for flaggis on Corpus Crysty day j d.
Item for payekthred that same day j d.
Item payd to the ryngerys that same day iij d.
Item payd for a newe rope and mendynge of the bukkett
and mendynge of a tabyll..... xvij d.
Item payd to the Vycar for the obbett ij s.
Item for the Churche Wardens for ther dewtye xvj d.
S'm. xvjs. j d. ob.

[Nov. 30, 1548, to Nov. 29, 1549.]

B 27.—Thys ys the acowmpete of Mychaell Wryghthe and Thomas
Wynston Churche Wardens of the Churche of Saynt Dun-
stons in the second yere of Kyng Edward the vjth etc.
Begynnyng at Saynt Andro.

Item receuyd of the Brothers of Harbaldowne for one
yeres rent xij d.
Item receuyd of Thomas Wynston for rent vj d.
S. xvij d.

* The preceding account is another version of this one.

† Written here, and in the other accounts of this reign, in the margin.

‡ Coldred, a village near Shepherdswell.

Thes be the paymentis made by the foresayd Mychaell Wryghte duryng the foresayd yere.

Item payd for glasyng of the ij myddell wyndowes of the	
Churche in the Sowthe syde	ix s. iiij d.
Item payd for the booke cawlyd the Parasimus*	vj s.
Item payd for fasyng of the Images in the Churche	ix d.
Item fasyng of the tabyll that stooode at the Awlter	iiij d.
Item payd at the vycytacyon	iiij d.
Item payd vnto Thomas Penton Vycar for the Kyngis	
Booke†	iiij s.
[S ^{ma}] xx s. viij d.	

[Nov. 30, 1549, to Nov. 29, 1550.]

B 31.—Thys ys the acowmpte of Mychaell Wryghte and Thomas Wynston Churche Wardens of the Churche of Saynt Dunstonys in the ij yere of Kyng Edward the vjth etc. Begynnyng at Saynt Andro.

Item receyv of the Brothers of Harbeldowne for rent ...	xij d.
Item receyv of Thomas Wynston for rent	vj d.
Item receyv of John Temer for farme of the Churche	
howse	iiij s. iiij d.
Item receyv of Rychard Chamberlayne for an hundred of	
old yeron	iiij s. ij d.
Item receyv of Mother Hawxbey for the legasye of her	
husband	vj s. vj d.
Item receyv for a case of an image	ij d.
S. xvs. viij d.	

B 33.—Thes be the paymentis made by the foresayd Michael Wryghte duryng the sayd yere.

Item payd for makynge the Kyngis Invetory	ij s.
Item payd for the Kyngis Booke	vj s. viij d.
Item payd for ij Salters	iiij s. viij d.
Item payd for glasyng of wyndowes	xiiij s. ix d.
Item payd for ij lockes and keyes	x d.
Item payd for plate	iiij d.
Item payd for nayles	j d.
Item payd to Rychard Chamberlayne for yeroyn worke	
for the bere	xiiij d.
Item payd to Rychard Watson for makynge of the bere...	iiij s.
Item payd at the vycytacyon	iiij d.
S. xxxj s. ix d.	

[Nov. 30, 1550, to Nov. 29, 1551.]

B 35.—This ys the accumpete of Michael Wryghte and Thomas Wynston Churche Wardens of the Churche of Saynt Dunstonys in the iijth yere of Kyng Edward the vjth. Begynnyng at Saynt Andro.

* The Paraphrase of Erasmus upon the New Testament, published in 1548-9.

† "A Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian Man." Another copy was bought in the next year, for which vj s. viij d. was paid.

Item receyvd of the Brothers of Harbaldowne for rent ...	xij d.
Item receyvd of Thomas Wynston for rent	vj d.
S. xviii d.	

Thes be the paymentis made by the foresayd Michael Wryghte
duryng the foresayd yere.

Item payd for a cople of John Dellfys wyll	ij s.
Item payd at the vycytacyon	iiij d.
Item payd for paper	j d.
Item payd for wrytyng of thes acowmpte	iiij d.
S. ij s. viij d.	

[A.D. 1550 to A.D. 1555-6.]

B 10.—From the iiijth of Edward vnto the second and third of
Philip and Mary the Brothers of Harbaldown haue payd butt
for ij yeris rent.

Item the howss the collyar dwellyth yn for iiij yers di.

Item the hayrs of John Barbytt nothyng nor no other rent but Swyft	iiij d.
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[Aug. 8, 1557, to Aug. 7, 1558.]

C 13.—The accomptis of Thomas Wynston and William May
Churche Wardens of the parish Churche of Saynt Dunstons
next Cantorbury from the eyghte day of Auguste in the
fourth* and fyfte yeres of the Reignes of Ouer Souereigne
Lord and Lady the Kyng and the Quene, viz. by the space of
one hcle yere endyng the vijth of Auguste last past in the
fyfte and syxt yeres of the sayd Kyng and Quene.

The reseiptis of the sayd Churche Wardens by the foresayd terme.

First of William Roper Esquyer for therrerages of cer-
tayne pece of ground called the Lome pyttis for xxxti
yeres past, viz. euery yere a penny ij s. vj d. |

Item of Cristofer Courthopp gent. for the buryall of Susan
Vawham in the Church aforesayd vj s. viij d. |

Item of Thomas Lygham vj s. viij d. |

Item of the Brothers of Herballdowne for rent xij d. |

Item of the Executors of Myghell Wryghte dysceesed for
the buryall of the sayd Myghell and Siluester his
wyef in the Church aforesayd xiiij s. iiij d. |

Item of the sayd Thomas Wynston for the rent of the
house called the Thorne vj d. |

Item of Master Lewys of the cyte of Cant. for the buryall
of his chylde for the weste of ij torchys ij d. |

C 14.—Item of Peter London for the lone of the paule ... iiij d. |

Item of John Baker for the waste of torchys att the tyme
of the buryall of his mother xij d. |

Item receyvd at seuerall tymes for the lone of the sayd
paule xx d. |

* "Saynt Donnston" in the margin.

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Item of the Church house at the Townes end for a quarters rent	xv d.
Item of the pascall money at Ester last past	v s. x d.
Item of George Hunt for one yeres rent of the Church house called The Fryers	xvj s.*
Wherof allowyd† to the sayd George Hunt for reparacyons and the Quenes rent	iiij s. vj d.
Item of the Church house at the Townes end for a quarters rent	xv d.
Item of the sayd house for an other quarters rent	xv d.
Item of the wyefs of the parish in money gathryd att Hopptyde last past	vij s. vj d.
Item receyued for an other quarters rent for the Church house at the Townes end	xv d.
S'm iiij li. iiij s. viij d.	

C 15.—These are the paymentis of the sayd Thomas Wynston and William Maye Church Wardens aforesayd duryng the fore-sayd terme.

First payed to William Bell for quytt rent	xij d.
Item payed to Rychard Bellynger the joyner	vj s. viij d.
Item payed for a showvell	vj d.
Item for a sakke of lyme	ix d.
Item payed at ij vicytacyons	vij d.
Item payed for a bell rope for the first bell	xv d.
Item payed to Rychard Chamberlayne smyth for mendyng of the yrons and broddis for the sayd bell	xv d.
Item payd to the carpynters for mendyng of the frame and hangyng of the same bell	iiij s. viij d.
Item for new castyng of the brases of the sayd bell	ij s.
Item for glasyng and mendyng of the Church wyndowes	xij s. x d.
Item payed for a lampe and all other thyngis there vnto appertaynyng	xiiij d.
Item payed to Wattson wydow for mendyng of a surplis	ij d.
Item payed to Master Callowe for ij pownd of waxe	ij s.

C 16.—Item payed for a bukkett hoopes and chayne for the Church house called the Fryers	xvj d.
Item payed for a spade and oyle for the sayd Church	vij d.
Item payed to Wattson wydow for half a yeres wasshyng and skowryng	xvj d.
Item payed to Rychard Bell for the payyng of the graves of Master Vawhm and Susan his wyef	xvj d.
Item payed to Master Callowe for newe strekyng of the pascall the fountaper and newe waxe as apperyth by hys byll	iiij s. vj d.
Item payed to Master Sarles of Chrischurch for sayeng of servys vppon Relyk Sounday‡ last past	xij d.

* "xij" was written after this.

† "Allowed" in the margin.

‡ Relic Sunday is the third Sunday after Midsummer Day.

Item payed to a preste for sayeng servys vppon Trynytye Sounday	xij d.
Item payed to Wattson wyddowe for a quarters wasshyng and skowryng at Mydsomer last past	viiij d.
Item payed for a pound of candell at Crystmas last past .	iiij d.
C 27.—Item payed to Master Callowe for ij newe torchys	vij s.
Item payed to Goodman Panton for two lode of sand.....	xj d.
Item payed to the wryter of thys accomptis	vj d.
Item payed for a thowsand of tyle and xij ruff tyles	x s.
S'm iiij li. v s. iiij d.	

C 28.—Receptis of the waxe of the foresayd Church.	
Item receyved of Maystres Vydall for the rent of her house in Croker Lane for half a pound of waxe	vj d.
Item receyued of William Nutt for ij yeres rent of his house half a pound of waxe.....	vj d.
Item receyued of John Baker for the rent of his house called the Myll	vj d.
S'm xviiij d.	

[Easter, 1561, to Aug. 22, 1563.]

A 57.—Thaccompt of John Perkyn one of the Churche War- deyns of the parishe Churche of St. Dunstone next Cauntorbury in the Countye of Kent from the Feast day of Easter Ano 1561 to the xxijth day of August in Ano 1563 for such money as he hath resceyued and layde out as followeth.	
Wherin the said accomptaunt chargeth hym selfe with these receiptis following, viz.	
Fyrst resceyvdyd of Walter Complyn for brasse sold to hym	xxx s.
Item for a vestment with thapparell sold to the Vycar there	vj s. viiij d.
Item for one other vestment with thapparell sold to [no name]	ij s. viiij d.
Item of the whit smyth for thre Lent clothes sold to hym.	ix d.
Item for an old cope sold to [no name]	ix d.
Item for thre paynted clothes sold to Bartholmewe Sandy...	xvj d.
Item for cipers sold to Symon Browne	ij s. viiij d.
Item for an old serples	iiij d.
Item for two old blewe copes sold to James Drayton	v s. iiij d.
Item for fyve banner clothes and an old towell sold to John Carpynter	xiiij d.
Item for a towell sold to George Ryall	vj d.
S'm of the receiptis liij s. j d.	

Allowances demanded by the same accomptaunt for money layd owt by hym as hereafter appearith.	
Item payed to the Quenes resceyver for the tenement called The Fryers	xviij s. viiij d.
Item to the baylye for the fees of the rest.....	ij s. iiij d.
Item for a Seruys booke	v s.
Item for an Homylve	xij d.

Item for a Psalter in myter	xiiij d.
Item for one part of the Parafracys	iiij s. iiij d.
Item for two Psalters for the quyer	iiij s.
Item at the two fyrst visytacyons	viiij d.
Item for makyng of our byll	iiij d.
Item for the table of the Commaundments of God and a Kalender.....	xviiij d.
Item at an other vysytacyon	viiij d.
Item for iniuncyon and confessyon	iiij d.
Item layd owt for the Artyckles.....	xiij d.
Item to the somner at an other vysytacyon	iiij d.
A 58.—Item to the somner at an other vysytacyon	viiij d.
Item for a lyttell booke of Prayer	ij d.
Item for a booke of the Second Homylies	iiij s.
Item for a table of maryage* and two bookes of Artyckles	vij d.
Item at an other vysytacyon to the sumner	iiij d.
Item payed to a brycklayer for fouer dayes worke about the Church walls for euery daye x d.	iiij s. iiij d.
Item to a laborer for fouer dayes labor for euery day vj d.	ij s.
Item payed to a carpenter for ij dayes worke about the gate.....	ij s.
Item payed for nayles	xij d.
Item for an iron lache	iiij d.
Item for xxxv busshellis of lyme for euery busshell iiij d. viij s.	ix d.
Item for stones	xiij d.
Item payed for a court for carryng of sand	xiij d.
Item layed out at the last visytacyon	viiij d.
Item to the keper of the Castell at Cauntorburey for the Shrefes fee and his owner be commytted to his ward for the arrerages goyng out of the foresaid tenement called the Fryers due to the Quenes Maiestye as it is said	iiij s.†
Item payed to the said Shrefe for the said arrerages ...xxvj s.	viiij d.
Item for wrytyng of this accompt	j s.
S'm of allowances iiij li. xv s. viij d.	
Thyngis solde by the common assent of the said parishoners of the said parish and money not resceyvyd by the said Church Wardens.	
Fyrst sold to Master Corthope two ould awbes pryse	ij s.
Item sold two ould rochettis to the old man.....	iiij d.
Item sold thre old copes to Nyghtyngall pryse.....	x s.
Item sold an old vestment to [no name]	xiij d.
Item an old red vestment sold to Davye pryce	viiij d.
Item sold to Henry Wotton [blank] pryce	v s.
S'm hereof xix s.	

And so remayneth due to the sayde accomptunt for his
allowancesxlviij s. v d.

* Degrees of Affinity.

† "viiij s." originally written.

A 59.—Further* the sayd John Pyrkyn chargyth hymself
in the sayd accompte with the Roode louffte of the
sayd parishe sold to Pyerce Harris x s.
Item bordes of the sayd Roode loufftevj s. viij d.
Item more with serten iorn of the Churche solde to Laur-
aunce Kevell [blank]
Item more rec. of Bartlemewe Sandy for solde to hym ... xvij d.
Item more rec. of George Ryall x d.
Item more receyvyd of Lauraunce Kevyll for olde iorne... xv d.
Item more to Barthelmew Sandi for a carvyd pese iij d.
Item for a sarplys [blank]

Whereof the sayd John Pyrkyn askith to be allowyd.

Item payed Gyles Wynston for wrytting.....	ij s.
Item payed for a boke of the articles of the visitacion.....	vj d.
Item a booke of Prayeris	vj (?)
Item the takyng doune of the Roode louffte	iiij s. iij d.

A 60.—Item the sayd John Pyrkyn chargyth hymself
with xij d. receyvyd of Nyghtyngale xij d.
Item more with viij d. for that before he hath had allowyd
of xxvjs. viij d. where in dede he oughte to have allowyd
but xxvj s. viij d.
And so vpon the determinacion of hys accompte the
paryche owith to hymxxvij s. vij d.
Sythen thys accompte the sayd John Pyrkyn oughte to (?)
acknowledge hym self to have receved of George Hunte
for parcell of his house rente xx s.

[January 23, 1563.]

[The following Account, which is, perhaps, another version of the preceding one, is copied from the outside of a leaf which has formed a sort of cover to MS. B. Two lines have been crossed out, and three are written from the bottom of the leaf to the top. At the top of the page is written: "The greatest booke of ye two bookes," in the hand, I believe, of James Peny, Vicar in 1627.]

Stuffe solde by comen assente in the parishe of Saynte
Donstuns the 23 of January ano quinto Elizabeth
Reg'e etc. xv s.

†Fyrste to the Vycar a vestment withe app'ns thereto etc.	vj s. viij d.
†Item one other vestmente wythe apparell	ij s. viij d.
Item Mr. Courthope for ij olde awbes	ij s.
†Item an olde surplesse	iiij d.
Item ij olde rochetts to the old man	x d.
†Item a crose cloth of gree sarsnet solde to Henry Wotton	v s. (?)
†Item to the whyte smyth for iiij payntyd Lente cloths...	ix d.

* In another handwriting.

† All items marked thus (†) have "pd." prefixed to them in the MS.

‡ This whole item has been crossed out, and is difficult to decipher.

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*Item one olde cope solde to Dauy.....	ix d.
Item iij olde coopes solde to Nyghttyngalle	x d.
Item an olde C westment	xij d.
Item an olde red vestmente solde to Devy.....	vij d. (?)
*Item iij paynttyd cloths solde to Barthemewe Sandy.....	xvj d.
*Item sipresse solde to Symon Browne	ij s. vij d.
Item solde to Harry Wootton.....	v s.
*Item two olde blewe coopes solde to the wyf of James Dreyton	v s. iij d.
*Item solde to John Carpynter v banor clothes	vj d.
Item solde to Bartholomew Sandy a baner clothe.....	vij d.
*Item solde to George Rialle for a towell.....	xvj d.

A 61.—An'o Dom. MD & lxiij.

The recetis of the Church Wardens of Saynte Dvnstones Joyce
Haresh and John Perken.

Item receyved [of] Cortope in parte paymente of vj li. v s. ix d.	v li.
Item receyved of Henry Wotton	vj s. viij d.
Item receyved of the Church garden at the Townes ende of Thomas Bornote	ij s.
Item resayved of Gorge Hunte for rente by Pearken ...	xx s.
Item resayved more of Gorge Hunte for rente.....	xxij s. iij d.
Item resayved of the Brothers of Harbelledowne for qvyt rente	v s.
Item resayved of Thomas Bornote	xvj d.
Item resayved of the howsse caled the Thorne for qvyt rente	ij s.
Item for the howsse in Croker lane somtymes Vyddowles	ij s.
Item for the Tawbarte somtyme Master Baker.....	iiij d.
Item resayved of Henere Wotton for the howsse caled the Pealle	xij d.
Item resayved of Wyllyam Note for the howsse caled the Flower de lvee	xij d.
Item resayved of Master Cortope for qvyte rente for Wollesty and for the next howsse joyneyg to hys howsse.....	xxj d.
Item receyved of Hyll tyler for v bordes endes	iiij d.
Item receyved of the Brothers of Harbelldown.....	xij d.
Item resceyved of Stace in earneste for the garden for []† eares.....	vij d.

C 30.—An'o Dom'i MD C lxx.

Item paid at the vysytacion the xxvt daye of October in yt yere a fore namyd.....	xij d.
iiij d. for one artikle iij d. for pasinge op of our bijll of presenment to the register iij d. to the sumnor.	

* All items marked thus (*) have "pd." prefixed to them in the MS.

† Worn away.

Item delyueryd to Rychard Pattyson clarke for wasshyng
of the Church cloth for the yere of the Lord God
MD C lxx ij s.

C 31.—Ano Do. MD C lxx.

Receuyd by the Church Wardens Lawrens Cavel & Thomas Tyrry
the xxvijt daye of Nouember of George Hunt for rent for hys
howse for one ers rent xvj s. Receuyd more behynde other
xvj s.

It'm Receuyd of Henry Wotton for quyt rent for the howse
called the Pyle for yt yere afor named xij d.

An'o D' m d lxx.

It' receyvd of Willem Not for the tenement called the Floerdelyse
for one quarter of wax ij d. the iij daye of Marce.

Item reseuyd of Wyllyam Swyft for rent of the howse
called the Myle for the yere of ower Lord God
MD C lxx iiij d.

C 38.—Rentis receued An' Do' M cccclxx.

It'm of Thomas Ley for quytrent of the Tabbart iiij d.

Henry Wotton for quytrent of the howse calle[d] the
Pyle..... xij d.

Item Wyllyam Noote for hys howse called the Flowre de
lyse xij d.

It'm Mr. Corthop for rent of iij acars of grond called the
Wolsty & for a howse next hys howse on the west ... xxj d.

It'm receyvd of Wyllyam Sywyfte for rent by Pyrkyn ... ij s.

It'm receuyd of Stase earnest for the Church Garden for
vij eres vij d.

*It'm reseyuy[d] of the broderis of Harboldoun for
quytrent xij d.

[A.D. 1566.]

D 5.—Ano do 1566 and in the ix yeare of the Rayne of Our Sofer-
rente Lade Quyne Elysabeth and upon the xxx day of Nouem-
ber Henderi Wotton Jon Porege beynge then chosen Church-
wardens thes are the goodes which we founde belongynge to
the Chvrch as foloweth:

Fyrste a comunyon cupe wyth a couer of seluer and gelte wayenge
xxj ounces and a halfe a wecker case and a napken belongyng
to the sayed cupe.

Item a pulpet cloth of blewe sylke imbrodred wyth govld lynde
wyth bokeream ble.

Item one pale of crymsyne veluet inbrodred with angeles haue-
ynge a fyne frynge of colored selke a hand bred rounde aboute
it and it is lyned wyth blacke bockeram.

One other pale of greene sylke lyned wyth bockeram for the berealle
of the deade.

* In the margin is written here, "An' Do' MDlxx."

*More one great pale of blacke wolen cloth layed ouer wyth a crosse of lenen cloth that is iij pales for the berealle of the deade.
ij polpet clothes of grean sylke lyned wyth bockeran conteynyng in lenth ij yeardes iij quarters apeace and in breth almoste anelle apeace.

*One oulde stremer of linnen cloth which is nayled in the Chansell.
Item a dyaper towelle contaynenge v yeardes and iij quarters in lynth and halfe a yeard brode.

Item a towell mylded wyth blewe conteynyng iiij yeardes iij quarters in lynth and yeard brod.

More one towelle mylded conteynyng iiij yeardes in lynth and halfe a yeard brod.

Mor one towelle mylded wyth whyt les then halfe yeard brod iiij yeardes and a halfe in lenth.

More one whyt towell conteynyng iij yeardes in lenth and iij quarters brode.

More one peace of a towell conteynyng one yeard and a halfe in lenth and halfe a yeard brode.

More one tabyll cloth of linnen conteynyng iij yeardes and a halfe in lynth a yeard and half a qvarter in breth.

More one oulde tabelle cloth of dyapar conteynyng iij yeardes and a quarter in lynth and in breth aboue a nelle.

Mor one couerlyt shot wyth blew and red conteynyng in lenth ij yeardes and iij quarters and in breth more then ij yeardes and is mad of lynnyn and wolen.

D 6.—Mor one lyttelle bason of latten.

*Mor one payer of orgens laleng† iij pypes also thear lacketh the pesys of led belongen to the belowes.

More one shype chyste whych searveth for the regester boke and for the vse of the pore.

More iij oulde coshens stvffed with fethers.

More one commyon tabell of bovrdes.

Mor in the bodye of the Chvrch one oulde longe chvste wyth out a locke.

More in the steapell a lofte one long chvste with locke and keye haveng sarten lead with in it.

More in the steapele iij great belles forneshed one* [wakrell bell] ij small peases of tember wyth holes in them prepared for a wynch.

*More in the bode of the Chvrch ij deskes one of them is nayl faste a[nd] the other is at leberte.‡

More one bybelle bocke pryse xvj s.

More one boke of the Parafrase of Esarsamus vpon the Gospelles pryse vj s.

*More one searues boke of Kynge Edwardes pryse iiij s.

* The items having * prefixed have had a pen drawn through them in the MS.

† Lackeng.

‡ After "leberte," "one" in another hand.

More one boke of Quyne Elisabeth prysse v s.
 More one boke of the fyrste [Homilies?] xij d.
 *More ij† salters bokes for the quyre pryse iiij s.
 *More one tabelle of the Comandementes pryse xvij d.
 *More one boke of Iniuncions pryse iiij d.
 More one boke of the seconde Omeleis pryse iiij s.
 More one boke of (?) prayer pryse iiij d. another boke of prayer
 agaynste the Turke pryse ij d. thes ij are closed together.
 More one boke of Artekelles pryse ij d. one boke of Artekelles wyth
 a paper of sanguinyte facened in the Church upon a borde
 pryse vj d. More one letelle boke of prayer agaynste the
 Turke pryse ij d. thes iiij bokes are closed together.

[The following acknowledgment has been cancelled.]

C 29.—It'm yt I John Pawlyn dothe howe vnto ye sayd
 Thomas Tere in ye viijth yerere off howr Sufferayne
 lade quene Ellisabethe ye ixth daye of Febuare xxij
 yerdes off corse carse pryce ye dossyn xx s.
 Item more xiiij yerdes and di off fyne carse xxxj s. vj d.
 S'm iij li. viij s. ij d.

To be payd bye me or exsecutors or mynystrators too be payd
 within iij dayes after Pawlins fest daye after ye datte here off
 be me John Pawlyn.

Reseuyn off me John Pawlyn in ye viijth yere of howre Sufferayne
 lade quene Ellisabethe ye viijth daye of Abrell xl s. qytt.

C 30.—An'o Dom'i MD lxvi.

Item payed at vysytacion the xvi daye Maye in the yere
 afore namyd viij d.

C 31.—An'o Domini MD lx vi.

Recevyd of George Hunt for rent for his house part of
 payment the iij daye of June xvj s.

C 32.—1566 Anno Octavo Elizabeth ye 3^d of [gone.]

Payed to Master Cokerell for ij yeres for the Fryers dew
 to ye Quenes Maieste viij s. viij d.
 It'm for ij boks of prayers agaynst ye Turkes iiij d.
 It'm for naylles for ye belle whyelles j d.
 Sum'a layde out in all xij s. ix d.

There doit remayne in our hands due to the Churhe xxv s. xj d.

C 36.—Stephen Gurdelere de Benenden.†

Fyue and xxti of February Anno Dom. MD C lxvj.

Reseuyn of John Perkyn late Churche Warden of the paryshe of
 Saynt Donstons fyue §iij pulpyt clothes ij of gren sylke of one
 sute and a nothere of grenyshe sylke ||with a fronte a pone yt||

* See note * on preceding page.

† Originally written "one."

‡ In another hand.

§ The word "fyue" is crossed out.

|| These words have been crossed out, perhaps by the hand which wrote
 Stephen Gurdelere.

a pale of velvyt fore the buryall a cope of blu sylke *the orfryn
beyng of clothe of gold* †and receved afterward one olde
whyt stremer.†

In wytnes of these p'ytys

HENRY WOTTON AWSTYN MASON BARTOLMEW ROWEL
RYCHARD PATTYSON THOMAS NOXE.

C 33.—Anno Dom. 1566. Anno Octauo Elisabeht.

Item receved of Master Wyllem Roper.....	iiij s. iiij d.
Item receved of Martin Milse for the Thorne	vj d.
Item receved of Marlin Stase for rent	xvj d.
Summa receved in all xxxviij s. viij d.	

[From Nov. 30, 1566, to Dec. 4, 1569.]

D 11.—The accountes of Hendery Wotton and John Pordges
Church Wardens of the pareshe Church of St. Dunstones next
Canterbyvry from the xxviij daye of Nouember in ano 1566
vntell the iiij daye of DesseMBER whych was in the yeare of our
Lord God a 1569 by the space of iiij yeares and vj days.

The resaytes of the forenamed Church Wardenes durynge all the
foresayed tyme.

Fyrst receyued of Thomas Tery and Larance Kenelle at the geuyng up of theare accountte	xxv s. xj d.
Item receyued of the Brothers of Harbelledoune for the house next the Pealle iiij yeares	iiij s.
Iten receyued of Thomas Terye for hys house caled the Lyon v yeares	v d.
Receyued of Hendery Wotton for lym bryckes and bryle† bates	vij d.
More receyued of Hendery Wottor for hys house caled the Peylle iiij yeares	iiij s.
Item receyued of Wyllyam Notte for hys house caled the Floure de lyuse ij yeares	vj d.
Item receyued for a house in Crocer Lane in the bandes of John Broune for v yeares	xx d.
Item receyued of Marten Eluerye for hys house caled the Mylle for ij yeares rente one l. and halfe of wexke pryse	xij d.
Item receyued of parson Bottes§ wyffe viij d. for the lone of balle|| .....	
Item receyued for the beryall of Master Cortoppe in the Church	vj s. viij d.
Item receyued of Rychard Ames for a oulde broken bellerope	iiij d.
Item receyued of John Danton for hys garden som tyme Lutons one rent.....	xviij d.
Item receyued of Rychard Sawerd for the house caled the Throne for iiij years rent	ij s.

* Great difficulty was encountered in writing these words, no less than ten
having been crossed out.

† In yet another hand. ‡ Bryke. § B is doubtful, || ? Palle.

D 12.—Item receyued of Gorge Hunte for iiij yeares rente
agreyed by the paresners iiij li.
Item receyued of Hendery Wotton for a C wayte of leade
and xlj l. at x s. a C. Som. xij s. viij d.
Item receyued of Welyam Ouenden a couenante peny for
the Church garden next Cotnam faylle [field] j d.
Item receyued of Jesper Eue for iiij yeares rent of the
Church garden next Cotnam fylle ijs. viij d. by the
yeare. Som. viij s.
Som. vj l. xj s.

D 13.—An'o 1566.

Theays are the pamentes made by the fore named Hendery Wotton
and John Porege duryng all the fore sayed tearme.
Item payed to Joyce Harres due to hym vpon hys acounte xij s. x d.
Item payed for one newe wrytyng boke vj d.
10 Descem. Item payed to Master Cramors* offes for
exsibtyng of a byll of presentemente viij d.
For wrytyng and paper ij d.
Item payed to Robarde Clarke for somenyng of Jyeles
Wynstone and John Hauxkebe fefers to the Church
garden to a peare be fore the Comesary vj d.
Item for charges aboute the garden next Cotnam fylde ... xij d.
Item payed to Steuen Welles carpenter vpon the xxiiij
daye of Jeneuarye v s. iiij d.
For a woddon gratte and a dayes worke for hym and
hys man
Item payed to Peater Swallowe and John Grenly for dyg-
gyng a holle for the fore named gratte and other
laberous workes aboutte the Church yearde xx d.
More payed to Steuen Welles vpon the xxvj day of
Febereware for ij dayes worke of hym and hys man iiij s.
Item payed to Larance Keuell ij C of iiij d. nayles one C
of vj d. nayle one C of iiij d. nayles. Som. xvij d.
Item payed for xj boshelles of lyme to Rafe Meler ij s. ix d.
Item payed to Jefery Holle for v dayes worke aboute the
Churche and Church yearde viij d. a daye iiij s. iiij d.
Item payed to John Eggerton for cottyng of a banke by
the Churche yearde x d.
Item payed for ij boyes v dayes worke gatheryng of stones
and tendeyng vpon the worke men in mendeyng of
the Church wale and paueng of the Churche for eury
of them iiij d. by the daye. Some iiij s. iiij d.
Item payed for a poste for the Churche styлле iiij d.

D 14.—An'o 1567.

Item more payed to Jefery Hulle for repracion of the walle
aboute the Church yeard ij s.
13 Apr. More payed for a byll of presentemente to Master
Cramors* offes viij d.

* Thomas Cranmer was Registrar of the Archdeaconry.

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For wryteynge and paper.....	ij d.
Item payed for halfe a C of iiij d. nayles	ij d.
More payed for halfe a C of v d. nayles and a ob. of spyckes	iiij d.
Item payed to Thomas Cokerelle for the house caled the Fryer.....	iiij s. iiij d.
21 Octo. More payed to Master Cramors offes for exsebytynge of a byll of presentement	viiij d.
For wrytynge and paper	ij d.
Item payed for nayles for the wacrel bell frame	iiij d. ob.
Item payed to Rychard Pateson clarke for hys wagges ...	ij s.
Item payed to my Lordes* ryue for the Church garden next Cotnam fylde.....	vj d.
25 Nouember. Item payed to Mr. Cramors ofesse for exsebytynge of a byll of presentement	viiij d.
and for wrytynge and paper	ij d.
Item payed to good man Begelle carpenter for makeynge of a bell wheale and myndeynge of the bells frames ...	xj s. ij d.
Item payed to Larance Keuelle for ieyrne worke aboute the frames of the belles	xiiij d.

Ano 1568.

Item payed for a shouelle	viiij d.
Item payed to Rychard Pateson Clarke for takenge doune the w'kerelle belle and hangeynge of hyr in the stepelle	vj d.
Item payed to Rychard Patesone for takeynge of the stocke of the fore bylle and hangeynge of hyr up agayne for hym and hys company	viiij d.
Item payed to Larance Keuelle for nayles and ieyrne worke aboute the sayed belle	xij d.
Item payed to Mr. Ancoke for parvsynge the leace of the Church garden	xij d.
More payed to hym for a concelers fea to be wyth us in maters towchyng ourre Church.....	v s.
D 15.—20 July. Item payed at the uisetacion to Mr. Cramors offes.....	viiij d.
for wrytynge and paper	ij d.
More payed to Larance Keuelle for a locke and a keye to a letelle dore in the chancelle and searten ieyrne for the pore mens chuste	x d.
12 October. More payed to Steuen Welles for tymber and workemanshype about the sayed chuste.....	viiij d.
More for a canues bagge and nayles belongynge to the sayed chuste	iiij d.
More payed for ij lockes belongynge to the fore named chuste	xij d.
More payed to Thom. Cokerelle for the house caled the Fryer	iiij s. iiij d.
More payed to My Lordes ryue for the Church garden next Cotnam fylde.....	vj d.

* The "Reve" or Agent of Archbishop Parker.

Item payed to Tymothy Tayler for a newe rope for the greate belle and for myndynge the other bell ropes	ij s. viij d.
16 October. Item payed at the vysetacion to Master Cramors offes	viiij d.
for wrytynge and paper	ij d.
Item payed to Rychard Pateson clarke for hys wages	ij s.
Item payed to John Clemente for pauynge of Master Cortopes graue	xij d.
More payed for viij pauenge tyles	xij d.
More payed for a boshelle of lyme	iiij d.
More payed for a laberer to beare awaye the robege and to helpe laye the stone	vj d.
Item payed for nayles mendeynge of the pales at the weaste ende of the Church yeard	iiij d.
Ano 1569.—22 Aprell.	
Item payed at the uysetacion to Master Cramors offes for exsebetynge the byll of regester	viiij d.
for wrytynge and paper	ij d.
16 May. More payed to Steuen Welles for one dayes worke aboutte the Church yearde	xiiij d.
Payed to Steuen Welles for ij greate hokes of ieoyrne for a gate	v d.
Iten payed to Jeames Elyate for a pall poste and it standeth in the weste syde of the Church yearde.	viiij d.
D 16.—Item payed for ij rayles	viiij d.
Item payed for bordes and palles and leges for the gatte	xvj d.
Item payed for a stapelle for the gatte	ij d.
Item payed to Larence Keuelle for one C and a halfe of iiij d. nayles	vj d.
Item payed to a laberer Myghell Den for one dayes worke	viiij d.
Item payed to Wyllyan Baker for mendeynge of the baderecke for the great belle	iiij d.
27 June. Item payed at the uesytacion before My Lord of Douer* for a boke of articelles and a other paper of sanguenetye and afenetye	vj d.
More payed to Master Leles offes at the sam uesetacion for exsebetynge of a byll of presentemente	viiij d.
More for paper and wrytynge of the sam bylle of presentment conteynynng xxviiij artekelles	vj d.
I. payed to Joyce Haresse for a planke whych is in the lower eand of the Church	viiij d.
Item payed for one C of iiij d. nayles iiij d. jd. of vd. nayles jd. of ij d. nayles	vj d.
More one planke for a pewe in the lower ende of the Church	vij d.
Item one square peace of tymber for postes	iiij d.
Item payed to Joyce Haresse for ij quarters for the comunyon tabelle	v d.

* Richard Rogers, Bishop of Dover.

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Item payed for syse for the tabelle of the commannde- mentes	ij d.
Item payed to John Sandye for labor in the Church	iiij d.
Item payed for a C of ij d. nayles and a C of iiij d. nayles	v d.
1 July. Item payed to Steuen Welles for a dayes worke	xiiij d.
Item payed for a small peace of tember xvij fote in lenth rede squared	vij d.
Item payed for a planke for a setelle	vj d.
Item payed for a planke to knealle upon	iiij d.
One leser planke to knealle upon	iiij d.
Item payed to Larance Keuelle ieyrne plates	ij d.
D 17.—Item payed to Steuen Welles for a peace of dry ash for pynes	ij d.
Item payed for a C of iiij d. nayles one jd. of iiij d. nayles	iiij d.
2 July. Item payed to Steuen Welles for hys dayes worke	xiiij d.
Item payed for ij elmen bordes xvj fote a peace in lenth pryse	xvj d.
Item payed for a square bat for a pew pryse	vj d.
Item ij greate talle shydes for stulpes	iiij d.
Item payed for ij plankes for setelles ix fote and a halfe in lenth a peace	xvj d.
Item payed for makenge of ij bordes for the commande- ments and the paper of sanguenetye	vij d.
Item payed for a blacke ryne to make postes in the quyre	vij d.
Item payed for ij rayles	vj d.
Item payed to Larance Keuell one C of iiij d. nayles one jd. of vd. nayles	v d.
5, 6 July. Item payed to Steuen Welles for ij dayes worke	iiij d.
Item payed to Thomas Cokerelle for the house caled the Fryer	iiij s. iiij d.
Item payed to my Lordes ryue for the Church garden next Cotnam fylde	vj d.
Item paye to Mr. Lelesse offes for searchynge of the recordes of Dane Medelltons wyll consearnynge the house geuen to the pore	iiij d.
Item deleuered to Steuen Welles for ye Church iiij great tale shydes of oke at ij d. a peace	vj d.
Item payed for vij newe bordes xiiij fote longe a peace	iiij s. vij d.
Item payed for ij C of iiij d. nayles one penerth of vd. nayles jd. of ij d. nayles	x d.
Item payed for a borde vij fote longe	iiij d.
3, 4 Nouem. Item payed to Steuen Welles for ij dayes worke for hym and hys man	iiij s. vj d.
D. 18.—Item payed to Rychard Pateson clarke for hys wages vpon the xvij day of Nouember	ij s.
Item payed for a breafe consearnynge the numbers of the comuncantes and abelle men	ij d.
S'm totales is vj l. xj s. vij d. ob.	
Theare remayneth dewe to thes a count makers in mony . vij d. ob.	

For thes thynges as foloweth we aske no allowance ij supelecacions wrytten to my Lord of Cantebere concearnynge the wronges dune unto our Church more we haue presented these fore named wronges in to the ofeshalles corte and comesares corte viij tymes at the leaste also wyth much trauelle we haue procured a cope of the leace of the Church garden more by our delegece and labour we haue reclaymed a rent of xvij d. by the yeare out of a garden caled som tymes Lutons It bath byn unpaide above xxx yeares for our labour and a tendance aboute the worke men belongyng unto the Church more we have procured by our delegece the chansell to be new ryppte and tyld and lathe all ouer at the coste and charge of Mr. Ayer tv [? the] whych hath the Parsenege theare unto belongynge for clapses for the Bybell boke and for mendinge of the leaues of it whych were broken in wery many places also for wrytyng of a Inuentarye of the goodes of the Church whych doth remayne in [i]t at thys present daye for wrytyng of the rekenynges belongynge to the Church by the space of iij yeares and vj dayes more for in closyng v smalle bokes in parchment more for makyng a pale for the beryall of the deade more for sowyng a corten of greane sylke to couer a coshyn for the pulpet more for candelles at sondery tymes amongstes the worke men in the Church.

More for wryteng of the comunycantes and abell nen and abell nen (*sic*) at the commaundementes of the Quynes Comysheiners namely My Lord of Douer wyth others.

And in fyne for wrytyng of thys account. All thes fore named charges we geue frely to the Church.

D 19.—The account taken of John Porege and Hendery Wotton the iiij day of Dessember in the year of Our Lord God 1569* in the present of John Bynge Constabell John Nytenggalle Marten Eluery Wylliam Notte Thomas Terry John Warrener Bartellmewe Rowelle Nycolas Strydecke Robard Lenard Wylliam Ouenden John Carpenter John Nesser John Bonasse Addam Warde.

D 23.—Anno doe 1569.

And vpon the ix day of Marche the leaden goter on the easte syd of the Church house caled the Fryer was newe planct and layed and the tyle worcke repared at the only cost and chearge of Mystres Cortupe wedowe.

Church wardens at the same tyme
Hendery Wotton and John Poregge.

D 62.—Wrytten by John Porege Hendery Wotto' Ano 1569.

Dane Medelleton deseased the xj daye of May in the yeare of Our Lord God 1552 the wordes of hys wylle as foloweth: My house at Canterebery I wylle that it be not soule but a pore man

* Figures inclosed as shewn.

shall dwelle in it and keape the repracion at such a pryse as my Executor and he shall agree for and the mony to be geuen to the pore of the same pareshe.

[Dec. 4, 1569 to Nov. 26, 1570.]

D 20.—The receytes of the Church Wardenes of the pareshe of St. Donnstones begenyng the iiijth day of Desseember in ano 1569 vnto the xxvj day of Nouember in ano 1570 as foloweth John Porege and Hendry Wotton.

Fyrste receyued of John Smyth for the garden nexte Cot-name fylde for one yeares rente	ij s. viij d.
Receyued of Jeyles Annselle for the Chourch house caled the Fryer dewe at the Feaste of St. Myghelle for halfe a yeares rente.....	viijs.
Item receyued of John Sande for hys house caled the Taubarte for one yeares rente.....	j d.
Item receyued of Rychard Seward for the house caled the Thorne for one year	vj d.
Item receyued of Hendry Wotton for hys house caled the Peale for one year	xij d.
Item receyued of Marten Eluery halfe a l. of wexe for hys house caled the Myle for one yeare	iiij d.
Item receyued of the Brothers of Harbelle Doune for the house nexte the Peale for one yeare	xij d.
Item receyued of John Daunton for hys garden caled Lutons anexed to hys caled the Bucke for one yeare .	xviij d.
Item receyued of John Broune for hys tenemente in Croker lane	iiij d.
Item receyued of Wylyyam Kemp* for hys house for one yeare	ij d.
Item for Mrs. Cortopes mylke howse	ij d. ob.
See fol. 6 precedent.†	

Sum' xv s. vij d.‡

D 21.—Paymentes made by the fore named Church Wardenes from the forenamed iiij day of Desseember in ano 1569 vnto the xxvj day of Nouember in ano 1570 as foloweth

Fyrste payed vpon the xvj day Febereraury to Master Rayletones clarke for the wrytynges of the Church house	ij s.
Vpon the xvij day of Feberewary Item payed at the vysytacion for the feases of the courte and wrytten artikelles	xij d.
Vpon the xxiiij day of Febereaury Item pay to Robarte Clarke for a boke of a nomele agaynste desobedyente and wyfulle rebylyons§	v d.

* Kemp written over in another hand: the next item is also in another hand, but the "Sum xv s. vij d." is by the original scribe.

† Which tells us nothing about Mrs. Courtope.

‡ Exclusive of the rent for the Milk house.

§ "An Homilie agaynst disobedience and wyful rebellion. (A thanksgeving for the suppression of the last rebellion.)" Another edition appeared two or

Vpon the xxx day of March Item payed to the Comisheners clarke	ij d.
Vpon the xxvj day of May Item payed for a haulter for to mende the mydelle belle rope	j d.
Vpon the vj day of October Item payed to Thomas Coke- relle for the Church house calde the Fryer dewe to the Quynes Maiestie at Myghellmvs.....	iiij s. iiij d.
Vpon the xxj day of October Item payed to Wyllyam Roselle dewe at the Feaste of St. Mycaelle	vj d.
Sum' viij s. vj d.	

Ano 1570 the xxvj of November the accompt taken of John Poredge and Henry Wotton in the presence of Martyn Elvery, Counstable, John Bing, Joyse Harys, William Nute, Larunce Kevell, Thomas Tyrry, John Nyghtingal, Barthellomew Rowell, By me Richard Wykes.

D 22.—Ano 1570 the xxvjth of November.

William Nute and Larunce Kevell Church Wardens In prmiss
Receyved of the Church stocke vij s. j d.

D 62.—The trewe rekenynge of the rentes of the Church garden late in the handes of Crystouer Courtope wrytten the x day of October in the yeare of Our Lord God 1570. Fyrste of hys oulde leace their remayneth ix years rente unpaid vj s. viij d. by the yeare somm iiij l. and sence that lease was expyred their in vnpayed vj yeares rente dewe at the Feaste of St. Mycaelle in the yeare aboue wrytten whych cometh to vj l. at xx s. by the yeare forsd. wych rente dyuers of the parysheners woulde geue by the yeare more to hym xvij d. dewe for plate more to hym for a peace of grounde caled Wolestye for vj yeares j d. ob. by ye yeare som ix d. more to hym for a tenemente one the easte syde of the house caled the Fryer for vj yeares—ij d. by the yeare xij d.

Sum totales ix l. iiij s. iiij d.

D 24.—Ano 1571 the 4th of November.

Item: Receyved of Henry Wotton and John Poredge ...	vij s. j d.
Item: Receyved of Gylls Ancell for the years rent.....	xvj s.
Item receyved of Maysteres Cortope in parte of payment of the rerages of the Church garden.....	xxvj s. viij d.
Item for Qyrt rent of Maysters Cortope	xij d.
Item receyved for Wolstey of Mrs. Cortope	ix d.
Item receyved of Henry Wootton for his howse called the Peale	xij d.
Item receyved of the Brothers of Harbeldowne	xij d.
Item receyved of Lawrunce Kavell for the farme of the Church garden	iiij s.
Item receyved of Danton	xvij d.

three years later. See Catalogue of English Printed Books to the Year 1640. By George Bullen. Vol. i., p. 544, col. 1. In the Ludlow Accounts xij d. was paid for this homilie.

Item receyved of John Browne	iiij d.
Item receyved of Martyn Elbryght	iiij d.
Item receyved of Rychard Sayward	vj d.
Item receyved of John Sandy	j d.
Som ^y ij li. xix s. ij d.	

D 25.—The accomptes of William Nutte and Lawrunce Kavell
Churche Wardens in the yeare of God 1571 the 4 of October
in the therten yeare of the Reigne of Our Sovereigne Lady
Queene Elyzabeth.

Item payed at the fyrst vysytacion.....	viiij d.
Item fore mending of the beare.....	ij s. viij d.
Item for the mending of the Idolateterous steapes of the chawncell that ys v s. to the masonne and xiiij d. to the laborers.....	vj s. ij d.
Item for the bordes that dyd helpe to make the frame in the guyre for the commuycantes	iiij s. iiij d.
Payed to the carpenter for thre dayes worck for that frame. iij s.	iiij d.
Item for a bell rope	xij d.
Item at the vysytacion at Easter.....	viiij d.
Item for a new bawderyck for the lytell bell.....	xij d.
Item for a new Serveyce booke	v s.
Item payed at the last vysytacyon whych was the xv of October 1571	viiij d.
Item payed to Mr. Kokerell for the Qwenes Maiesties money*	iiij s. iiij d.
Payed to William Russell for the Church garden at the Townes end.....	vj d.
Item for the boke of Artycles and Cannons	vj d.
Item for the lome whych came to Leddes	xvj d.
Payed for washing of the lynneon to Rychard Patysonne ye clerck.....	ij s.
Item payed for nayles to the Churche	xviiij d.
Payed vnto Bonas for worcke for making of a new pew ...	xviiij d.
Payed for a nother dayes worck for mending and trans- lating ceartayne of the pewes	x d.
Som xxx s. vij s. (<i>sic</i>).	

Remaneth in his handis xxij s. ij d.

Accomptes taken of Lawrunce Kavell and William Nutt Churche
Wardens in the presentes of Rychard Wykes, Vycar, Leonard
Norgrove,† John Bing, Henry Wootton, John Blackborne,
Joyce Harrys, John Nightingall, Rychard Sayworde, Barthell-
mew Rowell, Thomas Tyrry, Edward Jones, John Bonas.

[A.D. 1572 and 1573.]

D 26.—Ano 1573 the xvth of November.‡

Item remainyd in the handes of Lawrunce Kavell and
Wylliam Nut at the making of theyr last accomptes. xxij s. ij d.

* For the house called the Fryer.

† The writer began with "Le."

‡ Over this date is written "the xvth of October 1573."

1572. Item receyved at the Feast of the Annuncyacion of St. Marye the Vyrgyn for the rent of the Church house and payed by the handes of Gilles Awnsell.....	viiij s.
Item receyved of John Poredge for breaking of the grownd at the buryall of his weife	vj s. viij d.
1572. Item receyved of Lawrunce Walker for rent of the Church howse dew at the Feast of St. Mygaell.....	viiij s.
1572. Item receyved of Henry Wotton for his howse called the Pile	xij d.
1572. Item of the Brothers of Harbelldowne for the howse adioyning to the Fryer	xij d.
1572. Item receyved of Mrs. Cortope for rent that she was behynd and dew at the Feast of St. Mychaell 1572	xx s.
1572. Item receyved of Dawnton the bocher for his howse comonlye called called (<i>sic</i>) Luctons	xviiij d.
1573. Item for the howse of Wottons called the Pile ...	xij d.
1573. Item for the howse of the Brothers of Harbeldow[n] ..	xij d.
1573. Receyved of Mrs. Cortope for rent of the Church garden being behinde and dew at the Feast of St. Mychaell last past	xx s.
5 May. Item receyved of Lawrunce Walke[r]	viiij s.
Item receyved of Danton	xviiij d.
Item of John Browne	iiiij d.
Item of Lawrunce Walker Mychaell the Arkangell.....	viiij s.
Item of Essex.....	iiiij d.
Item receyved Sayvard	vj d.
Item receyved of Lawrunce Kavell for the Church garden ..	vj s.
Item receyved of Rycharde Malysone for ij yeares rent ...	ij d.
Sum v li. xv s. vj d.	

D 27.—1518.* Novembris 15, 1573.

The Accompt of Wyllyam Nut and Lawrunce Kavell Church Wardens the xvth of Novembre 1573 the xvth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Ladye Queene Elyzabeth.

1572. Item payed for the mending of the glace wyndowes abowte the Church the xxiiij of Decembr	v s. vj d.
Item payed for a new bell rope the same tyme.....	xxij d.
Item payed to Bonas for the mending of the mydell pewes	viiij d.
Item payed for mending the beare	ij d.
Item payed for red oker	iiij d.
Item payed for lyme the xv of June 1572.....	iiij s. ix d.
Item for a lode of sand	viiij d.
For the searching of the Regester for Delfes Will and for a cotype of the same	xvj d.
1572. Item payed at the vysytacon	viiij d.
Item payed to the bryck layer for himselfe and his man being at worck ij dayes	iiij s. iiiij d.
Item for priges and nayles	ij d.

* This date (1518) is in another handwriting.

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Item for paving tyle.....	iiij s.
Item for repaying the glase wyndowes.....	xx d.
Item for a new sholfe	xij d.
Item for a rooffe tyle	ij d.
Item payed to Cokerell	iiij s. iiij d.
Item payed to Rusell for the Church garden.....	vj d.
Item for a wackerall rope.....	x d. ob.
Item for a book of prayer	iiij d.
Item payed to the clerk for wasshing of the Churche clothes	ij s.
Item the reperacion of the Church leades	xij s. iiij d.
Item payed at the vysytacion at Easter last past	vij d.
1573. Item for the repaying of the Church, viz., for tylling and other worck for the space of v dayes.....	vij s. vj d.
Item for workmanship abowte the pewes.....	iiij d.
Item for bordes and nayles	xvij d.
D 28.—1573. Item payed to Cokerill for the quyt rent .	iiij s. iiij d.
1573. Item payed to Patysonne for washing the clothes .	ij s.
1573. Item payed at the vysytacion	vij d.
1573. Item payed more at yt vysytacion for the book of Artycles	iiij d.
1573. Item payed for the Church Wardens being com- awnded to attend vppon the Corte for bread and drynck.....	vj d.
1573. Item for ynck and paper at the vysytacone	ij d.
1573. Item for the wrytting of the artikles of present- mentes and making the bills of accompt.....	xij d.
1573. Item for a hundreth of tyles	xij d.
Som ij li. xij s.*	

Md. that the some of the receytis for the ij yeares before
wrytten receyved by Lawrunce Kavell and Wyllyam
Nutte Church Wardens ended at the Feaste of St.
Mychaell the Arkeangell 1573v li. xv s. vj d.
And the paymentes made by them during the foresayd ij
yeares..ij li. xij s.
And so remayneth in theyre maynes in there handes ij li. ij s. vj d.
Accomptes taken the xvth of Novembre 1573 in the presentes of
Rychard Wykes, Vycar, Mr. Thomas Stransome, Henry
Wotton, Lawrunce Kavell, Edmond Essex, Thomas Tyrrye,
John Nightingalle, John Crocher, Barthellmew Rowell.

D 63.—27 May 1572.

A condycyon betwixt John Crucher and John Nightingall.

Vppon the xxvij of May 1572 in the presents of Rychard Wykes,
Clerk, Joyce Haris, joyner, Thomas Tyrrye, Wyllyam Nutt,
and Barthellmew Rowell of the parishe of St. Donnstans It
ys concluded and agreed that John Crucher and John Night-
ingall shall remyt and frelly forgeave all quarells brawells and

* Correct amount seems to be £2: 13: 8½.

stryfes which hathe ben between the sayed John Crucher and John Nyghtingall or eyther of theyre weifes from the beginning of the worlde vntill this present daye and yf eyther of them or theyre weifes shall by any maner of meanes begyn any quarell debate or stryfe the begyner shall forfayet xty marckes of treu and lawfull money of England to be payed to the vse of the parishe of St. Donnstans and the sayed xty marckes to be payed vnto the Church Wardens of the sayed parishe then being wyth in fyften dayes after the falling owte of the sayed John Crucher and John Nightingall or eyther

per me Richard Wykes	B my yost Heinrick.
John Nightingall [mark]	By me Wyllyam Nutte [mark]
By me Thomas Tyrrye [mark]	by me John crucher
	be me bartelmew rovell.

[Oct. 15, 1573, to Nov. 1, 1574.]

D 29.—Edmond Essex and John Crocher Church Wardens the xvth of Octobre 1573 in the xv yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne of Our Ladye Elyzabeth.

Theare remayneth in the handes of Wyllyam Nute iij li. ij s. vj d. to be payed vnto the handes of the above named Church Wardens at the Feast of the Natyvyty of Our Lord God next ensueng wrytten the xv of Novembre 1573.

This payed and receyved by Edmond Essex.

Item receyved of Wyllyam Nute being late Church Warden	
the 25 of Decembre 1573 thre pownde sixpence	.....iij li. vj d.
Item of Mrs. Cortope for the Church garden	.....vj s. viij d.
Item for the rent of the Church howse	.....xvj s.
Item of Wotton	.....xij d.
Item of the Brothers of Harbelldown	.....xij d.
Of Danton	.....xviij d.
Of John Brown	.....iiij d.
Of the Church garden being in the handes of Lawrunce	
Kavell	.....iij s.
Of Mrs. Cortope	.....iij d.
Of Wyllyam Nutt	.....ij d.
Item of Edmond Essex	.....iiij d.

Som iij li. x s. ix d.

Accomptes taken of Edmonde Essex and John Crucher the first of Novembre 1574 by the Vycar and dyvers others of the parashioners.

Item geven the ringers vppon the 17 of Novembre*	.....ij s. ij d.
Item layed owte at the Byshoppes visitation being the xth of Septembre 1574	.....iij s. j d.
Item for the Archdeacons vysitation being the xijth of Septembre	.....viij d.
Item for the dyners of the Church Wardens being comanded to attend vppon the vysytors at the after noon which was in the Januaryex d.

* Accession of Queen Elizabeth.

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Payed to Rusell for qwynt rent.....	vj d.
Item the visytacions of May	vij d.
Item the Church Wardens for theyr dyners	x d.
Item for the rent Annuall dew to the Qenes Mayestye.....	iiij s. iiij d.
Item for the Qwyntens	ij d.
Item the visitation at St. Michael	vij d.
Item the Church wardens dyner	xj d.*
D 28.—Item for the stoffe and making of Church gate ...	v s.
Item for wrytting of our rekenyng and all other thinges belonging to the Church	xij d.
Item for washing of the clothes	ij s.
Som xxij s. xj d.	

D 30.—Theare remayneth in the handes of Edmond Essex iij li.
vij s. and x d.

Item theare ys allowed to the Church Wardens for theyre dynners
fyve pence a man vpon that day thei attend on the visytation
and not above wrytten the fyrst of Novembre 1574.

They have receyved iij li. vij s. and x d.

Item geven to poor Myles by the consent of the parisheoners the
old pale of clothe.†

[A.D. 1575.]

D 30.—The receyptes of Edmond Essex and John Rowle Church
Wardens as fowleth 1575.

Fyrst receyved of the last Church Wardensiij li. vij s. and x d.

Item receyved for the rent of the Church howse for half
a year vij s. |

Item for the cope that was solde..... x s. |

Item for the next halfe yeares rent of the Church howse . vij s. |

Item for the rent of the Church garden at the Townes end iiij s. |

Item for the Church garden in the handes of Mrs. Cortope vj s. vij d. |

Item for the howse Luton in the handes of Danton..... xvij d. |

Item of the Brothers of Harbelldowne xij d. |

Item of good man Streater for the Pile xij d. |

Item or Mrs. Cortop iiij d. ob. |

Item of goode weif Essex iiij d. |

Item of good man Kemp ij d. |

Item for the howse whear Kemp dwelleth..... j d. |

Item Saywell vj d. |

Som v li. vij s. xj d. ob.†

D 31.—Edmond Essex and John Rowe Church Wardens chosen the
first of Novembre 1574.

Item layed owte for the vse of the Church as followeth:

Item to Taylor for qwynt rent the viij of November vj d. |

* Here follow the words: "on the other syde of the Leafe"—i.e. the pre-
ceding leaf.

† This item belongs properly to the next year, but it was entered at the same
time as the accounts for 1574.

‡ The last item was inserted after the total was written: the true total
is £5 8s. 5½d.

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Item for ringing for the Qweene.....	xij d.
For a key for the Church howse.....	vj d.
Item for making of a cloth of a cope belonging to the Church for the commonyon table	xx d.
Item for a rope for a bell.....	xviiij d.
Item for two visatacons	iiij s. ij d.
Item for the ringing at the Feast of the Navytye of our Ladye	iiij d.
Item for a sholve	ix d.
The baderyck of the bell	xiiiij d.
Item payed to Cokrill for money dew to the Qwene	iiij s. iiij d.
Item to Russell for qwynt rent	vj d.
Item for paving tile	xij d.
Item for lyme and sand	x d.
Item for closing vp the grave of Mr. Mooreys weife	xij d.
Item layed owte at the vysytacon	xvj d.
Item to the clerk for washing the clothes	ij s.
Item for writting of bills of presentmentes and other thinges necessary to the Church.....	xij d.
Som xxiij s. vj d.	

Acomptes taken of Edmond Essex and John Rowle Church Wardens
the thirtieth day of November 1575 by Richard Wykes and
John Poredge, Edward Streater, William Kemp and Steven
Wells, wyth others.

[Nov. 13, 1575, to Nov. 15, 1576.]

D 32.—William Kemp and Steven Wells Church Wardens the xiiij
of Novembre 1575.

Item receyved fower powndes thre shillinges and fower pence Mr.
Edward Streater standeth charged wyth twentye shillinges of
the same money.

Item receyved for the Church howse rent	xvj s.
Item of Jhon Browne for his stable in Croker lane	iiiij d.
Item of Luctons nowe in the occupyeng of Mr. Twayttes	xviij d.
Item the Brothers of Harbelldown	xij d.
Item of Streater called the Peal	xij d.
Item the howse of Roydens	j d.
Item of Essex wydow	iiiij d.
Item of Kemp	ij d.
Item of Saywell	v j d.
Item the grownde at the Townes end	iiij s.
Item of Mrs. Cortope for the Church garden	vj s. viij d.
Item for Mrs. Cortopes mylck howse	ij d. ob.
Item for the Lomepites in the occupyeng of Mrs. Cortope	j d. ob.
Som v li. xiiij s. iiij d.	

D 33.—The xvth of Novembre 1576 the parcells that weare layed
owte by the sayde Church Wardens namely Steven Wells and
Wylliam Kemp.

Item to Richard Pattysonn wyth a Child* at Harbel-
downexxxiiij s. iiiij d.

* The words "suposed to be William Dounes which now dewleth at" crossed out.

Item for the qwynt ^r ent for the grownd at the Townes end	vj d.
Item for a shoulve.....	xij d.
Item for the buryeng of Father Myles	iiij d.
Item a C of tyles	xij d.
Item for lyme and sand	xij d.
Item for pryck and nayle	ij d.
Item for lath	j d.
Item for a rydge tyle	ij d.
Item for tyllers wages	ij s.
Item for ij bellropes	v s. iiij d.
Item Mychellmas vysytacon.....	xvj d.
Item vysytacon at May	xiiij d.*
Item for drynck and breade at the ringing for the Qween	xxij d.
Item grease for the bells	iiij d.
Item for wrytting the accomptes of the Church	xij d.
Item for washing of the Church clothes.....	ij s.
Item qwynt rent to the Qwenes Mayestye of the Church howse	iiij s. vj d.
Item payed at the vysytacon at Mychlmas last past.....	xij d.
Item the same day being apoynted to attend vpon the Corte all the day	ij s. iiij d.
Reparacons of the Church yeard. Item for the payle and Rayle postes	xvj d.
Item to the workman	xij d.
Item to the laborer	viiij d.
Item for nayle	vj d.
And in the handes of Streater.....	xx s.
Som iiij li. iiij s. ij d.	

D 32.—Accomptes taken the xvth of Novembre 1576 in the presentes
of Mr. Thomas Stransom, Jhon Poredge, Jhon Nyghtingal and
dyvers others. By me Richard Wykes.

Theare remayneth in the handes of William Kemp and St.
Wells Church Wardens the xv of Novembre 1576 ... xx s. j d.

D 34.—Receptes.

First in the handes of Steven Wells and Wyllyam Kempt xx s. j d.

[A.D. 1577.]

D 36.—Lawrunce Kavell and Jhon Nightingale Church Wardens
the third of Novembre 1577, Georg May chosen.

Theare ys receyved by the same Church Wardens of the Church
stocke in ready monney xxxvij s. vj d.

Item Lawrunce Kavell and George May hath receyved of the
Church in money for theyre hole receypt the last year past
ys iiij li. viij s.

[A.D. 1578.]

D 37.—Acomptes taken of Lawrunce Kavell and George May in
the presentes of Ambrose Symson, Edward Jones, and Ward

ST. DUNSTAN'S, CANTERBURY, A.D. 1579-80. 137

Wyckham in the presentes of Richard Wykes Mynester the last of Jenuarye 1578.*

Item thear remayneth in the handes of George May and —† and Ambrose Symson vij s. and vj d. but George May keapeth the money.

[Sept. 24, 1579, to Nov. 1, 1580?]

D 37.—Receyved by George May and Ambrose Symson xlvij s. vij d. the 24 of Septembre 1579.

D 38.—Edward Wyckam and Jhon Cortys.

Acommtes taken the xviiij of Octobre 1579 in the 21 of the Reigne of Our Sovereigne Ladye Elizabeth Ambrose Symsonn and George May going owte of their Church wardenshippe. It ys decreed that the twelve pence for the pale shall goe to the reparacions of the same.

D 39.—Theare remayneth in the handes of Edward Wyckam and John Cortys xvj s. jd. the 18 of Octobre 1579.‡

[Oct. 6, 1579, to Oct. 11, 1580.]

D 40.—The xvijth day of Septembre Ano Regne Elyzabeth xx^o iiij Ano Dom 1582.§

A note for the Churchwardenis from the vjth day of October Ano 1579.

Item the vjth day of October the Churchwardenys and Sid men tocke their oths at the visytatyon Edward Wyckam and John Curtes.

The xviiijth day of that monyth thei receved theyr accounte of the Churche goodes remaying wnder the handese of the Clarke in charge all saving the cupe the paull and the money whiche some of monye ys xvj s. jd.

Item layd oute for the Articles xij d.

Item layd out for a dyner iij s.

Item for my selfe and my man for one dayese worke aboute the bels xxij d.

Item for tymber and bourdes xij d.

Item for nayles iij d.

Item for the iron worke of the Churche gate iij d.

Item for grease for the bels j d.

Item payde the clarke for the ringerse xij d.

Item for a dayse worke for my selfe xij d.

Item for candyls j d.

Item payde John Brodstret for shingles and shingeling xv s.

Item payd to John Brodstret for masuns worke iij s. viij d.

Item for viij boishels of lyme iij s. viij d.

* The next item has had a pen drawn across it: it runs thus—"The Church oweth vnto Lawrunce Kavell and George May the some of xij s. xd. at day a bove menciyoned." † "Lawrunce Kavell" crossed out.

‡ The accounts which follow are in a different handwriting, that of Hary Fishear.

§ This is the date on which the accounts were entered by Hary Fishear.

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Item for a hundreth of tyle xij d.
 Item for the please that was shingled a doore xx d.
 This worke was ended the xvijj day of Dessemb Desembre (*sic*)
 Ano 1579.

D 41.—The xvijth day of January a pane of glase agaynst
 Mystris Courtops pwe iiij d.
 The xvth day of Februarye leyd out for fetching home of
 the organ case iiij d.
 The xxiiijth day of Apryll for paper j d.
 Item the xxviiijth day of Apryll layd out at the vysitation
 for putting in the byll viij d.
 Item the same day for a Regester booke xij d.
 Item the same day for a shoule xj d.
 Item for a boke of prayers iiij d.
 Item for a presentment byll at the vysitayon iiij d.
 Item the vth day of August payd wnto Leedes the plumber
 for on gutter of leade on the weste syde of the Church. viij s. iiij d.
 Item for the tymber xvij d.
 Item for one dayese worke for me and my man aboute the
 same worke xx d.
 Item layd oute for a balderyke for the lyttell bele xij d.
 Item payde to the clearcke for washeing the lynyne the
 xxiiijth day of October ij s.
 Item the iiijth day of October payd for one yeeres rent
 dwe to Our Soverane Ladye the Queen and receved
 by the handes of Mathi Rucke the svm of iiij s. iiij d.
 Item payd the viijth day of October to John Tayler for a
 yeeres quyt rent for the Church gearden vj d.

This is the charges that hath ben layd out for the Church from the
 vjth day of October Ano 1579 and is endyd in Ano 1580 all this
 dyscharged the viijth day of October.

The sum layd oute is Lvs. xj d.

Item receved the xvijth day of Marche of Mother Eychard
 for the Church haus by the handes of goodman
 Porydge viij s.
 Item receved by the handes of Wyllyam Kempe of Mysteris
 Courttope the viijth day of August for the Church
 rente vj s. viij d.
 Item receved the first day of October of the goodwyfe
 Eycard by the Church Wardens viij s.
 Receved of Laurance Kevell the ij of October for a
 gearden plotte iiij s.
 Item receved of Stretars wyfe xij d.
 Item receved of the Brothers of Harbouldoun xij d.
 Receved of Porter vj d.
 Receved of Esexe wydowe iiij d.
 Receved of Mysteris Courttope iiij d.
 Receved of Mr. Twaytes xvij d.

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D 42.—The svm receved isxxx s. iiij d.
The svm remaying..... xvj s. j d.

Ano 1580.

The xijth day of October the Church Wardens and Syd men tocke
their othes at the vysitation John Courtes and Wyllyam Kempe
and the were Sydmen that yeere George May, John Clement,
Jamys Trossar, and John Alisbury.

Item layd out for the Artycles	xij d.
And for the Church Wardens dyner	ij s.
Item payd John Stone carpenter of Harboldoun and his ij men for on dayse worke aboute the bels being the xviijth day of Novembre	ij s.
Item for braddes about the worke	v d.
And for grease	ij d.
Item payd to the clarke for ringerse	x d.
Item for one halfe dayse worke of the goodman Courtes .	vj d.
Item for a balderyke mending	ix d.
Item layd out for a serves booke.....	iiij s.
Item layd out at May tyd by the handes of Wyllyam Kempe at the vysitayon	xiiij d.
And for a dayse worke for ye goodman Curtes.....	xij d.
Item layd out by the handes of Wyllyam Kempe leges and boring of boordes	xx d.
Item payd to the clarcke for washeing of lynyne	ij s.
Item payd to Mathew Rucke for rent of the Church hous	iiij s. iiij d.
Item payd to Rossele for quyt rent	vj d.
The Svm that is layde out is	xxiiij s. iiij d.
The Svm receved is	xxx s. iiij d.
Ther is layd out by the goodman Courtes for ij yeeres charges at Hallontyd Ano 1580 the svm of .....ij l. xix s. iiij d.	
Wrytten the xviijth day of September Ano 1582 by me Hary Fishear but I knowe of non acompt of any of these thinges.	

REMARKS UPON THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S, CANTERBURY.

BY J. M. COWPER.

THE Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, now first published, are found in four different manuscripts, which, for the sake of convenience, I have referred to as A, B, C, and D. Those marked A, B, and D were entrusted to my care by the Rev. J. Gurney Hoare, the present Vicar of St. Dunstan's; but MS. C came into my hands in a peculiar manner. While my book on Holy Cross Parish* was passing through the press, this manuscript reached me by post, from a gentleman, now dead, in whose possession it had been for some years, having been given to him by an auctioneer. Before he died, he gave the MS. to me to deal with as I might see fit. I need hardly say that I have handed it, together with the others, to Mr. Hoare, with the hope that some day all four manuscripts will find a safe and lasting resting-place in our Cathedral Library.

Three of the manuscripts, A, B, and D, are without any covers whatever; but C has been securely encased in parchment. On the other hand, while the leaves of manuscript D are in the order in which they were originally placed by the maker of the book, those of A, B, and C have been stitched together without any regard to their proper order. Although this confusion has materially added to the difficulties of my work, we cannot be too grateful to the unknown parishioner who fastened the once loose leaves together, for by so doing he contributed in no small degree to their preservation.

What became of the Accounts after Harry Fishear made the entries, bringing them down to the year 1580, I do not know. A few odd leaves remain, extending from the year 1594 to 1709-10 (there are less than twenty), but as they give no connected history of any one year, I have thought it unnecessary to copy them. With the four manuscripts I have taken no liberties other than to make the use of capitals uniform, to expand the contractions where I could see my way to do so, and to arrange the Accounts in chronological order.

The period covered by these Accounts is one of more than ordinary interest to the student of English history. When they were commenced, the Wars of the Roses were not ended; when they (as far as they have come down to us) were ended, Elizabeth had been on the throne for some twenty years. Of the rise and fall of monarchs and other great personages the Churchwardens of St.

* *Our Parish Books, and what they tell us.* Two Vols. 1884-5.

Dunstan's made no note ; all they did was to substitute the year of the reigning king for that of his predecessor, when they knew it. Henry VII. died on April 21, 1509, but on June 14 following the wardens seem to have been unaware of the loss which the nation had sustained. In the following year they knew that another king was on the throne, but all the notice they took of it was to substitute "viij" for "vij" in the headings of their Accounts. The king's affairs, matrimonial and otherwise, had no interest for them ; even his high-handed dealings with the "Great Church" in Canterbury, the sound of whose bells reached their ears daily, and whose lofty towers were constantly in sight, had, as far as we can judge from these Accounts, no interest for them. The truth of the matter is, these stirring events cost the parish nothing, nor did they bring any money to the parish chest. The parish priest was undisturbed in his ministrations ; the parishioners worshipped God as their fathers had done before them.

The church was the centre of parish life, social as well as religious. From the font to the grave the greater number of the people lived within the sound of its bells. It provided them with all the consolations of religion, and linked itself with such amusements as it did not directly supply. Now and then the majesty of the law was invoked by the parish, but the results were not always satisfactory, and arbitration in some cases, and a parish meeting in others, were more frequently used to settle differences. In 1485 there was some disagreement between one Baker and the parish. What it was we do not know ; but the brief entry, "Spent at the daying betwene Baker and the paryshe, ij d. ob.," shews that arbitration (*dayng*, cf. *Daysman*) was resorted to. Again, so late as 1572, the families of Crucher and Nightingale were at variance, and the vicar with four parishioners, or more, met in council respecting the matter. In the end, Crucher and Nightingale agreed to remit and freely forgive all quarrels, brawls, and strifes which had been between them or either of their wives from the beginning of the world ; and further, the beginner of any quarrel, or debate, or strife in the future, bound himself to pay twenty marks to the churchwardens for the use of the parish.

If the parish thus managed such affairs, it follows almost necessarily that it had a place in which the parishioners could meet in council. In St. Dunstan's it was called the *Church-house*, a building which is almost as frequently mentioned as the church itself. Sometimes it was called the *Parish-house*, but oftener, as here, the *Church-house*. There was one at Hackney, for instance, which was built by the parishioners, that they might meet together and commune of matters, as well for the king's business as for the church and parish. In Wiltshire utensils for dressing food were kept in the church-house, where the householders met and were merry, and gave their charity. The young people were there too, and had dancing, bowling, and so on, while "the ancients sat gravely by." In St. Dunstan's the two dozen spoons and two dozen trenchers no doubt represent the cooking utensils of Wiltshire ; and the

annual dinner, of which we read in these Accounts, was eaten in all probability in the same church-house. It was well used by the parishioners, as the frequent repairs testify. That it was let to tenants for such time as the parish did not require it, need cause no surprise, for the same practice prevailed at Whitwell, Isle of Wight, and at Steeple Ashton. There was also a church-house at Ludlow, but it is only mentioned when under repair.

These Accounts enable us to say how, in a great degree, the necessary funds were raised to carry on parochial and church work in the parish. The various brotherhoods collected moneys for various purposes; but the most important of these brotherhoods is that which bears the unusual and somewhat mysterious name of the *Schaft*. In no dictionary that I have been able to consult does this word occur, but I am disposed to accept the suggestion that it represents our modern affix *ship*, denoting an association of persons, and that it was almost equivalent to the modern German *schaft*. This brotherhood of the *schaft* and its wardens first appear in the Accounts for the year 1486, and they disappear with their last account rendered in June, 1539. Why they should have disappeared just then we are not in a position to say, but probably the changes introduced about that time had something to do with the matter. The duties of this brotherhood were primarily parochial, as will be seen by a reference to their receipts and disbursements. They dealt with the moneys received by gatherers of scutcheons, that is, by men who bore badges or escutcheons to shew they were duly authorized to beg. In 1492 the amount thus realized reached the respectable sum of 15s. 4d. This money later on came to be called scutcheon money. In 1514 it amounted to 18s. 0½d.; in 1522 to 20s. 6d.; in 1526 to 26s. 8d. This was the highest sum received as scutcheon money. From this year, the sums received became lower until, as I have said, the *schaft* disappears altogether. But the brotherhood had to deal with other matters besides money. They had charge of the parish stock: the malt, the barley, and the ale brewed therefrom; the wheat; the parish cows, and the parish sheep. From what sources they received all these articles does not appear; but on the first page we read that John Roper paid, for the rent of the Stone Hall, two bushels of wheat yearly. The parish cows were originally bequeathed by one Nicholas Reugge, who left 40 shillings wherewith to buy four cows, which were to be let out at so much a year. The income thus derived was to be applied to "the striking of the paschal and font tapers;" so that "no manner of people, poor nor rich, should nothing pay to the paschal at Easter, as it is accustomed in every church to be done." These four cows (valued at 10s. each) were let out on hire, at a charge of two shillings a year for each. In 1492 they were let for only nine months; this I gather from the curious entry, "iij quarters of a kowe;" and from the fact that only eighteenpence was then received for each. But whether let out for a whole year, or for a shorter term, sureties were required, after the trouble with Belser, details of which will be found under the year 1491.

To the stock of cows, sheep were added. The first mention of sheep occurs in 1521, when John Richardson hired twenty-five, to farm. In 1524-5 Richard Byng had thirty ewes, for which he paid a rent of eight shillings a year, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; but fourpence each was the more usual charge. Cows were valued at ten shillings each; and two shillings a year, or twenty-five per cent. was the charge for the use of a cow. The cost of sheep, in the same year, varied from eighteenpence to twenty pence; so the interest charged on them varied from twenty to twenty-two per cent. Besides these rents, or farms, the brotherhood had the sale of lambs, of wool, and of skins of lambs and of calves; the whole proceeds going apparently into one fund.

I have already referred to the twenty-four spoons and twenty-four trenchers which the brotherhood had in stock about the year 1521. These, with the payments made in 1525 for beer, ale, bread, meat, and the cook, clearly point to a feast, and this feast took the form of an annual dinner, the precursor, perhaps, of the modern club-feast. To this dinner several references are made. Thus in 1514 the wardens of the schaft received of the dinner-money 13s.; and as early as 1493 we read of money gathered at the dinner. In 1536 the money thus gathered amounted to 15s. 10d.; the dinner itself costing 18s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. In 1538 the amount collected was 13s. 10d.; the amount paid for that dinner being 18s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. With the brotherhood of the schaft, the dinner and the dinner-money disappeared, in 1539. Besides paying for the "striking" of the paschal and font tapers at Easter, which was paid for out of the legacy of the "iiij kene," the brotherhood contributed to other laudable objects. Thus, in 1487, they contributed "to the making of the book" the respectable sum of £1 13s. 4d., in which year the church seems to have received contributions from most of the societies then in connection with it. In 1508 a further contribution was made to the church. Four years later (1512) twenty-one shillings were given "for the behoffe of the churche." In 1522-4 an entry is found in the Churchwardens' Accounts which shews that the whole parish had a voice in this brotherhood; in that year the Churchwardens received "by the agreement of the parish" £1 18s. 11d. of the stock of the schaft. A glance over the payments of these two years will shew how the money was expended, not the least interesting item being the comparatively large sum spent on "clasp- ing, binding, and repairing all the books." The interest shewn by the brotherhood in their parish church again appears in 1531-3, when the Churchwardens received a legacy of 6s. 8d. from William Borges towards a new rood-loft. To this sum the wardens of the schaft added four marks four shillings (30s. 8d.), which was paid to Beleme the wood-carver for his work. Lastly, I may refer to "the new branch for St. Dunstan's light," which was bought in 1536 at a cost of 14s.; and as early as 1491 to money lent by the schaft to the Churchwardens.

Before dismissing this part of the Accounts it is necessary to point out some difficulties connected with it. And first, there is that curious gift made by William Carpenter in 1511—"a girdle

for to bear the Schaft, continuing for ever from warden to warden." Here the shaft is something to be borne or carried about. Again, in 1526 mention is made of the "reparation of the Schaft," and in 1535 we read of the "mending of the Schaft." In 1525 a payment was made for "amending of glass windows and other things of the Schaft," and in a footnote to this Account I have ventured to suggest that "of" there has the force of pertaining or belonging to. In short, that the window mending in this case was one of the duties of the brotherhood. If this be so (and I am in much doubt about it), the reparation and mending would fall under the same head. But how about the girdle? First we have the brotherhood of the shaft; then we have the stock or funds of the shaft. The funds would probably be kept in a box or bag to be brought out on certain occasions: did the name of the society get transferred to the box or bag in which the money was kept? Years ago, when a member of a benefit society became ill he "threw himself," in common language, not on the society, but on the box, and the box to him represented the society or club to which he happened to belong; and the club became lost in the "box." Did a similar course follow with the shaft, with this difference, that in this case the name of the brotherhood was transferred to the box itself, while in the other the box takes the place of the society?

Besides this, the most important of the brotherhoods, there were others connected with St. Dunstan's Church and Parish; namely, the Brotherhood of St. Anne and the Brotherhood of St. John; that of St. Anne included women among its members. Then there were wardens of the various lights in the church, as well as wardens of the various brotherhoods; wardens of the Cross light, wardens of St. John's light, wardens of St. Anne's light, wardens of St. Katherine's light, as well as the Church-wardens. These all go to shew what life and activity there was in the little parish, which never wanted willing men to devote their time and influence to the management of their own affairs.

The conduct of divine service in the time when these Accounts first began, and until the reign of Edward the Sixth, was by no means an inexpensive affair. To obtain the necessary funds various methods were resorted to. There was the cess or rate in the first place; but we only find intimations of three of these during the whole period over which the Accounts extend. In 1485 there was a church cess, when £4 5s. 1½d. was collected, in sums varying from John Roper's 6s. 8d. to Richard Crane's fourpence. This was supplemented by gifts of devotion, or offerings made by those who were not liable to pay the rate, which ranged from one halfpenny to fourpence. Immediately after the names of those who contributed to the gifts of devotion, follow the names of eight persons who paid an old cess; shewing that the rate made in 1485 was not the earliest. Between 1504 and 1508 another rate was made, and this produced close upon six pounds sterling. From this date, the churchwardens seem to have relied entirely upon rents and voluntary offerings, supplemented by fees for torches, tapers, and such

like. To the occasional contributions from "the Schaft" I have already referred. There were also occasional contributions from the other brotherhoods, and from the wardens of the various lights.

The Accounts for the year 1490 afford a good example of the manner in which the necessary funds were obtained. The receipts are divided into four classes:—

(a) *Gifts and bequests.* Among the former are three sums received from the parish, one of which was for general purposes. This came to 8s. 6½d. Another was money gathered in the church for a definite purpose; namely, the repair of the roof of the sacred edifice. The third was hock money, or money collected on the second Monday after Easter. In this parish this gathering, sometimes made from strangers as well as parishioners (see 1528–30), appears to have been made only on the Monday; but in St. Andrew's, Canterbury, there was a gathering on Hock Tuesday as well. Another gift in this year was an important one from my Lady Roper, towards the making of the new *Legend of the Saints*. Then follows the paschal money, collected in the church to be devoted to the making of the paschal taper. Five bequests, and a loan of twenty shillings from "the Schaft," complete the sources of income under this head during A.D. 1490.

(b) *Rents of the church.* In 1490 the vicar paid 2s. for his croft, and John Roper, for the land known as the Loam Pit, paid one penny.

(c) *Rents of wax.* These were sometimes paid in kind; sometimes (as in this year 1490) in money; or else the wax was received and its value debited to the churchwardens.*

(d) *Moneys received for waste of torches* at funerals and masses for the dead.

The sum of 4d. received from John Casse "for the book" is not clear. The total sum received in this one year (1490) by the churchwardens was £7 10s. 10d. Not an inconsiderable sum when we remember how small the parish was.

The disbursements for the same year (1490) shew very fully and clearly how the money was spent, and what was done to the fabric of the church. As there had been a collection in the church for the repair of the roof, we naturally expect to find what these repairs were, and we are not disappointed. A thousand tiles for covering the north side of the church, cost four shillings. Ten days were occupied by William Ingram and his man in putting on these tiles; and their united wages amounted to elevenpence per day. Lime, sprigs, laths, and sand cost four shillings and twopence; and John Long and Richard Denys charged a shilling for ten days' waiting on the workmen in expenses; the total cost of the repairs amounted to 18s. 4d. In addition to the new tiling of the roof, other work was done about the fabric; the church was white limed

* The first rent of wax was from Harry Leveryk's "*lone*." This word so printed here, and in one or two other places, probably should be *loue* (*love*, widow). In the MS. it is not possible to distinguish *u* from *n*, and I was not at first aware that the word *love* bore the meaning, in Kent, of widow.

(whitewashed), and the roof, pews, and steeple were made clean; as also were the saints. Torches, tapers, "trendells," and wax came to £1 2s. 6d.; repairs to bells and bell ropes cost 1s. 7d. Bargain-pennies were paid to four persons: William Ingram agreed to whitewash the church, and, to make his agreement binding, he received a penny; two writers were engaged, one to write the Accounts, the other to write the "qweries," and they received a penny each; a new parish clerk came into office, and his agreement was formally ratified by the payment to him of a penny. But the largest item in the Accounts for this year is of a literary nature; and this item, when we look over the list of books possessed by the church ten years later, will not cause much surprise. The balance due on the "*New Legent*" was four shillings; but the decision to have certain new "quires" entailed an outlay of no less than £3 1s. 6d., or nearly £40 of our money. The four dozen and a half of vellum cost 31s. 6d., and the writer of the "xv qweris" was paid 30s. If we turn for a moment to the Account dated June 10, 1520, I think we may reasonably conclude that some of these fifteen quires were used for the religious play of *Abraham and Isaac*, about which more will be said below. Here I need only say that the book, which cost 30s. to copy, was written in 1490; on the 24th May in the next year a book was given into the keeping of the churchwardens, and it was in the chest, which stood in the chancel, in 1520. It may be worth while to notice, that a copy of this play, belonging to Sir Edward and Lady Caroline Kerrison, extends over fifteen pages of paper, "eight inches long by five and a half wide."

In the Accounts for this year we have also the expenses incurred by two lawsuits. The first was against Jeffery Peke, for six years' rent of a house; the rent being half a pound of wax a year, the total value of the wax in arrear was two shillings. To recover this sum, the wardens expended two shillings. But the suit was not without its uses; for had it not been instituted the property would probably have been lost in the fifteenth century instead of in the eighteenth. The second suit was against William Belser's widow (or "love"), to recover three cows which had been let on farm to her husband. The amount due to the parish was by estimation three pounds "and above," and the suit was begun in 1486. Notwithstanding the "potell of wine" given to Master Ramsey, and the dinner and other amounts spent on the officials, the suit dragged on until 1491, when the wardens recovered 30s., after spending 35s. 2d.; and so, in the words of the vicar, "we recovered 30s. for our three kine, and the suit thereof cost us 35s. 2d.; and all our costs we lost save 15s. 8d." Verily there was not much encouragement to seek the aid of the law in maintaining the rights of the parishioners! Seventy years later William Roper, Esq., was so negligent, or so dishonest, as to allow the rent of one penny per annum, due by him to the parish, to fall thirty years in arrear (see 1557-8).

The Books mentioned in these Accounts are interesting. The parish was a small one, and judging from the rate made in 1485, only 43 persons were rated, while 15 other parishioners contributed

their gifts of devotion. Reckoning all these as heads of families, and assuming that each family consisted of six persons—a very liberal estimate—the population of the parish would be considerably under 400 souls. But if the parish were small, it was thoroughly efficient; and the religious and intellectual work was as actively carried on as the social. We find that in the year 1500 the church possessed over fifty volumes of books. Of the Service-books I need say nothing; but about a dozen of the other books were religious Plays, forming part of what is known as the cycle of Corpus Christi Plays, forty-eight of which were published by the Clarendon Press in 1885.* The Corpus Christi Play had been very popular in the city of Canterbury, but about the year 1500 the various Crafts or Mysteries seem to have become so reduced in numbers that the custom was in danger of disappearing altogether. To remedy this state of things, the City Fathers made the following order, which I have extracted from the Burgmote Orders of the City (C. I. fol. 5 b):

"Be it remembered that where before this time there hath been by the most honourable and worshipful of the City of Canterbury used and continued within the same City a play called Corpus Christi Play as well to the honour of the same City as to the profit of all victuallers and other occupations within the same, which play before this time was maintained and played at the costs of the Crafts and Mysteries within the same City: And whereas now of late days it hath been left and laid apart to the great hurt and decay of the said City and for lack of good ordering of certain crafts within the same City not corporate: Wherefore it is enacted ordained and established that from henceforth every craft within the said City being not corporate for their non-sufficiency of their craft, be incorporate and adjoining to some other craft most needing support if they can labour to be corporate within themselves as shall be thought convenient and most necessary by this Court; and that all manner Crafts and Mysteries within the same City, be so incorporate for the sustentation and continuance of the said play by the Feast of St. Michael next coming: and if such Craft or Crafts be obstinate or wilful, and will not make suit to the Burgmote for the performance of these premises by the said Feast, to forfeit to the said Chamber twenty shillings and their bodies to be punished furthermore at the pleasure and by discretion of this Court."

What effect this order had within the city I do not know, nor do I know whether the inhabitants of St. Dunstan's parish deserved the rebuke which their neighbours received. Probably they did not; for the Corpus Christi festivities were carried on, apparently with undiminished splendour (and only those who have witnessed the processions in countries purely Roman Catholic know what that splendour is) until the death of Henry VIII.

What plays were performed in this parish we do not know, but it seems probable that the play of *Abraham and Isaac*, popular as it was elsewhere, found little favour here. Yet it ought to have been a favourite, if it were, as I suspect it was, similar to the version belonging to Sir Edward Kerrison recently printed in the *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*:† for this version, says the editor, "is superior to other versions in the touches of child-nature, and the varied play

* York Plays: the Plays performed by the Crafts or Mysteries of York on the Day of Corpus Christi. Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith.

† Vol. III., Part I., 1885. The Play is edited by Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith, with her usual ability.

of feeling skilfully shewn—the dear coquetting between the love of his child and the committal of the deed by the obedient but agonised father. The child begging his father not to kill him, and his fear of the sword, even after all danger is over, are touched in with a life not found elsewhere. The thought of the mother (though Sara is not herself brought in) breaks out in the most natural and affecting manner; and the joyful rebound of emotion after the painful strain between duty and affection, expressing itself in the kisses of Abraham, and the apostrophes of Isaac to the ‘gentle sheep,’ must have warmly appealed to the hearts of the audience.” If the play had been as popular in St. Dunstan’s and in Canterbury, as it was elsewhere, it would hardly have been omitted from the Inventory of church goods made in the year 1500, the compiler of which evidently knew nothing about it. The entry made in June 1520 seems to suggest that it may have lain in that chest for about thirty years, from May 24th, 1491, altogether unnoticed. This popular play was performed elsewhere by men of all crafts. In Newcastle-upon-Tyne the slaters produced it; in Beverley, the bowyers and fletchers; in Dublin, the weavers; in Chester, the barbers and waxchandlers; in York, the parchminers and bookbinders. Until these Accounts were being prepared for the press, it was not known that the play of “Abraam and Isaacke” had ever existed in the county of Kent.

Of the other plays and of the legends and stories I need say nothing, but it may be well to say a few words about some of the other books.

(i.) *The King’s Book*. Two copies of this were bought; the first copy, in 1548-9, cost four shillings; the second, in 1549-50, cost six shillings and eightpence. This book was first published in 1537, with the title of *The Institution of a Christen Man*. A second edition appeared in 1540, bearing the same title. In 1542 a third edition was published. This bore the title of *A Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian Man*, and was called *The King’s Book*.

(ii.) *Homilies*. “Certayne Sermons (xii) or Homilies, appoynted by the Kynges Maiestie to be declared, and redde by all Persones, Vicars, or Curates, euery Sundaye in their Churches, where they have Cure.” This volume was first published in 1547. “The second Tome of the Homilies,” containing twenty discourses, appeared in 1563.

(iii.) *Prayer against the Turks*. About 1566 the Turks were threatening Europe, and prayers were ordered to be offered up in all the parish churches of England. At Ludlow the churchwardens paid “for a booke of prayer against the Torke, vj d.” At St. Helen’s, Abingdon, they “payde for two bookes of common prayer agaynste invading of the Turke, vj d.” At St. Dunstun’s the “ij boks” cost only fourpence.

(iv.) *Homily against Rebellion*. See note § to Accounts for 1569-70.

(v.) *Articles*. Two Books of Articles were purchased in 1561-3, and another (perhaps two more) in 1566. Two sets of Articles were

published about this time. (a) "*Articles to be enquired in the visitation*, in the fyrste yeare of the raygne of our moost drad soveraygne Lady, Elizabeth . . . Anno 1559." Several editions of this were issued in quick succession. (b) "*Articles*, whereupon it was agreed by the Archbishoppes and Bishoppes of both provinces and the whole Cleargie in the Convocation holden in London in . . . 1562." These Articles were first published in Latin in 1563.

(vi.) *Parish Register*. "A new boke for crystynyng and buryyng" was bought in 1546; and in the same year a key was provided for the place "wher the boke lyeth for cristenynys and weddynys." This book, probably the first Register the parish ever possessed, has disappeared. The present Registers, when they were complete, reached back to the year 1559.

The old parish church still stands. Outwardly it presents much the same appearance as it did in the days of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; but inwardly it has undergone great changes. The Trinity chapel is there, now used as a vestry; and the Roper chapel, or aisle south of the chancel, is there also; but the altar of St. Nicholas has disappeared, as have the sites of the other altars which once adorned the interior of the building. Nothing remains to tell us where these altars stood, and it is vain to speculate. The "idolatrous steps of the chancel" were brought low, the walls and the ornaments were defaced, and the church now is plain enough to satisfy the most rigid Puritan. Still, it is only just to add, the old parish is as full of life and zeal (but of another kind) as it ever was, and although there are no processions, no images with lights burning before them, no gorgeous vestments, no religious plays, no boy bishops; although church house, church garden, stone hall, peal, loampits, rents in wax, the three acres and the cows have disappeared; St. Dunstan's still retains the ornament of a quiet life, and is still an object to which all modern pilgrims pay a certain amount of devotion, if only because the head of Sir Thomas More rests in the vaults below.

J. M. COWPER.

Holy Cross, Canterbury.
Nov. 22, 1886.

For the sake of comparison as well as for the interest attaching to it, I insert here a copy of the inventory of church goods belonging to St. Andrew's, Canterbury, "made the vj day of October," 1485, when John Wattys and Richard Wellys, late wardens, were succeeded by Edmund Mynot and Robert Bone the new wardens. I have not copied the list of books possessed by this church, because, with the exception of "a temperall legende," "another legende," "a nother legend sanctoris," and "a boke of seyntys lyuys tyd with a cheyn in y^e quer," the library only contained the office books common to most churches. St. Trouyon's altar had only three mass books, the best having "ij clapsys" (in another hand, "ij claspys") of silver and gilt. The second was given by Syr Dedyar Berger. The third, as it was "prynt," I have retained in its place in the inventory. The silver vessels weighed about 440 ozs. The volume of Churchwardens' Accounts from which I have extracted this inventory is almost perfect in condition, and contains the receipts and payments from the Feast of

St. Michael, 1485, to Lady Day, 1625. The book has been sadly disfigured by some one who thought he could read it, and could explain it to those who could not.

VESTIMENTS AND VTENSILS.

First a hole sute of white damaske enbroudered with half rosez ex dono Willi' Bryan.

Item ij copys of white damaske with watry flowrez pro rectores cori.

Item j hole sute of crymsyn veluet ex dono Willi' Benet.

Item ij red vestementis of baudekyn ex dono dic' Willi' Benet.

Item j hole sute of blew cloth of baudekyn ex dono Johannis Harnett.

Item j vestement olde of redde callid the Sunday vestement and a cope to the same.

Item another olde vestement of redde with a crosse of blew baudekyn.

*Item j chesible of cloth of gold.

Item j olde vestement of grene.

*Item j olde vestement of bord Alyxaunder.

Item j olde vestement of white enbraudered with blew gerters.

Item j canape of red sarsenet with letters of golde in the border.

Item iij fruntelettis of red veluet for auters ex dono dic' Willi' Benet.

Item j fruntelett of blak for the High Auter.

Item j cope of yelow cloth of golde.

Item ij auterclodes of red damaske werk* steyned vpon one of theym the Salutation of Our Lady vpon the secunde and the iij the Trinite Seint George and Seint Christopher.

*Item j autercloth of white damaske werk steyned with the coronacon of Our Lady hyt ys a lynnyng to y^e gren damaske and red.

*Item j fruntelet of red selk.

Item ij curteyne steyned with angelez for the High Auter.

Item j cloth of raynez for the lectron* and j cloth of diaper brokyn for the lectron.

Item j staff for the best crosse part couered with latyn and ouer gilt with bossez and j casse of canevas for the same.

Item a auter cloth of y^e gyft of y^e Parson Dider Barger of gren and red damaske work with frontlet of blake veluet and cloth of gold.

Item ij autar clothys for St. Katherines† auter of red damaske worke with ij curtens with angelles of the same worke . . . ‡

Item a westement of rede of the gyft of Master Wytlok.

Item a westement of blew of the gyf of Thomas Petyt with arcanglys.

Item a westement of whyt of the gyft of Syr Deder Barger sumtyme parson.

Item j crosse of laten and ouer gilt and j staff for the same with boosez ouergilt.

Item ij banerclodes for the crosse one of grene and thother redd and grene rayed.

Item j fote of copier and ouergilt for the crosse to be settyn to stonde vpon hersez.

*Item v surplicez broken and ij rogettis broken.

Item iij banerclodes of selke one of theym signed one ymagine be Marie of lynnyn cloth.

*Item iij other olde banerclodes.

Item ij laten canstykys for Our Lady auter.

*Item ij laten candelstyzes for Seint Tronys auter.

Item j sensure and j ship of laten.

Item iij curteyne of lynnyn cloth for the ij syde auters.

Item ij laten candelstyzes for the High Auter.

Item iij gret laten candelstyzes to stonde aboute hersez.

Item iij tapers callid mortuariez.

* A pen has been drawn through the items with * prefixed.

† "Katherines" not at all clear.

‡ A few words illegible through damp.

§ St. Tron. He founded an abbey at Liege, called St. Tron's, or St. Truyen's. He died A.D. 693. Butler, *Lives of the Saints*, sub die Nov. 23.

- Item j Lentyncloth callyd a vayle.
 Item j autercloth for the High Auter tempore xl^{me} with the crucefix payntid and ij curteyns rayd with whyte and blyw.
 Item ij autercloides for the ij syde auters tempore xl^{me} with j curteyn for the same.
 Item j candelstyke to stonde afore childwyfez.
 *Item j tuell signed with letter M with blak selke and j crosse.
 Item j tuell of iiij yerdes of lenght shere at y^e yndes.
 Item j hoselyng tuell of viij yerdes yn lengthe of dyaper.
 Item j kerchyff of plesaunce (*lawne* written over) with iiij knoppys of selver and ouer gilte hangyng aboute the coupe (*pyx* written over) ouer the High Auter.
 Item j lynnyncloth to hang afore the crosse in the forechirche tempore xl^{me}.
 Item ij shone of seluer fixid to the fete of the rode.
 Item j steyned cloth hanging afore the rodeloft with the byrth of Cryst.
 Item j basyn and j laver of laten.
 *Item ij clodes of blew bokeram to couer the ij auters in the forechiroh.
 Item a auter cloth playn of y^e gyft of Rychard Down.
 Item a auter cloth of dyaper of y^e gyfft of Colet Arnolde with a gret crosse in y^e myddyll.
 Item ij good corperes casys for the High Auter of clothe a golde one redde and the odyr whyte.
 Item iiij odyr corse corperes casys dayly vsyd.
 Item an olde crysmetory of coper and gylt to be borne in the nyte season.
 Item j kerchyff of raynez work markyd with red selke with Ihe in the ende.
 Item j tuell of selke to bere yn the cresentone to the funt.
 *Item j tuell of raynez browderid with the ymage of Seint Andrewe crosse in the myddell playne clothe.
 Item v autercloides of fyne lenyn clothe.
 *Item j cloth of diaper to hang afore Seint Andrewe full of holys.
 Item xvij autercloides of diaper and playn brokyn and hole.
 Item ij auter clothys of reynys markyd with I in iiij places of John Watts gyfft.
 Item a auter cloth of y^e gyfft off Master Parnytory with hys name.
 Item a auter cloth playne of y^e gyfft of Maget loue *with her name.
 Item vij wovin surples and iiij brokyn and ij rochet.
 Item ij newe surples made in y^e wardens dayes Thomas Chadborne and John Fychse.
 Item a fruntlet of red cloth of tyssew with flowres of gold to hang afor Seyntt Andrew frengyd.
 Item a howslyng towell of diaper of y^e gefft of Kykbyys wyff.
 *Item vij towells dyaper and playn cloth.
 Item ij corteys off lawne fryngyd with sylk.
 Item a cloth of reynys lawne for the pyx.
 Item v yerddis of gren towk for y^e sepulker.
 Item ij pelowys of blyw sylke for the Hye Auter one bygger then a nother.
 Item a herse-cloth of blak with whyt.

These parcellys folowyng pertayne to Sent Tronyons Auter:

- Item a vestment of purpull brygges saten with branchys and the crosse of coper golde.
 Item ij corpores casys one of redde saten of brygges browdyrde with a vyne and ij twnys and Sent Dedyar yn the myddys. And the odyr ys of red clothe a golde of the one syde and the odyr syde of yelow sylke.
 Item a frontell of blyw and redde sylke made of a cote armer of the kyngis armys.

* A pen has been drawn through the items with * prefixed.

† St. Didier, or Desiderius, Bishop of Vienne in Dauphiny. His "day" is May 23, at Lyons; Aug. 10 elsewhere. Nicolas, *Chron. Hist.*

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- Item an awter clothe with curten wyngis to hange aboue the auter with Sent
Tronyon yn the myddys and a curten of the same worke.
Item a pax of ivery gravyn with the byrthe of Owre Lorde and bownde yn with
syluer parcellys gylte weyng all to gedyr iij vnces j quarter and di quarter.
Item a chalys parcellys gylt weyng x oz di.
Item a lytyll pelow of borde Alysawndyr to lay the Masboke on.
Item a crusyfyx browdyrd with Mary and John with Venys golde vpon blyw
sylke.
Item iij canstykkys of laten pertaynyng to the same avter.
Item a super altar ther remaynyng.
Item iij playne towellys.
Item iij auter clothys plane the beste markyd at every ynnde with crossys and
the odyr ij on markyd.
Item a Mass boke paper and prynt of the gyft of Gyvers wedow of London with
a red couerynge with the Trynyte at the begynnyng.

JOCAL[IA] ARGENT.

- First j crosse of syluer and gylte weyng iij^{xx} vnces xj vnces and di.
Item j chaleys of syluer and ouer gilte weyng xxxv ounces.
Item j chaleys of syluer and ouer gilte weyng xvj vnces and di.
Item j chaleys of syluer and parcell gilte weyng xvj vnces and di.
Item a gylt chalys of the gyft of John Fernyngam weyng xx^d ocs.
Item ij candylstykkys of syluer weyng iij^{xx} x vnces and di.
Item ij basyns of syluer weyng xxxix vnces and di.
Item ij cruettis of syluer weyng xij vnces and j qr. and with the blode of Sent
Antony.
Item j pax of syluer and ouer gilte wayng viij vnces.
Item j mustron* of seluer to bere in the Sacrament on Corpus Christi Day weyng
xviij vnces.
Item j ship and j spone to the same of syluer weyng xiiij ocs. di.
Item j sensour of seluer and parcell gylte weyng xxxviij vnces and di with y^e
panne and the pot (or botet) wayng ij ocs. di.
Item j cowpe of syluer and ouer gilte weyng xiiij vnces di. and di. quarter.
Item j crysmatory of syluer weyng xxvj vnces and di.
Item j chalys of syluer parcell gilte weyng xix ounces and di.
Md. That the seid crosse in the moneth of June the first yer of Kyng Harry the
vij at the costis of Thomas Petyt is put to amende and to repaier to John
Shyngwell goldsmyth the seid John for the suer making of the seid crosse
hath made in the same ij pypys of latyn weyng viij vnces and xij peny-
weyght† iij grotys of selver the seid crosse after it was repayred weyng in
all lxxx vnces the seid cross was weyn in the seid forme in the presence of
the seid Thomas and of Edmund Mynot and Robert Bone and other.
Item a goblet weyng ij ocs. j quarter gevyn be Rychard Downe.
Item juell§ of syluer and gylt with parte of the sculle of Sent George
..... ocs. di.||
Item a crowne of s. yn the body of. ||

* Monstrance.

† Both words were written, the one over the other.

‡ "xij penyweyght" crossed out.

§ "Relyk" first written.

|| Destroyed by damp: these are the final items of the inventory.

POTTERS' NAMES AND MARKS, ON PSEUDO-SAMIAN WARE FOUND IN KENT.

BY GEORGE PAYNE F.L.S., F.S.A.

THE following list has been compiled, in as complete a manner as it was possible from the resources at the writer's command, in the hope that it may be useful for purposes of comparison with other lists already published. If similar lists were forthcoming from every county in England, it would materially extend our knowledge of these interesting memorials, and when compared with the Continental lists, would prove still more conclusively that the whole of the Samian or *pseudo*-Samian ware, which abounds in our public and private collections, was imported into this country. It is unnecessary to dilate upon this theory, as it has been so ably treated by Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A.* The Samian ware in the Charles Museum, at Maidstone, was possibly not all found in Kent; but as it is preserved in this county, it was thought well to insert all the potters' names that appear upon it.

Maker's Mark.	Where found.	Where or by whom recorded.
AIBA. . . .		Maidstone Museum.
ALBINVS . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
OFALBANI . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
OFATRO . . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
ALBVCIM . . .	Otterham Creek . .	Rev. W. Vallance.
ALBVCIM . . .	Belmont	Canterbury Museum.
ACCIVS . . .	Pan Sand	<i>ibidem.</i> J. Brent.
ALBVCINI . .	Pan Rock	<i>Archæologia</i> , vol. vi., p. 124.
ATILIANI . .	<i>ibidem</i>	<i>ibidem.</i>
ATRVGINI . .	<i>ibidem</i>	<i>ibidem.</i>

* *Journal British Archaeological Association*, vol. iv.; *Collectanea Antiqua*, vols. i. and vi.; *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*; and *Illustrations of Roman London*. Lists of potters' names may be found in all these works likewise in the Catalogue of Mr. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities

Maker's Mark.	Where found.	Where or by whom recorded.
AESTIVI.M . .	Richborough . .	<i>Antiq. of Richborough, Reculver, and Lynne.</i>
AMICI.M . .		
ATILLI.M . .		
AVITVS.F . .		
AVEICV.F . .	Crundale . . .	<i>Inventorium Sepulch., p. 186.</i>
AELI.MA . .		
AFRICANI . .	Luton, near Chat- ham	<i>Arch. Cant., Vol. IX., p. 175.</i>
AISTIVI.M . .		Teanby Collec, <i>Arch.</i> <i>Cant., Vol. XI., p. 118.</i>
ARNCIM . .		
ATILIANI.M . .	Whitstable . . .	S. Saunders.
ATILIANI.M . .	Westbere . . .	Mr. Pidduck.
AVENTINVS . .		Maidstone Museum.
BITVRIK.F . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
BANOLVCCI . .	Bayford	G. Payne.
BOVDVSF . .	Dearson	G. Dowker.
BRINVS . .	Richborough . .	Mr. Roach Smith's <i>An- tiq. Richborough, etc.</i>
BILICAT . .		
BVCCIO . .		
OFBVRILINDI . .	Allington . . .	Maidstone Museum.
COMVSHIC . .		
CIRETI. . . .		
OF CALVI . . .		
.FCEESTIC . . .		
OF CO.O		
COSI.EV		
CEET.AL.M . . .		
CINNV(mi) . . .		Kent Arch. Soc. Coll., Maidstone.
CAPMIM	East Hall, Murston	G. Payne.
CRACISAF . . .	Bayford	
CRACIRO.OF . .	Elmley Marshes .	
OF CEN	Boxted, Newingt ⁿ	
CINNAM. . . .	Ramsgate and Richborough . .	G. Dowker. .
CARATAI . . .	Wingham	Dover Museum.
C.IN.T.VSS.A .	Dover Priory . .	
CNNTOS	Buckland	
CINVS.M . . .	Whitstable . . .	S. Saunders.
CVETIANI . . .	Dover	
OF CALVI . . .	Richborough . .	C. Roach Smith.
CINNAMI . . .	<i>ibidem</i>	C. Roach Smith.

ON PSEUDO-SAMIAN WARE FOUND IN KENT. 155

Maker's Mark.	Where found.	Where or by whom recorded.
OFCAII . . .	Kingston Down . . .	<i>Invent. Sep.</i> , p. 74.
CONATIVS.F . . .	Westborough . . .	<i>Arch. Cant.</i> , Vol. II., p. 147.
CLEMENS . . .	Canterbury . . .	<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. IV., p. 36.
CRVVI . . .	Hoo	<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. X., p. 75.
CASIVS FII . . .		<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
.CATVI . . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
CINTVSM . . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
. . . NIMANVS (CINNIMANVS)		Mortarium. <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
CIPPI.M . . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
CRACVNA . . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
CALETI.M . . .		Pownall.
CADANVS . . .		<i>Archæologia</i> , vol. vi., p. 124.
CINTVS . . .	Pan Rock . . .	<i>ibidem.</i>
CARATIN . . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
CARETI . . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
CONGI.M . . .	Pan Sand . . .	Canterbury Museum. J. Brent.
CINIVS.M . . .	<i>ibidem</i> . . .	<i>ibidem.</i>
CAMPANIO . . .	Whitstable . . .	S. Saunders.
CATIANVS . . .		
CARATHIIM . . .		
CALEN . O . . .	Gillingham . . .	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vol. vi., p. 278.
COMPRINNI. . .		C. Roach Smith's <i>Retrospections</i> , vol. i., p. 148.
CRESI . . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
CASTVS'FE . . .	Faversham . . .	<i>Catalogue Gibbs Coll.</i> , p. 21. South Ken. Museum.
CAIVS.F . . .	Rainham . . .	Wm. Walter.
CRACIS.M . . .	<i>ibidem</i> . . .	Wm. Walter.
CAPETI.M . . .		Teanby Collection.
DOVHCV . . .		} Maidstone Museum.
DIVI. . . .		
DOMITVS.F . . .		
DIVIXI . . .		
DECVMI.M . . .		
DONN.MA . . .		} Kent MSS. C. Roach Smith.
DONNAV.C.O. . .		
DIVIXTI. . .	Richborough . . .	C. Roach Smith.

Maker's Mark.	Where found.	Where or by whom recorded.
DRAVCI.M . .	Richborough . .	C. Roach Smith.
DAGODVMNV8 .		Teanby Collec., <i>Arch.</i> <i>Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
DATI . . FECI .		<i>ibidem.</i>
DECM1 . . .	Pan Rock . . .	<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. VI., p. 124.
EIIIXSE, (P FELIX.FE)		Maidstone Museum.
ELVILLI . .	Richborough . .	C. Roach Smith.
OFFILIAMI OF .	Milton (1852) . .	
FRONTINI . .	Buckland . . .	Dover Museum.
OF.FRONTINI .	Faversham . . .	<i>Catalogue Gibbs Coll.</i> , p. 21. South Ken. Museum.
FELICIS.O . .	Richborough . .	C. Roach Smith.
OF.FELIC . .	<i>ibidem</i> . . .	C. Roach Smith.
OFRONTI. . .		Maidstone Museum.
GERMANI.F. .	Richborough . .	C. Roach Smith.
GEMINI. . .		Teanby Collec., <i>Arch.</i> <i>Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
GRANIO . . .	Crundale . . .	<i>Invent. Sepulch.</i> , p. 189.
{ HABHIS.F. .	Buckland . . .	Dover Museum.
{ HABILIS.F. .	Richborough . .	C. Roach Smith.
HABICNSM . .	East Farleigh . .	<i>Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.</i> , vol. ii., p. 74.
INI1AF . . .		} Maidstone Museum.
ICTTFA.A.A . .		
IBERTVS . . .		
OF.INCEN. . .		
ISI.EV . . .		
IVINOF . . .	Dover Priory . .	Dover Museum.
IANVARIO . .		Maidstone Museum.
IANVARI . .	Richborough . .	C. Roach Smith.
IVLII.MA . .	<i>ibidem.</i> . . .	C. Roach Smith.
IVNIV8 . . .	Crundale . . .	<i>Invent. Sepulch.</i> , p. 181.
IVSI.M . . .		Teanby Collec., <i>Arch.</i> <i>Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
(JVSTI.M)		Maidstone Museum.
LATINVS. . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
OFLICIN . . .		
LOCCOX . . .	} Rainham . . .	W. Walter.
LOCCI . . .		
LVGETO.FE . .		
LVPPI.M . . .		Teanby Collec., <i>Arch.</i> <i>Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.

ON PSEUDO-SAMIAN WARE FOUND IN KENT. 157

Maker's Mark.	Where found.	Where or by whom recorded.
OFMOES. . .		} Maidstone Museum.
M . . IALIS. . .		
(MARTIALIS)		
OFMO . . .		
MEMORISM. . .		
OFMONTI. . .		} G. Payne, Canterbury Museum.
OFMAS. . .		
OFMO.MO. . .	Bayford . . .	
MACCIVS. . .	Orchard Place, St. Dunstan's, Can- terbury	
MVXIVLD.M. . .	<i>ibidem</i>	<i>ibidem.</i>
OFMERC. . .	Ramsgate . . .	
MASC.IO. . .	Faversham . . .	
MASCVLI.BABAS	} Richborough . . .	} G. Dowker.
MALCIO. . .		
MASCL . . .		
MERCVS.SA.M. . .		
MARTI.O. . .	Springhead . . .	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vol. i., pl. xli.
MODESTI. . .	Faversham . . .	<i>Catalogue Gibbs Coll.</i> , p. 21. South Ken. Museum.
MAIORINI.MA. . .		<i>ibidem</i> , p. 23.
MVXTVL.M. . .	Pan Sand . . .	Canterbury Museum. J. Brent.
OF.MODES. . .		
MAMILIANVS. . .		Teanby Coll., <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
MAIORIS. . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
MA		<i>ibidem.</i>
MATERNNI. . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
MATERNNIM. . .	Pan Rock . . .	<i>Archæologia</i> , vol. vi., p. 124.
MARN.C. . .	Pan Rock . . .	<i>ibidem.</i>
MATERNI. . .	Pan Rock . . .	<i>ibidem.</i>
MAINCNI. . .	Whitstable . . .	S. Saunders.
MAIERNALIA. . .	Whitstable . . .	S. Saunders.
MARSI.M . . .	Richborough . . .	Battely's <i>Antiquitates</i> <i>Rutupinæ</i> , pl. ix. Maidstone Museum.
NV.IVIC. . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
OFNIGRI. . .		
OFNIGR. . .	Richborough . . .	
NAMILIAN. . .	Pan Rock . . .	<i>Archæologia</i> , vol. vi., p. 124.
OSBIMANVS. . .	Ham Saltings, near Upchurch	G. Payne.

Maker's Mark.	Where found.	Where or by whom recorded.
OSIN.	Dover Priory . .	Dover Museum.
OTIMVVI . . .	Pan Rock . . .	Pownall.
PATRIC. . . .		Maidstone Museum.
OFFPATRICI. .	Richborough . .	Ditto and Richborough.
OFFPASSIEN. .		Maidstone Museum.
PASSIE. . . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
OFFPRIMI. . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
PRIMANI. . . .	Milton and Crun- dale	G. Payne, and <i>Inv.</i> <i>Sepulch.</i> , p. 187.
PRIM.	Richborough . .	C. Roach Smith.
OFFPRIM. . . .	Ditto, and Spring- head	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vol. i., p. 41.
PIINTIIMANV. .	Richborough . .	} C. Roach Smith.
PRIMVL. . . .	Richborough . .	
C.IVL.PR. . . .	Richborough . .	
PAVLI.	Otterham, in Up- church	Patera of Upchurch ware, C. H. Woodruff.
PRI . . M. . . .	Rainham	W. Walter.
OFFPARI. . . .	Rainham	W. Walter.
OFFPARIO. . . .		Teanby Collec., <i>Arch.</i> <i>Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
PRIMI.		<i>ibidem.</i>
PRIMVLI		<i>ibidem.</i>
C.IVL.PRIM. . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
PATT.O.	Pan Rock	<i>Archæologia</i> , vol. vi., p. 124.
PATOP.	Milton (1852) . .	
OFFPARO. . . .	Boxted, near New- ington	G. Payne.
PRIMITIVI . . .	Richborough . .	Battely's <i>Antiquitates</i> <i>Rutupinæ</i> , pl. ix.
QVINTI.		Maidstone Museum.
QVINTIO. . . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
QVINTI.M. . . .	Richborough . .	C. Roach Smith.
QVINTI.M. . . .		Teanby Coll., <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
WFIN.M.		} Maidstone Museum.
R.M.		
W.		
h.	Canterbury . . .	<i>Arch. Cant.</i> , Vol. IV., p. 30.
.	Canterbury . . .	} Maidstone Museum.
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Maker's Mark.	Where found.	Where or by whom recorded.
OFREVFI. . . .		Maidstone Museum.
OFREVFI. . . .	Faversham . . .	<i>Catalogue Gibbs Collec.</i> , p. 21. South Ken. Museum.
EVSSVSF. . . .		Maidstone Museum.
ROPPI.EVI.M. . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
EEBVRRI.OFF. . .	Ramsgate . . .	
EEBVRRI.O. . . .	Gillingham . . .	<i>Coll. Antiqua</i> , vol. vi., p. 278.
RENEGEM. . . .	Springhead. . .	<i>ibid.</i> , vol. i., plate xvi.
RAC		Teanby Collec., <i>Arch.</i> <i>Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
(RACVNA)		<i>ibidem.</i>
RECVLLVS.F . . .		
SACER.VASVE. . .		
I.E.SECVN. . . .		
SECVND. . . .		
SECVNDI. . . .		
SILVINIF. . . .		
SACREMI. . . .		
SACROT.MF. . . .	East Hall, Murston	G. Payne.
	Ham Saltings, Up- church	G. Payne.
SEXTIMA. . . .	Whitstable . . .	S. Saunders.
SATVRNN.O. . . .	Shaffleet Creek, Upchurch	G. Payne.
OFSECVND. . . .	Boxted, near New- ington	G. Payne.
OFSILVINI. . . .	Milton (1852) . .	
SECVNDINI. . . .	Boxted, near New- ington	G. Payne.
SENILA.M. . . .	Ramsgate, and Richborough	
SATINVS	Strood	
SABINI.M. . . .		
SABINVS.F. . . .		
SAARTI (P) . . .		
OF.SEVERI. . . .		
SILVINI. . . .		
SEXTI.M. . . .	Crundale	<i>Invent. Sepulch.</i> , p. 182.
SACRINA. . . .	<i>ibidem</i>	<i>ibid.</i> , p. 186.
(autograph)		
SATVRNINI. . . .	<i>ibidem</i>	<i>ibid.</i> , p. 189.
	Whitstable . . .	S. Saunders.
L.TER.SECVN. . .	Faversham . . .	<i>Catalogue Gibbs Collec.</i> , p. 21. South Ken. Museum.

Maker's Mark.	Where found.	Where or by whom recorded.
SABINIM. . . .	Hartlip	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vol. ii., p. 12.
SIIXTI.M. . . .		Teanby Collec., <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
SORAVSI (autograph)		<i>ibidem.</i>
SATVENINI. . .	Pan Rock	<i>Archæologia</i> , vol. vi., p. 124.
SAVERIANI. . .	Pan Rock	<i>ibid.</i>
SACRIAIM. . . .	Whitstable	S. Saunders.
SATVENINVS. . .	Westbere	Pidduck.
OFTAB		Maidstone Museum.
TITTIVS		<i>ibid.</i>
TITVEONIS. . .	Rainham	W. Walter.
TAVEINVS. . . .	Whitstable	Teanby Collec., <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
VEIO.		Maidstone Museum.
VTAPIIMSE. . .		<i>ibidem.</i>
VPPA.FE. . . .	Rainham	W. Walter.
VTA. . . M.C.P.	Rainham	W. Walter.
VXOPILIM. . . .		Teanby Collec., <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , Vol. XI., p. 118.
VELCEDV . . (P)		<i>ibidem.</i>
VAXI.		} Maidstone Museum.
VITA.		
VIRILIS. . . .		
VEEV.S.		
VICTORINVS. . .	Ham Saltings, Up- church	G. Payne.
VOCENF.	Bayford	G. Payne.
VARINVS (autograph)	Faversham	G. Payne.
VENICARV. . . .	Ightham	
OFVITALIS. . . .	Richborough	C. Roach Smith.
OF.VITA.	Rainham	W. Walter.
VESPO.F	Rainham	W. Walter.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE;

A POEM WRITTEN IN A.D. 1601.

COMMUNICATED BY WILLIAM BRENCHELEY RYE.

WHILE I was Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, it became my duty in 1873 to recommend for purchase for the National Library a small volume of the utmost rarity, no copy having previously found a place among the treasures of early English literature in that depository. The subject of this book was a poem, written by JOHN WEEVER, and entitled, "*The Mirror of Martyrs, or The Life and Death of that thrice valiant Captaine, and most godly Martyre Sir John Oldcastle, Knight, Lord Cobham.*"—*Printed by V. S. for William Wood, 1601.* Two years earlier, Weever had published a volume of "*Epigrammes, in the oldest cut and newest fashion,*" one of which, viz. the 22nd Epigram of the "fourth week," is inscribed, "*Ad Gulielmum Shakespeare,*" whom the author calls "Honietong'd Shakespeare," who, at the date of the composition of the work in 1595, was 31 years of age. The *Mirror of Martyrs* was acquired at the sale of the library of the Rev. Thomas Corser, for a sum considerably below that (viz. £27) which Mr. Huth had some years before paid for his copy. When I examined the poem, I found to my surprise that it contained several stanzas in commendation of Rochester; the author having evidently confounded Sir John Oldcastle, who was Baron of Cobham only in right of his wife Joan, Lady of Cobham, with John, the third Baron of Cobham, the co-founder with Sir Robert Knolles of Rochester Bridge. Believing that this poetical description of Rochester will prove of interest, I have copied the verses; the work from which they are extracted being ex-

cessively rare, and unknown to the editors of *The Kentish Garland*, lately published by Miss Devaynes.

(I.)

But ROCHESTER shall eccho forth my praise
If Rochester remaine not most ungratefull,
A sin in fashion for these humerous daies :
To whome wee owe, to them we are most hatefull :
O that it were in fashion ; I am sure
Nine daies (like wonders) fashions but endure.

(II.)

I must upraide her else, not praises giving,
How first my favours patronag'd her pride :
But in too much remembrance of-the living,
In darke oblivion dead mens praise wee hide.
A begger from the dunghill once extold,
Forgets himselfe, whom what he was of old.

(III.)

When first her gravell-purified river,
No Bridge upon her bore-lod'n bosome bore,
Some high renowne I strived for to give her,
And made a Bridge her swiftest currant o're.
Sir Robert Knowles was in the same an actor :
But *Cobham* was the chiefest benefactor.

(IV.)

And *Walter Merton*, Mertons Colledge founder,
(Why doth mischance neere charitie thus dwell,)
With lime and sand gainst tempest-beating bound her,
Who from her top by great misfortune fell,
Riding along the workemen for to see :
Fortune is alwaies vertues enemy.

(V.)

Kinde *Rochester* it seemes hath yet respected
His name should live in ages for to come,
In whose Memoriall lately is erected
An Epitaph upon a marble tombe :
But one good turne another still doth crave,
For this ; they found a goblet in his grave.

(VI.)

Warham, th'archbishop once of Canterbury,
The Iron barres upon the Bridge bestow'd :
Warner the copings did reedifie,
And many since their liberall minds have show'd,
Whose deedes in life (if deedes can Heaven merit)
Made them in death all heavenly joyes inherit.

(VII.)

Thus *Medway* by this faire stone Bridge adornéd,
 Made *Thamesis* enamor'd of her beauty :
 All other rivers England had he scornéd,
 Yeelding to her kinde love-deserving duty,
 In smiles, embracements, gracious lookes and greetings,
 In amorous kisses, murmures, night-set meetings.

(VIII.)

But how he courted, how himselfe hee carri'd,
 And how the favour of this *Nymph* he wonne,
 And with what pompe *Thames* was to *Medway* marri'd,
 Sweete *Spenser* shewes (O griefe that *Spenser's* gone !)
 With whose life Heaven a while enricht us more,
 That by his death wee might be ever pore.

(IX.)

Let marriners which shute his arches through,
 Describe aright his length, his bredth, his beautie ;
 Riding in's sight, they vaile their bonnet low,
 And strike their top-saile in submissive dutie :
 He'el not be brav'd ; no vessell since the marriage,
 Will he receive, but of a lowly carriage.

(X.)

Some higher ship, whose sailes are swolne with pride,
 Whose bloody flaggs like fierie streamers hing,
 At *Chattam* lies, and from her hollow side,
 With double charge sendes forth a culvering,
 Which rends the shore, and makes the towne to shake,
 The Bridge her breath, herselfe in snuffe doth take.

(XI.)

The fierie smoake this Engine vomits out,
 To him transported by the aire and wind[es]
 Hee straight receives, and prisons in throughout
 His hollow vaults, his crevices and rindes,
 So th'aire redoubling in his arches, slips
 A mocking eccho to these powder ships.

(XII.)

This Bridge revives my dying memorie,
 Over the which I passe into the Towne,
 To view the sacred Church of Trinitie
 Built by *Sir Robert Knowles* : and (though unknowne)
 That *Chauntrey* joyning to the same I founded,
 Where Harmonie for ever should be sounded.

I would remark that the author has strangely ignored

the existence of the ancient wooden bridge, the predecessor of the stone erection of Sir Robert Knolles and John, Lord Cobham. According to Stow, the first mention of a bridge in this place was in the year 1215, but I have met with a reference as early as 1130, when a contribution of 3s. 4d. was made towards repairing the bridge against the coming of the King—Henry I.: “*Et in Ponte de Rovec’ reficiend’ cont’ adventu’ Reg’ iij. s’ z iij. d’.*”^{*} This was on the interesting occasion of the solemn dedication of the Cathedral, performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on Ascension Day, May 11th, 1130, when the King and many nobles and ecclesiastical dignitaries were present. But on the evening of that day a dreadful conflagration occurred, which consumed a great part of the city, and, according to some authorities, caused some damage to the new building. King Henry I. was a great benefactor to the Cathedral, and his statue with that of Matilda—the “good Queen Maud”—are on each side of the west door of the nave. These, although much defaced, are considered to be the earliest sculptured effigies of English sovereigns we possess. The early wooden bridge was very dangerous and unsafe, and several accidents both to men and horses are recorded; frequent repairs became necessary. In 1264 it was set on fire by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; in 1277 (the year of Bishop Walter de Merton’s death) it was in a very ruinous condition; in 1281 “all the bridge,” according to Stow, was borne down by the ice and snow, and for many subsequent years the Medway was crossed in boats. In 1309 it was much damaged by the ice (*Chronicle, by a Rochester Monk, Cott. Vesp. A. 22*). It was again broken in 1339–40, when a great boat was used for carrying over passengers, horses, carts, etc., four mariners being employed to work it.

The picturesque old structure of stone—the successor to that of wood—was erected between the years 1387 and 1392. For nearly five centuries it had spanned the Medway, and its strength and solidity severely taxed the energies and skill of the Royal Engineers, when it was demolished in

^{*} *Magnum Rotulum Scaccarii*, Edit. Hunter, 1833, p. 64.

1857 and 1858 to make way for the present stately bridge of iron and its uncomely neighbour.

The "iron bars" on the bridge, mentioned in the 6th stanza as being the gift of Archbishop Warham, were probably manufactured at Mayfield in Sussex. They remained for very many years a source of great attraction to travellers, as I have had occasion to remark in Vol. VI. of *Archæologia Cantiana*, and only disappeared about the beginning of the present century to be replaced by stone balustrades which now adorn the esplanade. Charles Dickens, whose attachment to the scenes of his childhood is well known, had one of these set up in his garden at Gad's Hill, believing it to be a veritable relic of the *old* bridge. John Warner, mentioned in Stanza VI., was a merchant of Rochester.

I subjoin two curious anecdotes, one in relation to the aforesaid "iron bars;" the other to an "accident" happening to a merry young gentleman; both being derived from Thomas Lupton's *Thousand Notable Things*, book xi., 1660, pp. 316, 318; the previous editions containing only ten books. They are as follows:

"*The reason why that famous Rochester Bridge hath iron barrs of great strength and height.*

"That famous Bridg of Rochester is all baricadoed with iron bars, of great strength and height, but few know the reason, and 'tis fitting to be divulged. A man's wife in Rochester kept a paramour, and because she could not enjoy him as oft as she would, they both plotted to murder hir husband, which they villanously performed, and having so done, they resolved to sew him up in a sackcloth, and in the dark to throw him over the Bridg into the river. The paramour having him upon his back, the woman spyed one of his feet hang out. Stay, (said she,) I will stitch up this foot which hangs out, and in stitching she stitched it fast to her paramour's coat behinde unwittingly. He coming to the Bridg, went to hoyst him over, and violently casting him off, the weight of the dead body, of a suddain puld him over too, and so they both were drowned, who being taken up and known, the woman was examined, confessed, and was executed. And hereupon, to prevent the like mischiefes, the Bridg was incompassed with Iron Bars."

II. "*A strange thing, yet very true, of a Young Gentleman, who being a little merry with wine, came to Rochester over the Bridge.*

"'Tis known for truth, yet very strange, that a Gentleman being a little merry with wine came to Rochester over a Bridg on horseback in the dark of the evening, there being but a plank laid

over betwixt two arches, with small railes for foot folks only, for the Bridg was repairing: he not knowing of it, nor his horse making any stop, when he came into his inne, the man bad him welcome, and wondering to see him there, asked how and which way he came into town. The gentleman replied, Over the Bridg: 'tis impossible, said his host, for a horse to come over; the other defended it. Next morning, the Gentleman and his Host went to the Bridg, and he seeing the height of it from the water, the narrownesse of the plank, and the greatness of the water, fell down dead immediately, and could not be recovered. Many have been known to have been swallowed up with grief, and to make away themselves, by thinking what evils they went to suffer. Scarce any, before this man, is known to have died, for escapeing great and imminent dangers."

Stanza IV. The accounts differ as to the manner of Bishop Walter de Merton's death. According to the Chronicle of Thomas Wikes, it is stated that he fell from his horse when fording a certain river ("fluvium quendam"); his servants drew him to the shore, but he expired shortly afterwards on Oct. 27th, 1277. Kilburne (*Survey of Kent*, p. 228) says that he was drowned in passing over the Medway at Rochester in a boat, there being no bridge—but this is certainly a mistake as we have seen; the bridge at that time being in a very ruinous condition. He is the earliest prelate of the see of Rochester, whose place of burial can be actually ascertained. His "marble tomb" in the Cathedral, mentioned in the sixth stanza, was erected in 1598 at the expense of his College, and during the wardenship of Sir Henry Savile. "He was honourably interred near the tomb of his predecessor St. William (writes the Bishop's latest biographer),* in the north wall of the north aisle, and nearly opposite to his throne. The executors' accounts give us particulars of the sumptuous monument which arose over his remains, the chief peculiarity of which is its insertion in the thickness of the wall itself beneath the sill of a window, and the insertion of new lights filled with coloured glass, just above the level of the monumental slab, and casting their chequered hues upon the inlaid brass of Limoges work. The whole expense of masonry, Limoges work, and iron railing,

* *Life of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester.* By Edmund [Hobhouse], Bishop of Nelson, N.Z. Oxford, 1859, pp. 40-42.

amounted to £70.* Within was laid the tall and portly body of the most munificent, probably the most able, statesman and prelate of the thirteenth century, habited in his bishop's robes, and accompanied by the sacred insignia of his office, the pastoral staff and chalice. Twice, at intervals of nearly three centuries, he has been visited in his chamber of death. Once in the time of Sir Henry Savile's wardenship, 1598; once in our own day. On the first occasion, the brass having been defaced by the reformers of Edward VI.'s reign,† it was desired to replace the graven effigies of the founder and his simple inscription with sculptured effigies of alabaster and with a lengthier inscription, followed by a tetrastich. On removing the original slab, the body was found fully open to view; the staff on being touched fell to pieces, but the chalice, being sound, was removed to the College, and laid up in the 'Cista Jocalium'—the repository chest of all the College valuables."

"When, in the year 1852 [1849?] the College was strongly urged, by the decayed condition of the tomb, to undertake a complete renewal, it was resolved not to replace the inscription or the sculpture, but to follow as nearly as possible the details of the original work, which the executors' accounts happily supplied. The sculptured effigies were then removed, and in the presence of deputed members, both of the Chapter and of the College, the honoured remains were again laid bare: the skeleton was found to measure six feet, even in its decay; the fragments of the staff and of the cloth of gold were still discernible, but no other relic, not even a ring."

Stanzas VII., VIII. Edmund Spenser died January 16th, 1599; the "Marriage of the Thames and Medway" occurs in book iv., canto xi., of the *Faërie Queene*, the first edition of which appeared in 1590, the second in 1596.

* One item of these accounts has been strangely misquoted by Warton, and copied by Denne, who give it as follows: "*In materialibus circa dictam tumbam defricandam.*" The correct reading is: "*In maceoneria circa dictam tumbam defuncti.*"

† In a rare little volume by Gilles Corrozet, I met with the following interesting passage, which I have not seen quoted in any English work: "Au mois d'Aoust au dit an (1550), furent vendus publiquement, en la Megisserie, plusieurs ymages, tables d'autels, peintures, & autres ornemens d'Eglise, qu'on auoit apporté & saueuz des Eglises d'Angleterre." (*Les Antiquitez de Paris*, 1577.)

Stansa XII. In 1395, John, Lord Cobham, erected at his own expense a chapel or chantry "at the bridge foot," i.e. the Rochester end of the bridge. It was intended chiefly for the use of travellers, and the founder desired it to be called *Allesolven* (All Souls) Chapel, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity, and appointing three chaplains to officiate in it. The instruments of foundation and endowment are printed in *Registrum Roffense*, pp. 556, 558. When the bridge chamber was pulled down a few years ago, the remains of this ancient chapel were discovered and opened up. These have been preserved and repaired with brick and stone, and a new building has been erected for the use of the bridge wardens. An inventory of its "goods and stuff, jewels and plate," sold in 1552, has been printed, by Canon Scott Robertson, in Vol. X. of *Archæologia Cantiana*. There was likewise a small chapel at the Strood end of the bridge, erected by Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester (1185–1215), and dedicated to St. Mary.



QUARRY HOUSE, ON FRINDSBURY HILL.

BY A. A. ARNOLD.

A NOTICE of the fine old house known as the Quarry House, near Rochester, in the parish of Frindsbury, appeared in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., pp. 285-288, accompanied by an admirable drawing by Mr. Arthur Baker. The house was visited by several members of our Society at the recent Annual Meeting held at Rochester in 1886; and others have since inspected it.

The author of the paper observed (p. 287) that very little of the history of this house is known; he mentions the tradition or suggestion that the house may have been built by Thomas, Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII., but himself maintained that this was not possible, as the house could not, in the opinion of careful observers, have been built until Lord Cromwell had been dead at least fifty years. Canon Scott Robertson, who was the writer of the paper, also stated his opinion, that the house was probably "more Jacobean than Elizabethan."

Something has, since the publication of our last volume, been found as to the date of the building of this house, and it appears to corroborate in a very marked and satisfactory manner the conclusions of our Honorary Secretary.

The house itself stands on land which has for many centuries been part of the possessions of the Wardens of Rochester Bridge. The conveyance of the property to the Wardens, in trust for the support and maintenance of the Bridge, is not now among the archives;* it was probably

* Many of the original grants of lands to the Wardens of Rochester Bridge and other valuable evidences were sent up in 1575 to Sir Roger Manwood, the head of the Royal Commission then sitting, for his examination; they appear never to have been returned. There is a memorandum by Dr. Thorpe, now extant, stating the fact, and deploring it.

dated in or soon after the seventeenth year of Henry VI. (1438), as there is in their possession a record of a licence of that date to the Wardens to hold this, with Little Delce and other estates, in mortmain. Some earlier deeds relating to this property are in the possession of the Wardens, and among them the following:—

“Monday before the feast of St Gregory 10 Edw^d III., 1335-6. *John Shotur* of Strood to *Gregory atte Mersche*. Grant of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre and 2 daywerkes of land in ffrensberie ‘*in loco vocato ffastyngdyche*.’

“Wednesday in the feast of St Calixtus 29 Edward III., 1355. *William Godfrey* and *Helen* his wife of Strood to *John Welshe* of ffrensberie. Grant of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land in *Vastyngedyche* in fee.

“Thursday after the feast of St Michael 6 Rich. II., 1382. *Robert P’kot* of ffrensberie to *John Walsche*. Grant of 7 daywerkes of marsh in *Fastynendyche* adjoining the marsh of the Almoner of Rochester in fee.”

At the date* of the grant of the Licence in Mortmain of 1438, above referred to, the lands in Frindsbury then granted to the Bridge were vested in Thomas Chichele, citizen of London, and were described as: “xiiij^d acres and an half of lond and . . . acres of M’rshe with th’appurtenances in ffrensberie.”

In a survey and valuation of the Bridge Estates in the 22nd Henry VII. they are thus described: “*ffrenesbery*—It: pro tenement. in ffrensberie voc. lyme-house alias vocat. Walches per ann. xxvi^s viij^d.”

These names, “Lyme-house,”† “Walches” or “Welshes,” and “Fasting-ditche” are names applied or used in the descriptions of the property, and by which it continued to be known and to be described until the middle of the last century, when a new survey and plan were made of the property and a more modern description was adopted.

The earliest rolls of the Bridge accounts give simply the

* The licence to alien to the Wardens was granted 17 Henry VI. (Thursday before the feast of St. Margaret Virgin); a heavy fine was required by the Chancery for issuing it, and therefore a petition was presented by the Wardens for relief, and praying that the licence might be granted to them free of expense. The petition to King Henry VI. begins thus: “Besechen right mekelye your poor bedemen Thomas Glover and Henrie Hunte, Wardens of the Bridge of Rouchester.” It seems to have been successful, and the grant of Delce at any rate—which was included with Frindsbury in the licence—was made on the Monday next after the feast of St. James in the same year, 17 Henry VI.

† That part of the Medway which bounds these properties on the south, is still designated, and known as “Limehouse Reach.”

name of the parish and situation of each property, and the amount of the yearly rent. For the object of this paper it is not necessary to refer to them; but we can take the survey made in 1575 of the Bridge Estates, by order of Sir Roger Manwood, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and his colleagues, the commissioners acting under a commission granted by Queen Elizabeth (the second commission granted by that Sovereign) for the affairs of the bridge, as the starting-point.

In that survey, which was very carefully made by two of the commissioners themselves, and considered in draft, and revised at two meetings before it was finally adopted, the description of the estate at Frindsbury is as follows:—

“Firma in Frenesburge.

“Thomas Bettes tenet ad voluntatem unum horreum et unum clausum terre arabilis vocatum Lomepittfield dicto horreo adjacens continens per estimacionem v acras. Tres parcella terre arabilis jacentes in quodam campo jacente inter le chalk pittes ibidem et Fastinge Ditche in tribus separalibus locis ibidem continentis per estimacionem iii acras et dim. unum parcellum terre arabilis vocatum Welches jacentem ex parte orientali venellæ ducentis ad le Horse-marshe continentem per estimacionem ii acras dim. unum parcellum marisci salsi vocat. Horse-marshe jacentem ex parte orientali prædicti terre vocate Welches continentem per estimacionem viii acras —unum parcellum terre arabilis jacentem supra le Cliffe ex parte boreali de Meadway Water ibidem continentem per estimacionem unam acram, ac unum parcellum terre vocatum le Chalk Pitts cum uno parvo Cottagio et uno le Lyme-kiln in eodem edificatis continentem per estimacionem iii acras et reddit inde per annum.

xlvi s. viii d.”

“The said Barne is verye moche decayed in the thatching and walles of the same—sufficient chalk is reserved in the Pittes there for the mayntenance of the Bridg.”

From this record it appears that in 1575 there was nothing like a mansion, or house of the character of the existing Quarry House, on the Bridge land.

According to the Rentals, Bettes, the tenant in 1575, continued to hold the property for a few years, but in 1583 the rent of £2 6s. 8d. for that year is mentioned to be paid by “Thomas Thomsonne,” and two years afterwards he is himself entered in the Rental, that is for 1585, as holding the property. It is then described as “a tenement and certain landes belonging to the same in the parishe of ffrinsberie

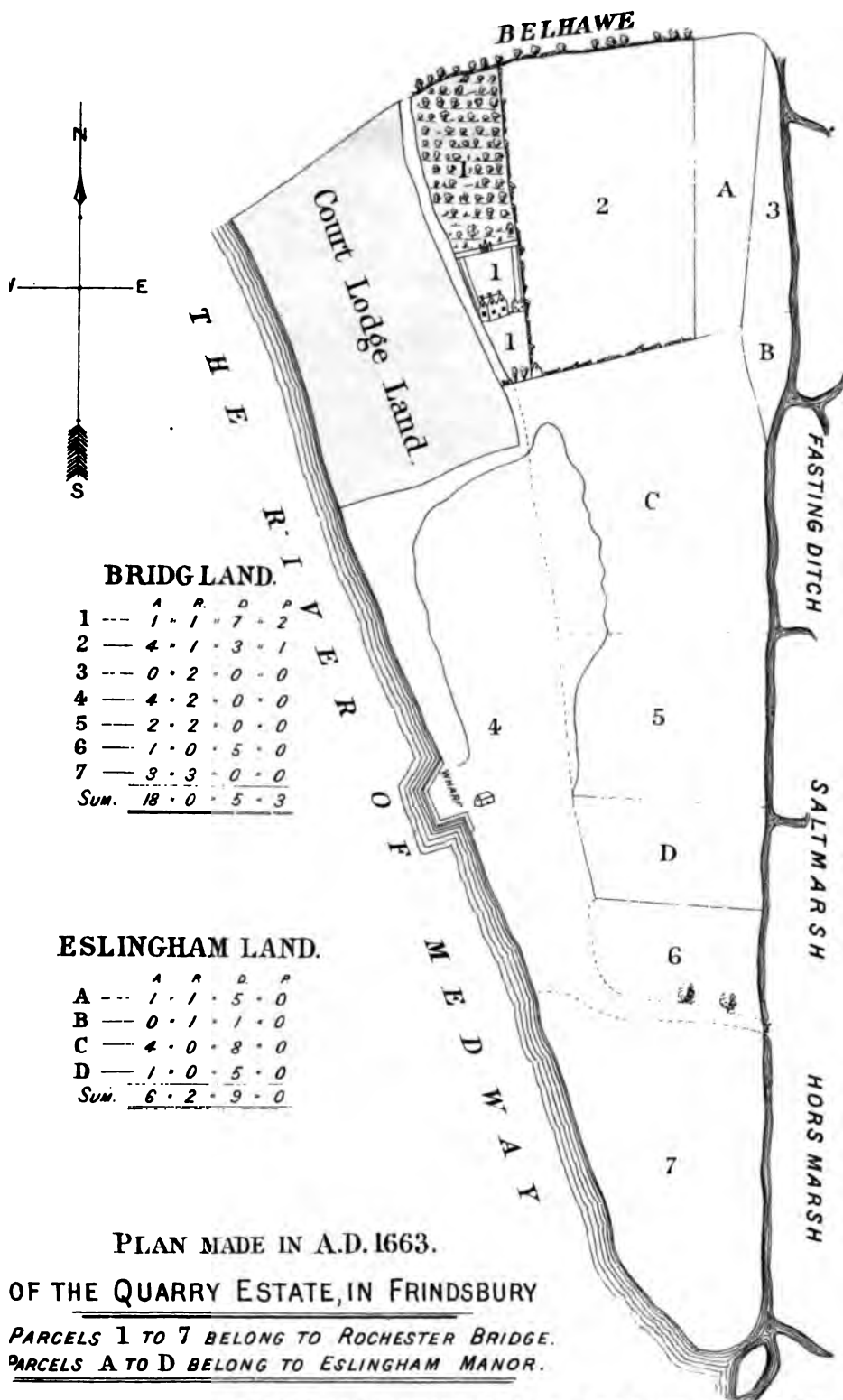
172 QUARRY HOUSE, ON FRINDSBURY HILL.

called the lime-house, w^h he holdeth by lease, sometime in the occupation of Thomas Bets; yearlie value ij^u vj^s viij^d.”

The rentals from 1585 to 1597 shew no alteration either in the description of the estate or in the name of the tenant, but in the latter year the tenant's name is for the first time entered as Thomas Thompson *the elder*; he most probably died about that year, as in the rental for 1598 the tenant is entered as “Elizabeth Thompson, wydowe.” And in the next year, 1599, Elizabeth Thompson (there spelt Tompson) obtained a lease from the Wardens of the property for 21 years at the rent of £3 6s. 8d., being an increase of 20s. per annum above the previous rent.* She continued tenant until 1612, when she was succeeded by one Walter Thompson (probably a son), who obtained a further lease for 21 years from 1611 at the same rent.† He seems to have occupied the property until 1615, when for one year, for 1615 only, the name of Best, so well known in our county, appears as the tenant. Probably Mr. Best was a trustee or

* The full description of the property in the lease of 1599 is as follows: “All that one messuage or tenement with the kitchin barne and stable wth sixteene acres of land arable and pasture more or lesse and eight acres of salte mershe more or lesse with all and singular the appurts. whatsoever all wh^h demysed premises are now in the tenure and occupacion of her the said Elizabeth Tompson and are part of the possessions belonging unto the said Bridge of Rochester and of the said demysed premises the foresaid messuage or tenement kitchin barne and stable and sixteene acres of arable and pasture land more or less are situate lying and being together at a certain place called Fasting-Ditche withⁱⁿ the p'she of frindsburie aforesaid and being intermingled with six acres of land there in the holdinge of the Right Honourable the now Lord Cobham or his assignes doe abut and bound to a certain marshe there adjoining called Horse Marshe towards the East to certain land called Bell-hawe towards the West to the landes of the Cathedrall Church of Rochester towards the Northe and to the Kinges River called the River of Medwaie towards the Southe and the foresaid eight acres of salte marshe are lyinge and beinge withⁱⁿ the p'she of frinsburie in sondrie and severall pitts withⁱⁿ the said marshe called Horse Marshe Except and out of this present demyse unto the said Wardens and Commonaltie and their successors and assignes alwaies reserved the land called Quarrie and certain pits with the use of the wharfe together with free libertie of ingresse egress and regresse in to and from the same at all times during the term of years under granted them to dig lade loade and carie chalke to the said wharfe and from thence by water for the use of the sayd bridge and also free libertie to dig further for chalke into the lands by these p'snts demysed yf nede of chalke shalbe for th' use of the sayd bridge.”

† It should be also observed that in the yearly Bridge rentals from 1585 to 1604 the rent is described as “for lands in Frensberie;” in 1605 the description is for the first time altered, and stands thus, “for a messuage and lands in Frinsburie.” In the above lease of 1599 the description of the property, it will be seen, begins with, “All that one messuage or tenement with the kitchen, barne, and stable;” possibly the “unum cottagium” of the survey of 1575 had, after the Thompsons became tenants in 1583, been converted into a larger house.



PLAN MADE IN A.D. 1663.
 OF THE QUARRY ESTATE, IN FRINDSBURY
PARCELS 1 TO 7 BELONG TO ROCHESTER BRIDGE.
PARCELS A TO D BELONG TO ESLINGHAM MANOR.

B. IN THE ORCHARD MARKED 1 ROMAN REMAINS WERE FOUND IN 1886-7.

executor for the Thompson family, as in 1616 "Thomas Thompson, Gent.," appears in the rental as the tenant, and it was he who built the present Quarry House.

It is clear from the next survey of the estates, dated in 1624, that Thomas Thompson must at this time have got possession of the lease granted to Walter Thompson in 1611, and have entirely rebuilt or greatly enlarged the building which formerly stood on the property. He did not, however, long enjoy it, for he died before the year 1622, and was succeeded by his widow Eleanor Thompson.*

The next document to be quoted is interesting, as it gives the nearest date, yet ascertained, of the building of the Quarry House. It is a report of a survey of the Bridge Estates "taken in the months of April and May 1624 by Sir Edw. Hales, K^t and Barronett, and Sir W^m Page, Kn^t, then Wardens of Rochester Bridge," and is as follows:—

"Ellino^r Thompson widow holdeth a faier messuage *lately built* of bricke wth a garden wit^h a bricke-walle—a barne—a stable thatched—a cherry orchard—about xvi acres of up-land and xviii of salte-merse, in the p'she of frindesburie at the yearlye rent of £3 6s. 8d.; estimat: £11 0s. 0d."

By permission of the Bridge Wardens, we are enabled to insert a Plan of the Quarry Estate, as described in the extract last quoted. This Plan was made 39 years later, in 1663, by R. Burley, "*readar of the Mathematiques to his Ma^{ty} Navey at Chatham.*" The Wardens of the Bridge, in 1663, were Mildmay, Earl of Westmorland, and Sir Oliver Butler, Bart. The Assistant-Wardens were Sir Jno. Marsham, Bart., Geo. Newman, Rob^t Barnham, Tho^s Flood, Max. Dalison, Alington Paynter, Esquires, Tho^s Lord Colpeper, Sir W^m Swann, Bart., Sir E^d Hales, Bart., Sir Fra^s Clarke, Knt., Sir Jno. Tufton, Bart., and Ja^s Cripps, Esq., all of whom are named on the original Plan.

Two years afterwards, in 1626, the widow, Mrs. Thompson, surrendered to the Wardens the former lease, granted in

* Nothing or little appears to be known of this Mr. Thomas Thompson. In a petition to the Bridge Wardens afterwards presented by Peter Philcott, and complaining of the acts of his widow, he is referred to as "Captⁿ Tompson." His wife Eleanor was, it is believed, the only child and heiress of Mr. Richard Wood, lord of the Manor of Hucking. She carried that estate by her marriage to her husband, Mr. Thompson, and he with her assent sold it 9th James I. to William Taylor (see Hasted, vol. ii., p. 519). This sale perhaps provided the means for building the Quarry House.

1611 to her late husband's kinsman Walter Thompson, and in consideration thereof and (as the new lease expresses it) "of the costes and charges by her husband bestowed in *newe buildynge of the said tenement*," the Bridge Wardens gave her a new lease of the property for 21 years from Lady Day 1626, at the old rent of £3 6s. 8d. a year.

This lady apparently lived at the Quarry from the time when her first husband built it, about the year 1616, to her death, which happened nearly forty years afterwards.

She was married twice after the death of her first husband: in the year 1630 to Mr. Thomas Sympson of London, Citizen and Goldsmith, Jeweller to Her Majesty Queen Anne, the Consort of James I.; he survived his marriage with her for a short time only, and died in May 1631. A law-suit then occurred—not the only one in which this lady figured—by which the widow applied to the Court of Chancery against her late husband's sons to get back her lease of the Quarry House and lands (which she stated in the Bill of Complaint were then worth £30 a year over and above the reserved rent) and other property of hers which she alleged her step-sons detained. She claimed in addition her rights as a widow under the custom of the City of London to "her widdowes thirde of her husband's personal estate,"* and "her widdowes chamber and the furniture therein." The step-sons brought a cross suit against her; both suits were referred to arbitration, and in the end she succeeded in getting back the lease of the Quarry, certain rent charges, and "two truncks' full" of her paraphernalia.†

* In her Bill of Complaint, the widow, Eleanor Sympson, alleges that at her first widowhood she possessed plate and effects of the value of £300, besides her own "wearing apparell, jewells and ornaments of the body," to the value of £100 more. Her second husband, "Thomas Sympson," must have been an opulent citizen—a second George Heriot. She alleges of him in her bill that he was possessed of the lease of his house in Cheapside, which cost him £1000, and of the lease of certain tenements in Goldsmith's Alley in Redcrosse Street, which brought him in £30 a year, and besides of "divers jewells, emeraldes, pearles, dyamond rings, pendant dyamonds, and other jewells and precious stones set in gould, and collers of esses (*sic*), and other thingis appertayning to the trade of a jeweller and gouldsmith, to the value of ten thousand pounds."

† These "belongings" of this lady were thus described in the award: "Wastecoates, one edged with golde lace; one blacke taffatie gowne and kyrtle; one damaske petticote with fobbys, golde laced; fower pearles of gloves and one pearle of sheetes; one taffetie petticote; a silk grogram, gowne and kyrtle lettered; a gowne and kyrtle of silke callendarsh, and a little peece of the same stuff; an

In the year 1634, while in her second widowhood, she surrendered her former lease, and obtained a new lease of the property from the Bridge Wardens for 21 years, at the increased rent of £4 a year; in this lease the house is described as "heretofore erected and *buildd* by Thomas Thomson, gent., her former husband."

All the leases of the property at Frindsbury contain a reservation to the Bridge Wardens of "the right to dig and take away chalk from the chalk-pits there for the repairs of the Bridge;" this reservation is first mentioned in the survey of 1575, and the leases also shew that there were intermingled with the Bridge lands some detached pieces of freehold upland and marsh land, being parts of the Manor of Islingham, which did not belong to the Bridge estate, but were apparently always occupied by the same tenant. These detached and intermingled pieces, which formerly belonged to Lord Cobham (so stated in the lease to Eliz. Thompson of 1599), were afterwards purchased by Thomas Thompson, the builder of the Quarry House, and were part of his property which his widow recovered in the Chancery Suit against the representatives of her second husband Sympson. About the year 1635 she was married, for the third time, to Mr. John Woodgreene,* two years afterwards she was again a widow; and as soon after her second widowhood she went to law with her husband's sons, so now, in her third widowhood, she appears to have had serious quarrels and

old gowne of wrought velvett; two ffanns with silver handles; three pairs of stockings; a pair of roses, and a mourning hat-band; ruffs, cuffs, aprons, and devers parcells of small wearing linnen; also beaver hatt and one hat-band of ribbin with six and thirty small gold and enamelled buttons with a pearle upon each button; one little booke of the com'on prayer; one brasse chaffing-dishe, and one old Jakett; a ribbon girdle with seed pearlys, and five knotts; and one olde trunk; and a large Bible; a large tapestrie coverlett; seaven narrowe pieces of newe cloth; doth for towells, about three yards (long) a piece; two cupboard cloths of Penthagas(?); two cupboard clothes of networke; a short dyaper table cloth; two cupboard cloths, one laced and one playne; three towells whereof one dyaper; nyne dyaper napkyns; eight flexen stryped napkins; eight course napkins; twelve edge-worke buttons with a pearle upon each button, six enamelled white and six red; thirteene small buttones with a pearle; a bracelet with amethies and pearle, and one other bracelett with Cornelians and Elitropian beaded." [Elitropian; query for Heliotrope, "a translucid agate, of a lively leek green colour, spotted with red." *Vide Dieulafait On Precious Stones.*]

* Mr. Woodgreene was one of the benefactors of Frindsbury parish, and "in 1632 devised a tenement and orchard at Higham Ridgeway in trust to lay out the rent in white bread to be given to the poor."

differences with the Bridge Wardens. It would seem from a petition presented some years afterwards by Mr. Atkins, that the principal cause of the quarrel was about the digging of chalk; probably she may have been led to think that the Bridge workmen were digging it from her own freehold lands; at any rate she went again to Chancery, and brought her landlords the Bridge Wardens to the bar of that Court.

There are many entries in the rolls of accounts from 1641 to 1644 as to the expenses incurred by the Wardens in the suit of *Woodgreene v. Wardens, etc., of Rochester Bridge*, but the records of the case are not now in the Wardens' possession. The Wardens were, however, successful in their defence to the suit, and Mrs. Woodgreene next appears as soliciting them to grant her another renewal of her lease.

This petition is not dated, but was evidently received—and rejected—by the Wardens in the year 1650; her existing lease would run out at Lady Day 1655, and she was evidently most anxious to obtain the renewal of it. No doubt she must have felt a difficulty in approaching her landlords after her lawsuit with them, but she makes the best of it, and throws the blame on Peter Philcott. The petition, which is partially obliterated, reads thus:—

"To the Right Worth the Wardens and Com'naltie of the landes contributorie to the repaire of Rochester Bridge.

"The humble petition of Ellioner [Woodgreene] widowe.

"Sheweth

"That yo^r pet^r hath beene tenant to yo^r Wors^{ppes} of the capitall messuage with the appurts. wherein she nowe dwelleth (built at the charge of Thomas Thompson gen. her former husband) and of certaine lands cont. about 16 acres therewth demised situate and being in the parish of ffrindsburie in the countie of Kent by and under a lease therof made to yo^r pet^r about 14 years since at the yearly rent of £4.

"Synce w^h by the insinuatⁿ and practice of one Peter Philcott the Indenture purporting the said lease hath beene imbezilled and for sev'll years last past detayned from yo^r pet^r and by meanes of the said Philcott yo^r pet^r hath been exposed to sev'all unnecessarie suits w^h yo^r Wors^{ppes} and to great trouble and expense much ag^t her own ynclinac'on and expresse order, to her great disquiett and ympoverishm't.

"Yo^r pet^r ys now an humble suitor that yo^r Wors^{ppes} will please to grant unto her a new lease of the said messuage and lands for the term of 21 years at the said yearlie rent of £4 or wth as little encrease therof as may be.

"ffor w^h she shall have great cause to declare your noblenes
[] bound to pray," etc.

"It is not thought fit to take this peti'on into consideratⁿ untill the original lease be produced and surrendered unto us. Ap^l y^e 26, 1650.

A. MILLER, GEO. DUKE, RICHARD LEE,
WM. PAYNETER, AUG. SKINNER, WM. JAMES."

The petition was rejected, as the note upon it shews, and it was ordered that the old lease should be allowed to run out and be surrendered.

The Bridge Wardens obtained repossession of the estate upon the breach of some covenant, in 1654, that is one year before the lease of 1634 to Mrs. Thompson expired, and no doubt their old tenant Mrs. Woodgreene must by that time have been dead. They granted a lease of it to their clerk, Mr. Atkins, at the increased rent of £5 per year. Upon this, Mrs. Woodgreene's representative and executrix, Miss Lucy Carmarden, or Carmarthen (for the name is spelt both ways), again petitions the Wardens for relief. In her first petition she avers that there "hath bin bestowed by the said Ellinor and her husband nere £500 on the said house and lands." In the second petition she refers to her counsel having attended the Bridge Wardens' meeting, and, "as she humbly conceives, made it clerely and evidently appear to your worships that (at the least) the mesne profitts and also such moneys as were expended for the betteringe or building upon the said farme ought to be satisfied unto your petitioner."

This is the last trace in the Bridge records of the Thompson family, or of their connection with the Quarry House—it had lasted from 1583 to 1654. Nothing more can be found out at present about them; the registers of Frindsbury parish do not begin till 1660, and there appears not to be any monument or record of them in the parish church.

Mr. Atkins, the Bridge clerk, held the lease only for two years, until 1657, when he died, and his widow succeeded him. She transferred the lease in 1660 to Mr. Needler or his wife Mrs. Jane Needler, who must have held it for many years.* In a survey of 1674 the property is described thus:—"Mrs. Needler Widdow holdeth the Quarry House and landes etc. at the rent of £05.02^s.06^d; old estimate £12.0.0; new estimate £25.0.0."

In 1684 another lease for 21 years was granted to Mrs. Needler, and in the next year she assigned it, and conveyed

* There is, or was, a tablet in Frindsbury Church to the memory of Henry Needler, who died 4th August 1661, erected by his wife Jane. (*Thorpe's Reg. Roff.*, p. 740.)

the freehold lands which were intermixed, and of which she was the possessor, to a Mr. John Cable of Strood, shop-keeper. The Cable family kept the property from 1685 to about the year 1767, the last lease for 21 years being granted in January 1746 to Mary Cable, widow. In this lease a new and more elaborate description of the lands is given; it was probably drawn up or revised by Dr. Thorpe, who at this time was a most active Assistant-Warden of the Bridge, and took a personal supervision of everything that was done. Difficulties had arisen from the destruction of the boundaries between the Bridge land and the freehold lands intermixed with them. There is a memorandum, evidently of Dr. Thorpe's, in the Minute Book of the Bridge Committee in 1740, and then or soon after an exact survey was made of the boundaries and boundary stones were laid down.

The ownership of these intermixed freehold lands* seems always to have followed the possession of the lease; they were bought by the Cables from Mrs. Needler, when they first became lessees; she had bought them of the Thompsons. In 1767 the lease to Mrs. Cable expired, and the property was demised to one Richard Russell for two successive terms of 21 years; he was described as a tallow chandler of Strood, in the second lease granted to him in 1788, as well as in the first of 1767, so that probably he did not actually reside in or occupy the Quarry Estate, but underlet it, and himself continued to live in Strood.

* A full description of the intermixed lands taken from the conveyance thereof in 1685, from Mrs. Needler to Mr. Cable, is here set out: "All those peeces or parcellls of land with theyr appurtenances being arrable and pasture ground lying dispersedly containing by estimac'on six acres be the same more or less situate lying and being in the parish of frindsbury in the County of Kent neere unto a messuage there parcell of the possessions of the Wardens and Commonalty of Rochester Bridge commonly called the Quarrie and bounding to certain lands belonging to the said Bridge of Rochester and to certain other lands parcell of the possessions of the said wardens towards the South and West to certaine salt marshes there towards the East and to a small peece of land there commonly called Bell-hawe towards the North now in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Cooke and also all that peece or parcell of land with the appurtenances commonly called or knowne by the name of Bealhouse al's Bell-hawe and containing by estimacion one acre more or less lying and being in the said parish of frindsbury bounding to the lands of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Rochester towards the West and South to the peece of salt marsh hereafter mentioned towards the North and to an orchard belonging to a messuage or tenement there commonly called the Quarry towards the East And all that peece, etc., of salt marshes," etc., etc.

In 1808 one Mr. Thomas Levett, gentleman, of Northfleet, who had acquired both the last lease granted in 1788 to Richard Russell and the freehold lands intermixed with the Bridge lands, applied to the Wardens for a new grant, which was made to him for 21 years from Lady Day 1808, at the increased rent of £40.

Mr. Levett turned the property to commercial purposes; in 1809 part was let as a dock to Mr. John Nicholson, another piece to Mr. John Pelham as a shipbuilder's yard; several cottages had been built, and a rope-walk had been made during or before Mr. Russell's tenancy.*

In 1814 Messrs. Brindley, the well-known shipbuilders, acquired both the lease and the freehold piece of land; their connection with the property is referred to in Canon Scott Robertson's paper in Vol. XVI. They became bankrupts about 1820, when their freehold lands, intermixed with the Bridge Estate, passed to Messrs. Sutthery, as mortgagees, and were ultimately purchased by, and conveyed in 1833 to, the Bridge Wardens.

Messrs. Brindley's lease (acquired from Mr. Levett) expired in 1829, and the property was then for some years let by the Wardens on yearly tenancy, and probably rapidly got into a worse state of repair. Mr. Sutthery, the mortgagee, held it till 1834. In 1835 Mr. Samuel Stroughill occupied the whole as yearly tenant. Mr. Samuel David next took the Quarry House, as yearly tenant, at £15 a year, and occupied it from 1836 to 1847. Mr. Anthony Ryott from the latter year became the tenant. Afterwards, in 1855, Mr. George Burge held it at the same rent, and continued the tenancy until 1858. Then Mr. Haymen, J.P., of Rochester, had it, and subsequently he took the lands also, first as yearly tenant, and afterwards, from 1865, on a lease for 14 years. Mr. James Edwards, J.P., of Rochester, was the next lessee, and on the expiration of his lease in 1884 the whole property was leased to the present lessees, Messrs. Tingey and Son, the well-known cement manufacturers of Frindsbury.

* Among the Bridge muniments is a plan of the Frindsbury Estate as it existed in 1767 during Mr. Russell's tenure. It shews the rope-walk, wharf, various cottages and stores, and the great ditch or fleet, which was then called "Basting-ditch."

The house had gradually become so dilapidated that it was impossible for the Wardens to contemplate repairing without rebuilding it. It is now occupied by Messrs. Tingey's principal clerk, Mr. Miles; and although Messrs. Tingey have by their lease a power reserved to them of removing the house, it still stands, and may yet remain for some time. Mr. Tingey, jun., is a member of our Society.

It seems needless and would now answer no good purpose to enquire how so substantially built a house could have been allowed to come to so bad an end; probably the true solution of the matter would be found in the fact that the Wardens could not, in the last century, when the house was going to disrepair, grant a certain lease for a longer term than 21 years; and no tenant would on so short a tenure take upon himself the great outlay and liability which its repair involved. The site, surrounded by cement works and factories, does not now appear an inviting spot, whereat to listen to the strains of sweet music, or "to sport with Amaryllis in the shade." The cherries in the once famous cherry garden, flourishing in 1575, have ceased to ripen; the trees are dead; and it would be impossible now for Mr. Rye to get his glass of milk here, unless he took it impregnated with blacks. The "Publick House" commemorated in 1732 is represented by a modest shanty, known as "the Cottage on the Cliff," held by Messrs. Arkcoll and Co., and shortly to be replaced, it is believed, by a gorgeous edifice, with more convenient access than at present exists. Tramways are being made over the "Fasting-ditche;" a railway even is projected; the whole face of the country is to be changed. The "Quarry House" will soon be a thing of the past, and so "the old order changeth, yielding place to new." These "*Ædes labentes et fæda nigro simulacra fumo*" are all that are left of "the faier messuage lately built of brick, with cherry orchard." They have served their time and purpose. We can no longer claim to set up as a "Kentish Vauxhall" the neighbourhood of Messrs. Tingey's works, with fumes and smoke never ceasing, but ever increasing, whence they export their far-famed cement to all parts of the world, to Peru."

BOLEY HILL, ROCHESTER.

BY G. L. GOMME, F.S.A.

ALTHOUGH in my few notes on the Boley, or Bulley, Hill, I shall not be able to tell much that is new, I think that by looking at what is known from a new standpoint, we may arrive at some conclusions, and suggest new lines of research which may, perhaps, lead to a fuller elucidation of the history of this interesting portion of Rochester city. Although I have spent some considerable time in making researches, I have been able to add very little to what is already ascertained. I attribute this mainly to the fact that past historians have not really known the significance of the Boley Hill, and hence have not paid that attention to it which it so well deserves. If what I shall say will help towards getting fresh information and establishing the main points in the history of Boley Hill, I shall consider I have obtained no mean success in Kentish archæology.

I will first deal with its topography, secondly with its historical associations, thirdly with its name. I do not pretend that what I shall advance under these heads is the final word on the subject, and I do not suggest that my theories are capable of exact proof. I throw out the suggestions accompanied by such proof as I am able to bring to bear upon the subject, and I venture to ask the assistance of the Society in clearing up some of the doubtful points, and supplying facts which have not come under my notice.

Mr. Clark has taught us the relationship between Norman castles and early earthworks, and he has thus described those at Rochester. They "are on a large scale," and "seem to have been composed of an oblong space included within a ditch which commenced near the bridge foot, and was carried eastwards for about 130 yards, when it turned to the

south and ran for about 270 yards, roughly, parallel to the river, towards which it was again returned. This oblong area was subdivided into two unequal parts, the southern being the smaller, by a cross ditch, and the latter part was occupied by a large flat-topped conical mound known as Boley Hill. The northern part contains the castle. . . . The area thus included is about $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The mound is of large size, though reduced by modern operations. It is in part natural, in part formed by the adjacent ditches."

I gather from this that the earthwork, as a whole, may be said to have preceded both Boley Hill and Rochester Castle, as they are presented to us now, and that it formed the original British settlement, before Roman or Saxon had put their stamp upon it. Rochester has not an entrenched area surrounding an inner earthwork, such as Wareham and York have; but it has, like Wareham and York, not only the castle mound, but what Mr. Clark designates as purely English work, another mound dominating the river. Thus, when we consider this latter mound, the Boley Hill, as a part of the earthworks, there does not seem much to distinguish it from other well-known characteristics of English defensive positions. It was, together with the castle mound, thrown up by the English occupiers of the British Oppidum, when they in their turn had to face the foe, in the shape of Danish and Norwegian Vikings. Subsequently, when the Normans took possession of the stronghold, they built the castle, as in all other cases, on one of the English mounds, and the other mound, the Boley Hill, remained untouched by any works of masonry.

Thus far the topography of the subject. Let us now turn to the historical associations. Hasted, quoting from pp. *282, *284 of the anonymous history of Rochester published by T. Fisher in 1772, and again in 1815, has the following interesting passage:

"At a small distance southward of the castle is a large mount thrown up in ancient times, called Bully Hill, on which there are several genteel houses built, the principal of which is situated on the summit of the mount" (Hasted, iv., 161), which, he adds on p. 163, "in all likeli-

hood was thrown up by the Danes in the year 885, at the time they besieged this city, a circumstance mentioned by most of our ancient historians. There is one similar to it at Canterbury, thrown up probably by the same people, though it is not quite so large, and stands somewhat further from that castle. By King Edward IV.'s charter to the citizens of Rochester in the first year of his reign, he granted to them a view of frank-pledge,* and also to hold a court of pie-powder in a certain place called the Boley, within the suburbs of the city. This is a separate leet from that held in the Guildhall, and the inhabitants of this small district are bound to appear before the Recorder as Steward of the Court of the Mayor and Citizens, which is annually held on the Monday after St. Michael, who then appoints an officer, called the Baron of the Bully, for the year ensuing, by presenting him with the staff of office. The court is holden under an elm-tree at the east end of the hill. The householders of this spot are generally appointed to the above office in succession."

The charter of Edward IV. must not be supposed to have originated the court-leet that met on Boley Hill. As a matter of fact, the charter of Henry VI. is the first to mention the court-leet jurisdiction, while the charter of Edward IV. adds the information about its meeting-place being the Boley Hill. One cannot therefore resist the conclusion that this reference, in the charter of Edward IV., is one of those delightful accidents, in record history, which help the student so materially in gathering up the fragments of an unrecorded past. Mr. Thompson was, I believe, one of the first to point out that the charters granted by our Norman sovereigns, to boroughs, did little more than cover with official or regal authority the privileges which already existed, and had grown up with the town as part of its pre-

* "*Visus francplegii civitate predicta et in quod' loco vocato le Boley intra suburb' civitatis predictae bis in anno,*" etc. In T. Fisher's *History of Rochester* this note is added, on p. *284: "By the court of pie-powder, whenever any difference arises concerning bargain and sale, either in the fair or market, the mayor has power to take with him two discreet citizens on Bully Hill, and there upon hearing the merits of the cause they have a power immediately to decide."

scriptive rights. Mr. Peacock has urged the same view, and I myself have more than once proved this to be the case in several important matters. If it were not for a clause in the charter of Edward IV. which is not given in the previous charter of Henry VI., both charters referring to the court-leet jurisdiction of the borough, we should not be able to carry back our documentary evidence of the Boley Hill beyond the eighteenth century; but contrariwise, because of this reference in the charter of Edward IV. we must not stop at 1460, and say that the gay, pleasure-loving Edward, or his ministers, knew sufficient of Rochester and its local history to make such a curious grant; the real fact being that the men of Rochester at that time obtained sanction to an institution which had existed for ages before.

If my suggestion, that the Boley Hill court did not originate with this charter be correct, we have an entirely new phase of the subject to consider. What we have before us is a most singular special jurisdiction, of unknown date and origin, within the municipal jurisdiction of Rochester city. It appertains to a particular district; it has a significantly archaic aspect, in its method of meeting and in its ceremonial. And, most important of all, we perceive that the locality itself can have had very little to do with forming the special jurisdiction belonging to it; but that this must have been derived from the community which settled down upon the locality. What was this little community, which has stamped itself so indelibly upon the municipal history of Rochester?

We see it now in its degenerate stage. There is nothing in it necessary to the modern government of the city; it is too unimportant to be antagonistic to the municipal authority; but still it has lived on, side by side with the progress of Rochester, through all the struggles which mark the mediæval history of English towns, and it has thus shewn a vitality which stamps it as a phenomenon of some significance.

I look first to its meeting-place—in the open-air under a tree. This custom takes us back to archaic times, as I think I have proved in my little book on *Primitive Folkmoets*.

Just as we get in other municipal towns, in London, Preston, Southampton, Dover, Hastings, Wycombe, peculiar and special assemblies meeting persistently in the open-air, with a guildhall or other sufficiently available place almost alongside of it, so we get in Rochester the same singular phenomenon. I have had occasion to examine at some length the meeting of the folkmoot in London, on a piece of land near St. Paul's Cathedral, "qui dicitur 'folk-moot.'" And in seeking to explain the Boley Hill court at Rochester, I think I see, as at London, that it is explainable as the privilege obtained by a portion of the inhabitants, different in race from, and yet at one time powerful enough to impress its own institutions on, the governing forces of the town. In London I suggested, from the local facts surrounding its history, that the folkmoot which met in the open-air near St. Paul's, and the municipal body which met at Guildhall, represented the descendants of English and Roman masters of the city respectively. In Rochester, I would suggest that the community meeting in an open-air assembly on the Boley Hill, and the municipal body, represent respectively the Danish and English masters of the city. We must, however, confine ourselves at present to the Boley Hill community, and its Danish origin.

All tradition points to the Boley Hill as connected with the Danes. The quotation made by Hasted from the *History of Rochester*, identifies it with the mound thrown up by the Danes in 885, when, as recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, they invested the city. This is, to say the least of it, improbable; but the failure of this theory, to satisfactorily account for the connection of the Boley Hill with the Danes, need not prevent us from seeking some clue to its history in the latest rule of the Danes. It is the seat of a court of view of frankpledge, and the community forming this court are inhabitants of the Hill. Now the origin of the court of view of frankpledge is, by such an authority as Palgrave, ascribed to the Danes; and even Professor Stubbs does not say anything in opposition to this statement. We are greatly the Danes influenced the local history of Rochester, although they have not greatly impressed its

national history. In London, I think we can trace some such special jurisdiction as I am endeavouring to establish at Rochester. Near a portion of the Strand beside St. Clement Danes Church, a little eminence admittedly occupied by a Danish colony, a court used to be held in the open-air, near a large stone. Everything points to this as the relic of a primitive Danish meeting-place, for the "Thing" or moot. Similarly I suggest that the facts connected with the Boley Hill court, at Rochester, point for its origin to the time when the Danes occupied the city in sufficient strength to obtain a special, though not a dominant, power in the government of the city. The Danish colony formed a community by themselves; adopted their own mode of meeting in the open-air; and thus gave to the city of Rochester its court of view of frankpledge, meeting on Boley Hill. As time went on, and the English municipal organization became more complete, the little Boley Hill community sank into insignificance, until it re-appears in history as the charter-sanctioned court of view of frankpledge, belonging to the court-leet jurisdiction of the municipal authorities, as Lords of the Manor.

It is curious to observe the few signs of special relationship, between the Boley Hill community and the Rochester Corporation. Already, in the quotation from Hasted, we have noted that the "inhabitants of this small district," that is the descendants of the original community, appear before the city recorder for the purpose of electing their representative officer. And parallel to this I find, from a writer in *Notes and Queries* (Third Series, xi., 124), that the Mayor and the officers of the corporation always assembled under the elm-tree on Boley Hill, when courts were held for the purpose of reading royal proclamations, etc. In these significant acts we can trace an original independence, in the Boley Hill community, which had gradually succumbed to the more powerful municipal authority of Rochester.

That race distinctions did assert themselves, in our municipal towns, is proved by one or two instances in historic times. In Nottingham, the two races—English and Norman—were distinguished by different modes of succession to pro-

perty; the English being governed by borough-English, and the Norman by primogeniture. In Southampton there were two distinct districts, English town and French town. And we find, in other great towns, distinct evidence that the mixture of race did not take place so rapidly or so completely, as we, accustomed to look to geographical units and not to racial units, generally suppose.

I now wish to say one word as to the origin of the name "Boley Hill." I have suggested in my *Primitive Folkmoot* that it might be a corruption from Burleigh Hill, a Scandinavian meeting-place of open-air assemblies, frequently to be met with in the North of England. Professor Hales, upon reading my book, suggested it might be from "Baily Hill." This last is a tempting derivation, because it leads up to all the associations of ancient legal jurisdictions, so familiarly known to us from the court of Old Bailey in London. Not so tempting for my purpose is the derivation suggested in *Notes and Queries* (Third Series, xi., 47) from Beaulieu, by reason of a spot in the marshes East of London called Boley Mead or Bully Mead, which originally belonged to the Templars, whose Preceptories were often called Beaulieu. Let me, however, note in passing that the eastern marshes of London were famous battlegrounds of the Danes. But without treading upon the dangerous ground of speculative philology, there is one derivation which is feasible, and which takes us back to Danish times again. "Bole—the stem of a tree"—is a Danish word in use in the Danish district of Lincolnshire. It is connected with *Icel.*, "bolr, bulr," the trunk of a tree; *Sw.*, "bal"; *Dan.*, "bul." Thus the Boley Hill would be equivalent to the Tree Hill, that is the hill where there was a famous tree under which the court of the community met.

Gathering up the threads of our researches, we seem to have established that, during the Danish occupation of England, a colony of Danes settled in Rochester. Their headquarters were fixed on one of the mounds forming part of the ancient earthworks, and here they held the assemblies of the Thing. Whether they ever dominated the city it is difficult to determine; probably they did. As English, or at

all events Norman-English ascendancy began to grow, the Danish community gradually shrank up, and ultimately became merged, so far as race is concerned, in the general inhabitants of Rochester; but it still retained for its old district sufficient distinction and power to hand on something of its history to these times. If there is anything in local history, or topography, place-names or street-names, customs or traditions, which help to bear out this theory, it would be a great thing for the Members of the Kent Archæological Society to record. They would help to establish an epoch in the history of Rochester.

But whether I am right or not in my estimate of Danish influences on the history of Rochester, one thing I claim to have established:—that the history of the Boley Hill is the history of a little community, different in race from the rest of the citizens.

ROMAN REMAINS AND CELT FOUND NEAR QUARRY HOUSE, FRINDSBURY.

BY A. A. ARNOLD.

DURING many years past, considerable excavations have been made in a tongue of land, at Frindsbury, which stretches out into the River Medway, opposite Chatham, between Chatham Reach on the east and Limehouse Reach on the west. On the ridge of high ground the old Quarry House stands. The descent from that ridge to the low ground is rapid and steep; from the base there run out, to the south and east, marshes and saltings, terminating in a point opposite to Chatham. These marshes and saltings are covered by the river at high spring-tides.

In the higher ground, remains of the Roman occupation have from time to time been found. In 1838 a brief account was given, in Wright's *Topography of Rochester*, of the discovery some little time previously of a leaden coffin "at the distance of about 16 feet (from the surface?), in the chalky cliff opposite St. Mary's Church, Chatham; in it was contained a small vessel of Roman earth about seven inches in height." Some other like discoveries are believed to have been made at that time.

The land which forms the base of this tongue, or peninsula, was part of the possessions of the Church of Rochester, and had been so since the grant from King Offa in 764 until 1866 when it passed to the Eccle-

siastical Commissioners, who have largely developed its commercial uses; there are now several cement factories upon it, in full work, for which enormous quantities of chalk are being dug from the Commissioners' estate.

Mr. Wm. Ball, J.P., of Strood, a member of our Society, as the Commissioners' tenant, holds the chalk land, and the works on it are under his control. He informs us that he has already found several relics of graves near the surface, which he believes to be Roman; but no articles which would absolutely determine the origin, nationality, or date of these graves have yet been discovered. In dredging the river at Limehouse Reach, opposite the chalk works, two bronze swords, apparently Roman, were found a year or two since; these are in Mr. Ball's possession.

The remainder of this peninsula, from a line a little below and to the north of Quarry House, and stretching thence to the south-east, south and west, belongs to the Rochester Bridge Trust, and is leased to Messrs. Tingey and Son; it is on this land that those articles were found which are represented in the accompanying Plates.

Messrs. Tingey, some few years ago, in digging the adjoining land, which they hold under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, found a Roman glass bottle or flask, and some other antiquities; and when in 1884 they took the Rochester Bridge Estate into their hands, and were about to excavate, Mr. Tingey, Jun., J.P., who is also a member of our Society, and much interested in its objects and researches, took care that anything of interest which might be found should be brought to his notice. They began their digging in the field to the east of what was once the Cherry



1, A HORSE'S BIT, 2, A BRONZE CELT, 3 & 4, A PERFORATED TILE, DUG OUT OF THE ORCHARD AT QUARRY HOUSE, 5, RED TILE WITH INCISED PATTERN, DUG OUT OF AN ADJOINING FIELD.

M. B. Arnold, del.

Orchard, belonging to Quarry House. There were indications in this field of a brick manufactory having once been tried. They did not, however, find the brick-earth they expected, and nothing but a little surface digging was therefore done; yet in this work they came upon fragments of Roman tiles of all sorts and sizes, a specimen of which is given as No. 5 in Plate I. There is so much of this tile on the ground as to lead to the inference that it formed a floor, or part of a yard, in a Roman villa.

The other articles shewn on the two Plates were found in April 1887, in several holes dug in the orchard close by, where Messrs. Tingey were excavating chalk. They mark off a strip of the land running from north to south, whence the surface earth, or "calow," is removed by digging and breaking it away, so as to get to the underlying chalk. In removing this earth at about 100 feet north of the Quarry House, the workmen came upon a hole or shallow pit of about 5 feet in depth, filled up with what was evidently foreign or made earth, refuse, stones, and other substances. The sides were irregular, and the hole had not the appearance or shape of a grave. The men found in succession two other similar pits or holes, at distances from each other of about 40 feet, in all of which were Roman remains in considerable quantities. Those which were entire and the best portion of the fragments were preserved by Messrs. Tingey, and some of these are shewn in our Plates:

PLATE I.

No. 1 is apparently a horse's bit, or snaffle, of iron, much oxydized.

No. 2 is a small celt of bronze, with an ear for the better fastening of an handle.

Nos. 3 and 4 represent the side view and surface, respectively, of a perforated tile or brick. The four holes have the appearance of being made by the finger in the unbaked clay.

PLATE II.

No. 1 is a vase of Upchurch clay, height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

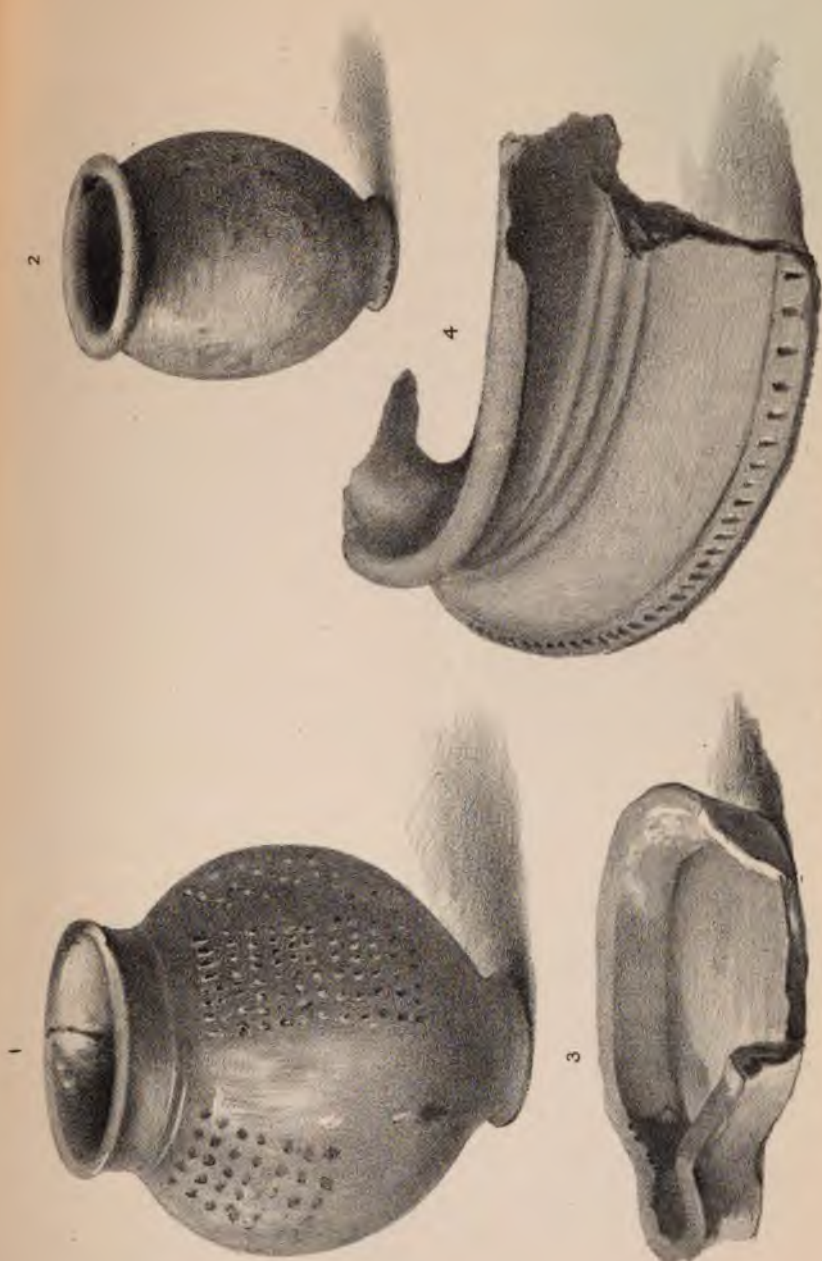
No. 2, a Roman vase of pale brown ware, height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No. 3, the greater part of a lamp of pottery, or perhaps a vessel used for some culinary purpose, length from edge to exterior of lip 5 inches, width 4 inches, of pale brown ware, but the surface much calcined and burnt.

No. 4, fragment of a large vessel of red ware, with some slight ornamentation.

There were numerous other fragments and detached pieces of tile and ware, from some of which a nearly perfect and larger vase of Upchurch ware has been preserved; it is of ordinary shape, about 6 inches in width and 4 inches high. A curious small hollow ball of iron was also found, in the same hole as the bit, with which possibly it may have had some connection.

There is nothing particularly remarkable about these objects. Their chief interest lies in suggesting that this place has been the site of a Roman villa, for which these holes were refuse-pits; but something still more interesting may yet be discovered.



1 VASE OF UPCHURCH WARE, 2. ROMAN VASE OF PALE BROWN WARE, 3, ROMAN LAMP OF POTTERY;
4, FRAGMENT OF RED WARE, ALL DUG UP IN THE ORCHARD OF QUARRY HOUSE.

M. B. Arnold del.

THOMAS SMYTHE, OF WESTENHANGER, COMMONLY CALLED CUSTOMER SMYTHE.

BY J. F. WADMORE, A.R.I.B.A.

THE family of Smithe,* or Smythe, from which sprang the Lords Strangford, was settled at Corsham in Wilts in the time of Henry VIII.† John Smythe, a substantial yeoman and clothier, who married a daughter of Thomas Brounker,‡ died at Corsham in 1538, leaving his wife a life interest in his mill, with the reversion of it to his son John, as well as his other property. John Smythe's eldest son, named after his father, married a daughter of John Lygon of Richard Castle, Herefordshire, to whom a grant of arms was accorded.§ To Thomas, his younger son, born in 1522, he left a farm in the Hundred of Amesbury, Wilts, of the value of £20 per annum. Thomas, who must have been about sixteen years of age at the time of his father's death, came up to London with the intention of seeking his fortune. Before commencing business on his own account, which he was able to do after disposing of his landed property, he took up his freedom in his father's guild, the Haberdashers, and subsequently in that of the Skinners|| also, which may account for his intimate connection with Sir Andrew Judde.

In the reign of Queen Mary Mr. Thomas Smythe succeeded in the office of the Customs one Mr. Cocker,¶ to whom he paid a sum of £2500 as a fine. Shortly afterwards he married his first and only wife Alice, daughter of Sir Andrew Judde. This event must have taken place somewhere about 1554, as his second son, John, who succeeded him—the first-born, Andrew, having died in infancy—was born in 1556. Sir Andrew, according to Hasted, settled upon Smythe the manor of Ashford,** which he had only

* The name is spelt Smithe in the will, and Smythe on the monument in Ashford Church, and in original MSS. Three other gentlemen of distinction each named Sir Thomas Smith were contemporary with "the Customer:" (1) a Secretary to Lord Burleigh (died 1571); (2) a Latin Secretary to James I. (died 1606); (3) the High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1623.

† Sir R. C. Hoare's *Wilts*.

‡ Fonblanque's *Lives of the Strangfords*, p. 2.

§ Fuller's *Worthies*, vol. ii., p. 551.

|| *Haberdashers and Skinners' Court Books*.

¶ Appendix to *Calendar of Dom. State Papers*, A.D. 1567, p. 4.

** Hasted, vol. vii., p. 529. This is not strictly correct. The manor, once by the College of St. Stephen's, Westminster, was surrendered to the Crown

recently purchased of Sir Anthony Aucher. At the time of this marriage Mr. Thomas Smythe must have been about thirty-three years of age, and his wife about twenty-four.

Mr. Smythe was confirmed in his appointment at the Customs on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and continued in the office for a period of eleven years. In 1567 he appears to have incurred her Majesty's severe displeasure,* having been accused of issuing privy warrants or cockets whereby a loss of revenue was sustained, to the extent of some £6000; and it was only through the kind intervention of his friend Cecil that he escaped imprisonment. Cecil persuaded her Majesty to be lenient, as if time were allowed he would doubtless pay up, but if he were imprisoned her Majesty would be the loser.

Previous to the commencement of her Majesty's reign, we learn from Stow† that the Customs of the Port of London were frequently evaded. To remedy these abuses, an Act was passed in the 1st of Elizabeth, and a Royal Commission appointed, which fixed landing-places for the reception of all kinds of goods and merchandise. Fifteen principal quays were named for the port of London. Billingsgate was set apart for fish, corn, salt, and stores; The Three Cranes in the Vintry, for wines and oils; Johnson's and Butler's Wharves, for pitch, tar, iron, deals, eels, hemp, cloths, skins, etc. Newcastle coals might be shipped at any place in the port of London, in the presence of a searcher; and the same privilege was granted to goods entered in the Custom House books; the Bridge House was for corn and provisions, and the Guildhalda Teutonica for foreign merchants; all other places were ordered to be closed.

Among the officers appointed by the commissioners was Mr. Thomas Smythe to the office of collector for customs and subsidies inwards; while those outwards were placed in the hands of Mr. Robinson; and Mr. Chapman was appointed controller. Besides these, there were two searchers and sixteen waiters, with other petty officers, and one packer who acted for the City of London.

This new arrangement did not work satisfactorily,‡ so Mr.

in the time of Edward VI.; and in the third year of the same reign was granted to Thomas Colepeper, who, without licence from the Crown, granted it to Sir Anthony Aucher. Sir Anthony, being in want of money, mortgaged it to Sir Andrew Judde, who subsequently foreclosed. Sir Andrew died seised of the manor of Essetesford or Ashesford, of a water-mill in the tenure of one Robinson, of the manor of Esture, 110 acres of pasture and thirty-six acres of meadow, and a rental of £6 13s. 4d. (Furley, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., pp. 164-5). Furley tells us that lands held of the Crown can not be alienated without the royal licence (Furley's *Weald*, vol. ii., p. ii., p. 504). It therefore became necessary, when the estate passed to Sir Thomas Smythe and his wife Alice (on the termination of the life interest of Dame Mary, the wife of Sir Andrew Judde), to obtain a pardon or authority from Parliament for a licence to hold the same; this was done, and a fee of £31 5s. 9d. exacted to remedy the omission. The present lord of the manor is W. F. B. Jemmett, Esq.

* 1567, Appendix to *Calendar of Dom. State Papers*, p. 4.

† Styrpe's *Stow*, ed. MDCCXX., book ii., p. 49.

‡ 1560, *Dom. State Papers*, vol. xv., *Calendar*, p. 166.



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Henry Smith within a short time presented a memorial to her Majesty, as to certain abuses existing in the Custom House and Mint, whereby the Crown sustained a loss; and he further prayed to be employed in superintending the customs. The result appears to have been that he, in conjunction with Mr. James Moreley, was rewarded with the farming of the customs on all* woollen cloths and wines. Another charge was made by George Nedeham.† Mr. Thomas Smythe, however, was retained as collector of customs (petty) for all foreign goods and merchandise brought into the ports of London, Sandwich, and Chichester, for eleven years; when a clear and full account of all duties and subsidies was drawn up by him, and submitted to Lord Burleigh.‡ These accounts are most beautifully and accurately entered even to farthings. The total of the petty customs received in this time amounted to the sum of £15,978 3s. 3½d., and the subsidies of impositions to £134,274 7s. 11d.: the average of both for the eleven years being £13,659 6s. 6d.§

On this average Mr. Thomas Smythe|| submitted a proposal to her Majesty to advance money yearly on all customs and subsidies of all foreign goods and merchandise brought into the Ports of London, Sandwich, and Chichester (wines only excepted), and further to pay over to the Crown a fine of £5000. This was in May, and in August we find the Queen¶ writing to the Treasurer of the Exchequer, directing him to pay over the moiety of the fine payable by Thomas Smythe, Farmer of the Customs, into the hands of Richard Stonley, one of the Tellers. Some further delay and correspondence appears to have taken place before the agreement was completed, to expedite which Mr. Smythe** wrote to Sir William

* 1567, *Domestic State Papers*, vol. xliv., *Calendar*, p. 299.

† *Ib.*, vol. xlii., 1567, *Calendar*, p. 289.

‡ 1570, *Dom. State Papers*, vol. lxix., *Calendar*, pp. 378, 382.

§ Shortly after the appointment of Thomas Smythe the following singular incident occurred. The English Government being in want of ammunition, Sir Thomas Gresham arranged for a supply from Antwerp. This required great secrecy, as its export was forbidden under the severest penalties, and various ingenious schemes were adopted to evade the law. Nevertheless the ammunition was exported in comparatively small quantities, and Sir Thomas Gresham's correspondence had frequent references to silks, satins, velvets, and damasks, which were supposed to be imported. The continual arrival of these stores at the Tower attracted attention, although the danger had been pointed out by Gresham to the Council at home. On the 13th of June 1560, Sir Thomas was much disgusted (when he was informed by the searcher who was in his confidence as conveyor of velvets) that an Englishman had been with the Customer and informed him of the many velvets of all sorts lately arrived in London, and that, if he made a general search now, he would find a great booty; whereupon the Customer desired the searcher to be with him on the 15th very early in the morning. As this would have led to an exposé of the whole transaction, the parties conferred together, and the matter was wisely and judiciously dropped. (*Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham*, by Walter Burgon, vol. i., 381.)

|| *Dom. State Papers*, May 1570, vol. lxix., *Calendar*, p. 378.

¶ *Ib.*, vol. lxxiii., *Calendar*, p. 391.

** *Ib.*, 1570, *Calendar*, pp. 390-1.

Cecil asking for his friendly assistance. The arrangement then made appears to have given satisfaction to all parties, so much so that a fresh agreement was drawn up by which the Crown granted to Mr. Thomas Smythe* the farm of the customs, subsidies, and duties of the Ports of London, Chichester, Sandwich, Southampton, and Ipswich, with the Clerkship of Woodbridge, and provides that, in consideration of the great increase of her Majesty's customs in the two last demises, exceptions are to be made of tunnage, prisage, and butlerage of all wines, and forfeitures, to be held by him for four years from Michaelmas next (September, 1572), at a rental of £20,000, one moiety to be paid on the 1st of June and the 10th day of January following.† Covenants were introduced permitting Mr. Smythe to detain out of rent all sums due for customs, etc., and dispensed with by her Majesty to any person, the same being proved before the Lord Treasurer;‡ also that no officer by any colour of their office shall withhold customs.

All wares (by her Majesty's command) brought from beyond the seas into any ports, havens, or creeks, within the realm, were to be delivered to Mr. Smythe or his assigns before unloading.

The document further provides that, if Mr. Smythe shall at any time fee the officers to conceal the customs, their offices should be voided, and he himself incur a penalty of £6000, and be further dealt with at her Majesty's pleasure. In this grant to Mr. Thomas Smythe wines were excepted.§ It may be interesting in passing to note that, according to an ancient custom, it was not an unusual thing for her Majesty,|| by an order in Council, to remit the duties altogether: accordingly we find that, on the 21st of November 1571, ten bishops were allowed to import from eight to twelve tuns each, certain of the nobility from twelve to four tuns each, the Spanish Ambassador twelve tuns or more if needful, State officers and noble ladies thirty-three kilderkins, each esquire from one to ten tuns. To this order in Council the following curious note is added: That any lady with a good reputation for hospitality, omitted from the list, may have meet allowance, provided the total quantity does not exceed 1000 tuns yearly.¶

Smythe's capacity for business was not, however, wholly absorbed in the management of the customs; he entered largely into mining speculation in company with Humphry, Shutz, Cole, and Williams.

* Appendix, *Dom. State Papers*, 1572, vol. xxi., *Calendar*, p. 438.

† *Cal. Dom. State Papers*, p. 438.

‡ A private arrangement was also made between the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Smythe to allow of the exportation (*D.S.P.*, vol. xc., *Calendar*, p. 454) of 4000 barrels of beer.

§ The importation being regulated under the Act for the Importation of Sweet Wines, 1 Eliz. (H. Hall, vol. i., p. 306.)

|| Appendix, *Dom. State Papers*, vol. xx., *Calendar*, p. 372.

¶ A table shewing the Customs and Subsidy of Imports and Exports in the year 1570 is given by Hubert Hall, vol. ii., pp. 243, 244.

Imports, Foreign	-	-	-	-	£45,336	18	0
Exports, English	-	-	-	-	26,665	3	10

Balance in favour of Imports - £18,671 14 2

They obtained licence to dig for minerals and ores in England, with power to impress workmen, waggons and horses.* In 1568 the works had so far proved successful that Humphry writes and sends specimens.†

We find Mr. Customer Smythe‡ at one time acting as a banker to the Commissioners appointed for improving Dover Haven as regards the tonnage money granted for the repair of the Haven, and giving a bond in conjunction with Mr. John Bird and Mr. John Watts, his brother officers, for the payment of £5000 to the Harbour Commissioners, for which an indenture was drawn up between the Crown and the Mayor and Jurats of the town of Dover for the payment of the same; and Sir Thomas Scott, on or before the 7th of June 1584, signed a warrant authorizing Mr. Customer Smythe§ to receive £5000 out of the Exchequer for the use of Dover Harbour.

His intimacy with Sir Thomas Scott, Treasurer to the Dover Harbour Commissioners, ultimately ripened into a closer connection, when Sir Robert Smythe of Leeds Castle,|| the fourth son of Mr. Customer Smythe, espoused Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Scott of Scott's Hall, Kent; and many subsequent letters from Mr. Smythe are dated from Scott's Hall.

Smythe at this time became more mixed up in mining matters, at Bokellyn in Cornwall, and at Treworthye. To William Carnsewe and Ulric Frose,¶ who appear to have had the local management of the mines, he sent money from time to time to prosecute the works. Carnsewe, although satisfied with the skill of the English miners, is nevertheless of opinion that German labourers should be tried in competition with them.** Mr. Smythe writes in return to thank Carnsewe for his offer for the furtherance of the mineral works, but the Company had resolved to go on with the lead mines at Perrin Sands, requesting that Hans Hering should be discharged. He also remonstrates against the high wages paid to the Dutch miners, when Cornishmen do as well on less wages, and intimates at the same time that the great expenses of the undertaking now fall on him,†† as the partners will not advance any more money; he further complains that the ore produced yielded but two ounces of silver to the cwt., which did not pay. Ulric Frose advised Carnsewe to work the mines deeper, to yield a profit, as in Germany it is usual to work from thirty to forty fathoms before they come to the ore. This advice appears to have been followed:

* 1565, *Dom. State Papers*, vol. xxxvii., *Calendar*, p. 259.

† *Ib.*, *Calendar*, p. 305.

‡ 1583, *Dom. State Papers*, vol. clx., *Calendar*, p. 106; and 1584, April 10, vol. clxx., No. 26, *Calendar*, p. 171.

§ *Domestic State Papers*, A.D. 1584, vol. clxxi., *Calendar*, p. 180.

|| C. Wickham Martin, *Leeds Castle*, p. 156.

¶ 1583-4, *Domestic State Papers*, vol. clxiii., *Calendar*, p. 131; vol. clxvii., *Calendar*, p. 153.

** 1584, Feb. 10, *Domestic State Papers*, vol. clxviii., No. 13, *Calendar*, p. 158.

†† 1584, *Dom. State Papers*, vol. clxix., No. 16, *Calendar*, p. 164.

a new level was completed, and the assays yielded 30 lbs. of lead and 1 oz. of silver per ton.* He reports the ore very good, and in great quantities in the copper mine at Logan. In 1855 Mr. Smythe returns from Fenchurch Street, London, that he has conferred with Mr. Weston about the mineral works at Perton, which is in which the Company expect to make 100 tons of copper per annum. He directs Edward to confer with himself and to act on his advice. Shortly afterwards Euse reports the existence of a copper lode 4 feet broad in a tin mine in St. Helier,† which he proposes to work. The new workings at Perton which were soon afterwards begun under the old works, and the copper mines at St. Anne's at Logan furnished products which were mixed, was sent to and brought to be smelted at North and South Wales, where in March 1856 Euse gave the first sample, and then in March 1857 with improved facilities. Euse was then directed to take the practical management of the works, the cost met and the funds being the capital necessary and to preserve the fixed capital in the consideration and making use of the proceeds. Early in 1857 the works at St. Helier were closed, and the mines discontinued.

Not was the work mine of the last year attended with the expectation and the growing profits of the former to a mine. His position brought him into the notice of the Government and of the various departments and during course of the year 1857 White Baring, the prime promoter of the Perton Company and Arthur Baring of the Messager Company, who obtained grants from the Government, which for the purpose of the works and of the new works, and with attempts to form a company, but for a period of four years in connection of banking was to the Government of the profits of the Perton mine, and years that might be considered. After such adventures the last was entered with heavy sea during the days for four pages and the discovery of new courses.** He appears to have been in intimate terms with all the principal men of his time, at the time connected by the Earl of Leicester and the Spanish Ambassador at his residence in Grosvenor Street. He was a patron and friend of the Society of Antiquaries and promoting the temple, as well as a liberal and generous encouragement of learning.**

* 1854, April 14, *Doc. State Papers*, vol. clxxi, No. 37, Calendar, p. 182.

† *Id.*, vol. clxxi, No. 38, Calendar, p. 183.

‡ *Id.*, No. 32, Calendar, p. 181.

§ 1854, *Doc. State Papers*, vol. clxxi, No. 31, Calendar, p. 181.

|| 1857, *Doc. State Papers*, vol. clxxii, No. 13, Calendar, p. 333.

¶ *Halley*, vol. ii, pp. 123, 124, 125, 127.

** Inscription on monument. *D.S.P.*, 1855, vol. clxxii, Calendar, p. 127.

†† *Fenchurch Street*, p. 4; see also *Catalogue Royal Arms*, C. 181, 1. The *Life, Acts, and Death of Prince Arthur*, by John Leyland, published in 1584, is ascribed by the author to his principal patron Lord Grey de Wilton, the House of Grey and Catherine Seymour; a second edition was ascribed to him in 1587. *Washington Society of Antiquaries*, 1891.



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N E VIEW OF WESTENHANGER KENT

At this period of his life he appears to have so far regained the esteem and affection of his Royal Mistress as to have been singled out for her special regard. On the 26th of May 1585, at the Court of St. Margaret's, Westminster, her Majesty directs her faithful councillor, Jacob Croft, to prepare a grant of the royal manors Eastenhanger* and Westenhanger† in the county of Kent, to Thomas Smythe, Esq., his heirs and assigns, with all and singular the rights and customs, mills, houses, workshops, and fisheries lately belonging to her Royal ancestors, Edward VI. and Henry VIII., to hold by military service, at an annual fine of £3 8s. 6½d.

In 1570, at the time of Lambard's Perambulation, there were two very fine parks on these manors. The principal buildings consisted of a moated castle and drawbridge, which were under the care of Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, when Queen Elizabeth visited Westenhanger in 1573.‡ The original name appears to have been Le Hangre, according to Hasted,§ when the estate belonged to the noble families of Criol and Auberville in the time of Henry III., from whom it passed to the Poynings. Hasted says that Sir Edward Poynings, K.G., "resided at Westenhanger, where he began building magnificently, but died in 14 Henry VIII. before his stately mansion here was finished." Afterwards King Henry VIII. expended large sums on completing it.|| As there are but scanty remains of its ancient grandeur, I may perhaps be excused for quoting Hasted's description of it:¶

"The ruins of this mansion, though small, shew it to have been formerly a very large and magnificent building. From one of the towers still retaining the name of Rosamond's Tower (where tradition is that the fair mistress of Henry II. was kept for some time), it should seem to have been built even before his reign. . . . The site of the house, moated round, had a drawbridge, a gatehouse and portal, the arch of which was large and strong, springing from six polygonal pillars, with a portcullis to it. The walls were very high and of great thickness, the whole of them embattled** and fortified with nine great towers, alternately square and round, and a gallery reaching throughout the whole, from one to the other; one of these on the N. side was Rosamond's Tower, and it is supposed that she was kept there before her removal to Woodstock. The room called her prison was a long upper one of 160 feet in length, which was likewise called her gallery. Within the great gate of entrance was a court of 130 feet square. Over the door of entrance into the house was carved in stone the figure of St. George on horseback, and under it four shields of arms, one of which was the arms of England, and another a key and a crown, supported by

* Record Office, *Originalia*, 27 Eliz., p. 4, m. 44, 45, 46.

† There is a view of Westenhanger in Groves's *Antiquities*; also in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1823.

‡ Hasted, vol. viii., p. 74.

§ Hasted, vol. viii., p. 68.

|| Camden's *Brit.*, p. 348.

¶ Hasted, vol. viii., p. 64.

** Licence to wall and embattle was granted in the time of Edward III. Vide Ric. Fogge's Chronicle, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. V., p. 128.

two angels; on the right hand was a flight of twenty freestone steps, 8 feet wide, which led into a chapel, 33 feet long and 17 feet wide, curiously vaulted with stone, erected by Sir Edward Poyning, *temp.* Henry VIII., and a curiously carved canopy at each corner of the window of the chapel. . . . The great hall was 50 feet long and 32 feet wide, with a music gallery at one end, and at the other a range of cloisters which led to the chapel, and other appointments of the house in which were 126 rooms, and by report 365 windows. In 1701 more than three parts of the mansion was pulled down."

Such was the mansion which, although somewhat mutilated and damaged by a disastrous fire, Customer Smythe repaired and adapted for his own use. The accompanying plans, one dated 1648 from Colepeper's *Adversaria*,* and another representing the existing remains, will enable our readers to form a more accurate idea of its former extent and importance. The Rosamond Tower stands at the north-western angle, and may be a building of the Norman period, as the windows and work attest, but in more modern times it appears to have done duty as an oast-house, *circa* 1700, in connection with some substantial farm buildings now occupied by farm servants. There are still some remains of other towers, as well as of the principal entrance under the gateway before mentioned, and the foss which at one time encircled the building. These can be distinctly seen by travellers to Hythe and Folkestone, on the south side of the South-Eastern Railway, near the Westenhanger station.

The increasing wealth of the Customer only tends to shew that his gains were large; and Elizabeth, ever on the watch to replenish her exchequer, did not fail to require larger and larger fines for a renewal of the leases; with these demands he at length found himself unable to comply, and in consequence he again fell under her Majesty's severe displeasure. I append a copy of his letter to Lord Burleigh.

STATE PAPERS DOMESTIC, ELIZABETH, VOL. 227, No. 22.

Right honorable beinge adv'tised y^t her hignes com'andement was that I should attende yo^r ho. to vnderstande by yo^r ho. her ma^{tie} plesure concerninge my gret busines. Truly my good Lord I am most hartily sorry y^t my sicknes cannot suffer me to accom'plish her ma^{tie} com'andement herin; for were I as able as I am most desierous I should have thought my selfe happie to have spoken wth yo^r ho. my selfe; But wheras it plesed yo^r ho. to com'municat wth my servant Touldeve what her ma^{tie} plesure was herin, & to requier my answer. It may plesse yo^r ho. to be adv'tised that I vnderstandinge of her ma^{tie} high & heave displeasure conceivd against me by the sinister informations of many my undeserved adv'saris w^{ch} rather fancied my overthrow then her ma^{tie} benefit; And again consideringe y^t her ma^{tie} flavor vpon Erthe, as gods in heaven were y^r true grounds of all comfort bothe in heaven & Erthe; wth a sickle boddy, a diseased minde, & a tremblinge hande (all w^{ch} were occasioned therby) I made ar discomfort for her ma^{tie} displeasure) I made ar of Tenne thousand poundes by my hande

* Harleian MS. 7599 in the B



ma^{ti}: & other fyve thowsande pounds to be paide into her ma^{tie} Exchequer by fyve hundred poundes a yere; what farder promes I made upon the yerely profit of my flarme I assuer yo^r ho. I doe not nowe remember, having nether kept coppie of my offer, nor com'unicated it wth any man who might helpe my memory. But to my best remembrance I was to paye her ma^{tie} 1000l. yerelye vpon my flarme for fyve yeres & so to make it vpp Twenty thowsand pounde: Being in this case p'mised by the messenger from her ma^{tie} that if by strange alteration of Tymes thinges felle owte contrarily I should by her ma^{tie} goodnes be no loosor. Nowe my good L. to howe gret a portion of my welth this offer streacheth & wth howe heavie a harte I was induced to it god & my selfe best knowes. But being so faithfully assured by the messenger not only of my present quietus est but also of her ma^{tie} former most good & gracious flavor The assurance herof I esteemed so inestimable a Treasure as I strained my selfe to the vttermost to procure it. Wherfor my good L. being now againe moved by yo^r ho. to an enlargement of my former offer (wherin I protest vnto yo^r ho. I strained my selfe to the vttermost before) I am in all humilite by yo^r ho. good menes most humbly to crave pardon of her ma^{tie} herin being a thing w^{ch} without the vtter Ruin of my selfe & mine I canne by no menes performe.

Thus most hombly beseching yo^r ho. by yo^r ho. meanes & mediatioⁿ to her ma^{tie} to free me from y^e heavie burden, of her hignes displeasure (y^e so presseth me to y^e Erthe, y^e I crave of the Erthe to cover bothe my discredit & sorrowe). I most hombly comit yo^r ho. to god & submit my selfe to her ma^{tie} com'iseration hombly praiinge aswell her hignes as yo^r ho. y^e this my offer may not be knowne to many for my credit sake. This xvith of Octo. 1589.

Yo^r ho. ever most hombly at com'ande.

THOMAS SMYTHE.

This offer was not accepted. His increasing infirmities and the weight of his Royal Mistress's displeasure combined to shorten a life already marked with many honourable and worthy actions. He departed this life on the 7th of June 1591, leaving his widow, then sixty years of age, and twelve children, six sons and six daughters, "of whom more anon."

A breviate of five pages* (in the Record Office) shews the total receipts of the four farms of Customs and Subsidy, as shewn by the books of Mr. Thomas Smythe, for a period of eighteen years, from the thirteenth of her Majesty's reign to the thirtieth, giving receipts ranging from £20,000 to £42,000 per annum; also that during the first twelve years of her Majesty's reign when Mr. Smythe was collector of the London subsidy, inwards only, it averaged £11,599 16s. 10d.; whereas from the twenty-seventh to the thirtieth, when he was farmer, it was £30,263 15s. 2½d., and that by the last farm he gained £16,119 5s. 5d. Also that from the nineteenth to the twenty-first his farm of the Customs and Subsidies inwards on London and the ports averaged £25,486 8s. 6d.; but that during the last two years when it was in the Queen's hands, under Mr. Alderman Billingsley, it was £35,823 16s. 5½d., shewing the losses her Majesty had sustained under the practices of Mr. Smythe.

Her Majesty's attention was also directed to the duty on the export of lead beyond the seas, the tax on which had continued the same for the last forty years, although many of the European states at this time obtained their chief supply from England.

* *Calendar of Domestic State Papers*, June 1591, 1594, p. 64.

† *Calendar of Domestic State Papers*, A.D. 1591, pp. 133, 155, No. 131.

As regards tin also, it appeared that 15s. 6½d. royalty was received by the Queen on every 1000 lb. weight raised in Devonshire, and 40s. in Cornwall, the miners having the right to sell it to whom they pleased unless required for the use of the state. In this respect there was a loss of revenue of some £2000, which the miners and tanners offered to give, but that if not left in the hands of the patentees there were other merchants who were willing to give £5000 or £6000 for it. Such facts as these go far to shew that the mining operations carried out by Mr. Customer Smythe and his co-partners were not so unprofitable a speculation as the correspondence between the managers and agents before mentioned indicated.

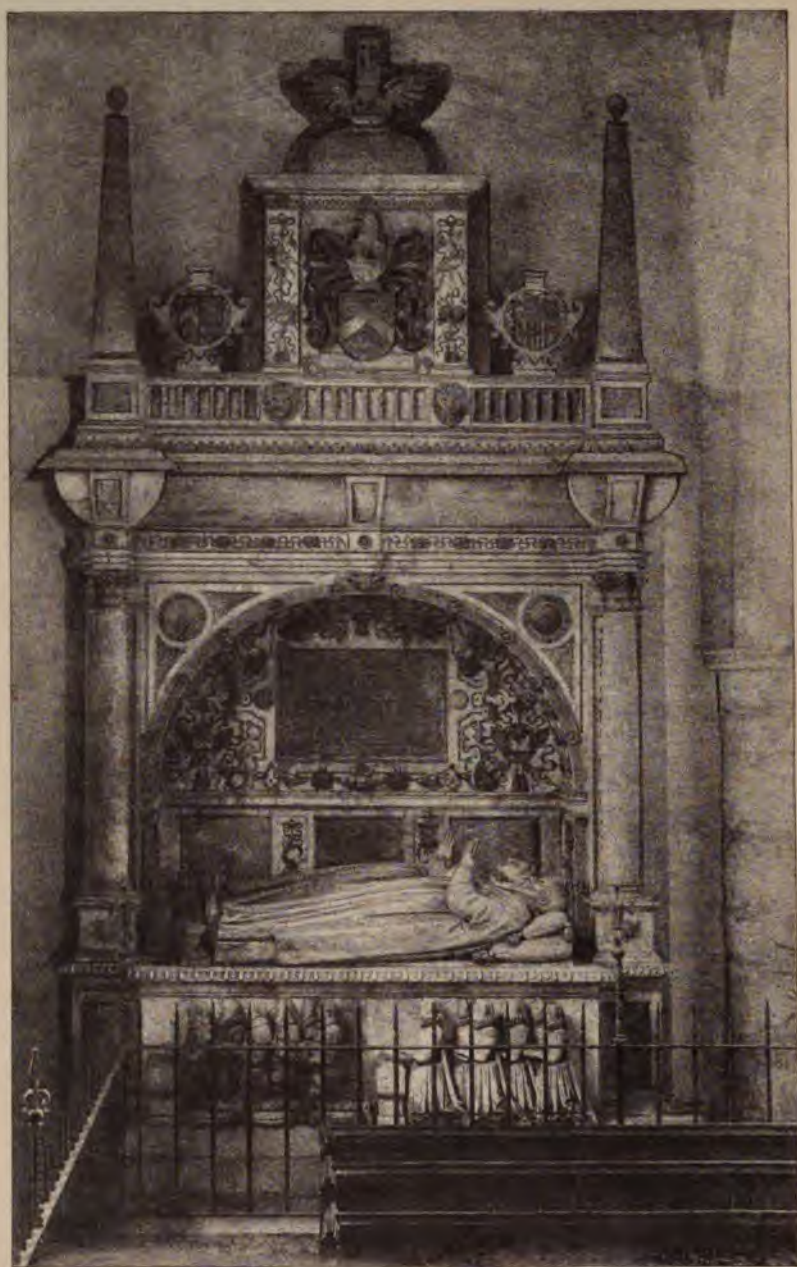
Mr. Thomas Smythe, by his wife Dame Alice, the daughter of Sir Andrew Judde before mentioned, had (besides Andrew, who died when an infant) six sons and the like number of daughters. First, John; then Thomas, Henry, Richard, Robert, and Symon—the latter was killed at the Siege of Cadiz, and he is represented on the monument as having a skull in his hands. His daughters were Elizabeth, unmarried at the time of his death; Mary, the wife of Robert Davy; Joan, the wife of Thomas Fanshaw; Katherine, who was married at the age of sixteen to Sir Rowland Hayward, a cloth-worker, Lord Mayor in 1571; Alice, the wife of William Harris; and Ursula, the wife of William Butler. His will,* dated the 22nd day of May in the 33rd year of the reign of Elizabeth, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by his executors Sir Rowland Hayward, Knt., John Smythe, Thomas Fanshaw, and Mr. Thomas Aldowsey. It commences with the lengthy preamble usual at that time, expressing his faith in the merits of his Saviour, and after providing that his body shall be buried by his executors in the Parish Church of Ashford, he exhorts them to avoid "vain pomp as the World by customs in times of darkness were used," but rather that the money may be expended on the poor. His next charge is as to the payment of his debts, "first such as I owe to my most gracious† Sovereign the Queen's most excellent Majesty whom God long preserve be duly satisfied," and for the more speedy arrangement thereof he wills and appoints that the leases of Maniton and Thorndon Wood in the county of Kent be sold for the payment of the same.

To his wife Dame Alice he leaves his lease and interest in his messuage and tenement in London, for the term of her natural life, together with all his household stuff therein, providing she does not marry.

To his daughter Elizabeth he leaves the full sum of £1500 for her orphan portion, according to the laudable custom of the City of London; £1400, and the residue of his goods and chattels,

* Somerset House, *vide* St. Barbe, fol. 78.

† Sir John Smythe, as his executor, received a remission of these on consideration of resigning a bond of £3000 made to him by the late Lord Cobham (*Domestic State Papers*, vol. xii., *Calendar*, p. 197).



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MONUMENT OF
 THOMAS SMYTHE ESQ^{RE}
 Commonly Called the Customer
 IN ASHFORD CHURCH, KENT.

to his children who were unadvanced, to be equally divided according to the custom of the said city.

To his daughter Mary Davy, wife of Robert Davy, he leaves the sum of £500, and to their children the like sum of £500 to be equally divided.

To Thomas, Katherine, and William, the children of his daughter Joan, wife of Thomas Fanshaw, and of his late wife Mary, the sum of £500 to be equally divided.

To the children of his daughter Katherine, wife of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knt., £500 to be divided.

To the children of his daughter Alice, wife of William Harris, the sum of £550 to be divided.

To the children of his daughter Ursula, the wife of William Butler, the sum of £550 to be divided.

To his son John plate of the value of £100, to Thomas £100, to Henry Smythe £100, and to his children, not exceeding three at the time of his decease, £50 a year, to Richard Smythe £100.

To his brother Horsepoole and his wife £550, and to every one of his brothers and sisters a ring of gold of the value of 50 marks a piece. To his kinsman Henry Smith £20, and his brother Richard £100. To his household servants at the time of his decease £50 each. To William Bromley Rowland £20. To his loving friend Thomas Owen, Sergeant-at-Law, £20; also to Christopher Toldervey, for his great care of his affairs, £200. To Peter Loughton £20.

He further directs that his executors shall provide him a suitable monument in Ashford Church, and that a sum of £40 should be given to the poor of Ashford, £10 to the poor of Corsham, and to the prisons in and about London the sum of £40. Signed and sealed in the presence of Mr. Christopher Toldervey. Witnesses, William Whistler and William Offley.

Mr. Thomas Smythe's monument is on the south-east side of the south transept in Ashford Church. The recumbent figures of the Customer and Dame Alice, his wife, are admirably carved in alabaster. The head of Smythe has a peaked beard and close-fitting cap, and the features are those of an able and cultivated gentleman; his dress that of a well-to-do merchant, with doublet, hose, and furred gown; his hands are raised, holding a book, which he appears to be reading. The features of his wife strike one as being rather Flemish in character, on her head she wears a coif or cap. Both effigies rest on a raised monument under an arch springing from imposts, the soffit of which is richly ornamented, flanked with Corinthian columns on short pedestals, supporting an enriched architrave, swelled frieze and cornice, surmounted with an open balustrading, pedestals, and obelisks. In the centre is a square coffer, carved and enriched with the arms of the Smythes, surmounted with the helmet and crest. In bas-relief, on the face of the monument below, are the effigies of the children—six sons and six daughters.

The arms of Smythe of Ostenhanger are thus described by

Edmondson, vol. ii.: Azure, a chevron engrailed between three lions passant-gardant or; Crest, a leopard's head erased argent, spotted sable, collared and lined or; granted in 1591.

The following is a translation, made by the Rev. A. J. Pearman, of the inscription on Smythe's monument:*

Sacred to memory. Here, in the certain hope of a blessed resurrection, is interred the most illustrious man Thomas Smythe, Esq., of Westenhanger, who, on account of his tried fidelity and obedience towards his Sovereign, was deemed worthy to be set over the duties of the Customs in the Port of London, which dues he afterwards purchased of the Sovereign by the payment of an annual rent of £30,000, and he presided over them with singular liberality towards those of higher rank, and love towards the trading interests. He expended the means with which an Almighty and Merciful Providence had blessed him freely and willingly, in relieving the poor to the Glory of God, in cherishing the professors of true religion, in promoting literature, and, for the advantage of the State, in fitting out ships for long voyages, in discovering new countries, and opening copper mines. And now, full of years, when he had completed his sixty-ninth year, and brought up six sons and also six daughters, by his dearest wife, herself sixty years of age, daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Judde, Knt., Lord of the Manor of this Town of Ashford, who are placed by marriage in families of some distinction, he departed this life in firm faith in Christ on the 7th of June in the year of grace 1591.

John Smythe, his eldest son, most sorrowfully erected this monument to the best of fathers and the most beloved of mothers† as a memorial of his duty and affection, and a record to posterity, the other sons and daughters joining in his grief.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

Hic certa spe Beatæ resurrectionis conditur Clarissimus Vir Thomas Smythe de Westenhanger armiger, qui ob Spectatam in Principem fidem et observantiam dignissimus habebatur. Qui portorii Vectigalibus in Londini Portubus præficeretur, quæ postea triginta millium librarum annua pensatione a Principe redemit, et singulari in nobiliores liberalitate et amore in mercatores præstitit. opes quibus illum Deus Opt. Max. beavit, ad Dei gloriam pauperes sublevando veræ Religionis professores fovendo bonasque literas promovendo, et ad Reipublicæ usum longinquas navigationes instituendo novas terras detegendo et ærarias fodinas aperiendo libens lubensque erogavit. Jamque annorum plenus cum sexagesimum nonum annum implevisset—filiosque sex, sex etiam, filias, ex Alicia Charissima conjuge sexagenaria, filia et hærede Andrei Judd Militis Dⁿⁱ hujus Villæ de Ashford suscepisset—qui in clariores familias matrimonio collocantur, ex hac Vita firma in Christo fide demigravit Junii Septimo anno Salutis 1591.

Johannes Smythe filius primo
genitus optimo patri matrique charissimæ
ceteris filiis, filiabus que collacrimantibus ad officiosæ
pietatis et posteritatis
Memoriam Mæstissimus
posuit.

His widow, the daughter of Sir Andrew Judde, Knt., before mentioned, survived him, living at her late husband's house in London until her decease in 1593.

* *Ashford: its Church, etc.* By Rev. A. J. Pearman. Page 15.

† Dame Alice's will is dated 1592. Mr. Pearman says that she was buried in Ashford Church on the 21st of June 1593.

Her will was proved 11 May 1598 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury,* and we may fairly conclude from the bequests therein contained that she was of a generous and large-hearted disposition, kind and charitable to the poor and needy, a loving mother, and an affectionate friend.

As the will extends over several folios, we can only glance at a few of the bequests, although all have some matters of interest for the antiquary. Her wish is expressed to be buried without pomp by the side of her husband, and she directs that a mourning gown of black cloth of the value of xx^d a yard be given to her sons, daughters, and relatives, and one cloak of the value of xii^d a yard to her servants.

Out of the first moneys that shall come into the hands of her executors, they shall purchase lands, of the yearly value of £15 per annum at least, to be conveyed in trust to the Company of Skinners of London and their successors; ten pounds to be paid in increasing the pensions of the alms people in Great St. Helen's, founded by her worthy husband; thirty shillings for the relief of the poor women in the Parish of All Saints, Lombard Street, and twenty-four shillings per annum to poor women of St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch Street, and the rest bestowed on the Charity Warden for the time being.

To the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge £100 each; to threescore women of All Saints, Lombard Street, St. Andrew Undershaft, and St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch Street, black gowns; to those of the Town of Barnes and residue of the Parishes of London at the discretion of her executors.

To her cousins, Constance Glover and Thomas Stubbesfield, annuities of £5 a year each, and her man and maid servant annuities, 40s.; to the poor of Ashford, £20; the poor of Stamford, £5; to Christ's Hospital, Little Bartholomew's, and Bridewell, £20; to John Stoddard of Mortlake, and Mr. Roger, £5; to her brothers, Henry and Robert, £3 each.

And further the will goes on to say, "And I give and bequeath to my son Sir John Smith,† my flaggon, chain, and my great bo[w]lls which were my father's, and the furniture of my best chamber, that is to say the hanging, the tapestries, and the bedstead furnished with yellow velvet, and the pillows of yellow-like sarcenet, and yellow little quilt, a feather-bed and bolster, and pillows and blankets, and two chairs of Arras wrought, one great and the other lesser, and two high (hoighe) stools of yellow velvet, a table of wainscote, and two Turkey carpets, one pair of andirons, one pair of tongues and a shovel."

To her daughter, Alice Smith, £50; her daughters, Katherine and Margaret, £10 each; to her daughters, Katherine and Elizabeth, £10 to be paid on their attaining their majority.

To her son Thomas she gives the furniture of her own best chamber, the hangings of tapestry, and the bedstead, with the tester

* Somerset House, Lewin 1, fol. 42.

† Ancestor of the Lords Strangford.

and vallance of crimson velvet, the bed, bolster, pillows, and blankets, and the great coverlid of Arras of the Story of Paris and Helen, her longest Turkey carpet, whereof there was a finer sort of red worsted and an ordinary sort; one table-cloth of damask of the Story of Holofernes, containing five yards in length and three in breadth, and one long broad towel, and two dozen napkins, and two hand towels of the same work, and one long needle-work carpet with the cushions and covered cloth to it.

Her third son Henry receives a table-cloth of damask of the Story of the Prodigal Child, and 100 oz. of white plate, *i.e.* silver.

To Richard Smith and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Scott of Scott's Hall, she bequeathed a bedstead and furniture of green taffany, a feather-bed, bolster, and pillow, a blue velvet chair, six low stools, a feather-bed and bolster for serving, a table-cloth of damask of the Story of the Creation, six yards long, and two dozen napkins, a long towel, and two hand towels, one dozen of high stools covered with Moikyndoe, a green velvet chair, and four of the hangings of the guest chamber. To his son Thomas Smith £100, and to John £50, to be paid on attaining the age of 21.

To Robert Smith, the furniture of the bed chamber, which was hung with carving (carved wainscot), the bedstead and furniture of taffita, one long and two high stools, two chairs of green velvet, bed, bolster, and blankets, a coverlid of Arras of the Story of David and Abigail, a table-cloth of damask, six yards long, a double towel, two dozen napkins, and two hand towels of the same work, of a great flower, four yards of hangings which were in the guest chamber beside the porch, and 40 oz. of white plate.

To her son Symon, the furniture of her son John's chamber, with the bed and tester of green velvet, and curtains of green silk, a bolster, blankets, a coverlid of Arras of the Story of Susanna, a table-cloth of damask, five yards long, two dozen napkins, one large towel, and two hand towels.

To her daughter Joan (Mrs. Fanshaw), her best chain, a table-cloth of damask of the Story of Susanna, of five yards, a double towel, a cupboard cloth, two dozen napkins, and £200 in money.

To the two sons of Mrs. Mary Davy, £200 on their attaining the age of twenty-one, and the like sum to her daughter on her coming of age or marriage, which should first happen.

To her daughter Ursula (Mrs. Butler), 100 oz. of white plate, a small yellow satin quilt, £20 to her sons Thomas, Oliver, and William, and a like sum to Alice and Catherine on attaining the age of twenty-one.

To her daughter Fanshaw (Joan), the third chair of Arras, a table-cloth of damask, seven yards long by five wide, of the Story of Holofernes, a long broad towel, and two dozen napkins, and two hand towels; to her son Thomas, £20; and to William, £10; to Alice, £20; and Katherine, £10.

To her daughter Katherine (wife of Sir Rowland Hayward), her best chair of crimson velvet, embroidered with silk and gold, and a

long cushion suitable to it, and her best ring, being a diamond, to her sons George and John, £10 a year at the age of twenty-one, to her daughter Alice, £20, and to Katherine, Mary, and Amice, £10 on attaining the age of twenty-one or on marriage.

To her daughter Harris (Alice), her jewel ring and Æ^* of diamonds, a table-cloth of long damask of the Story of Samuel, containing five yards, a double towel, and two dozen napkins, and two chairs of crimson enstuffa; to her son Thomas Harris, £14 per annum, and to her daughter Dora, £10.

To her daughter Elizabeth Smith, a long table-cloth of diaper, containing six yards in length, a long towel, and two dozen napkins, her carpet of Arras work, a long cushion of green velvet, and two end cushions, one pair of fine sheets of three yards breadth, a pillow pursed and stuffed, a large quilt of crimson taffita, a table-cloth of damask, five yards in length, a double towel, and one dozen napkins, of the work of a great flower, and £300 in money.

Then follow bequests of £20 each to her sons-in-law, Sir Rowland Hayward, Thomas Fanshaw, and William Butler, and to William Harris, £50; to Robert Davy, £20; Susanna Owen, a ring value £3; and Dr. Smith of Wood Steet, the picture of Geoffery. Legacies are also given to Andrew Judd on his attaining the age of twenty-one, and £20 to Mr. Fisher, together with memorial rings to her brother Horsepool and her sister, his wife, value 40s. each, to — and Amice his wife, value 30s. each; to her sister Martha, a gold ring, a standing cup, and 40 oz. of plate; to her children, rings value 30s. each; to her cousin John Mellor, a ring of 30s.; John Gaythorne and his wife, rings of the value of £3; to Alice Brome and wife of Harry Smith, a ring value 40s.; to John Gaywood, Anne Cooke, Bridget Bird, and Mr. Rogers, rings value 40s.

To the men-servants residing with her at the time of her decease, Thomas Wray, the bedstead in his chamber and £3, and the like to William Payne; John Woodhouse, 40s.; Richard Smith, £5; John Meeson, £3; David Jacob, 40s., and Christopher Moore, £3.

To her maid-servants, Bridget, £4; Grace, 40s.; Susan, £3; Sarah, £3; Mother Self, £3: to be paid in full by her executors.

After mentioning the names of her executors, she prays them to be careful in the performance of her will, according to the meaning of every and all the above named; and "I pray them to be satisfied with my good will towards the said several legatees, considering that at this time I could not do better for them. In witness whereof, I, the said Alice Smith, have set my hand and seal in the presence of Thomas Peake;" and then following, as if omitted, "Item I give the remainder of my goods and chattels to the discharge of my just debts and funeral charges; and I do beg that the said remainder may be divided into six equal parts, five whereof shall be paid to my sons, John, Thomas, Richard, Robert, and Symon, and the sixth part be given to my executors. Signed in the presence of the aforesaid Thomas Peake."

* A monogram for Alice.

There is a codicil, dated May 20, 1593, when the following bequests were added: to John Smith £100, his wife £40; to Thomas 200 oz. of plate, and £200 to his wife; to Henry £100, and £40 to his wife; to Richard 200 oz. of plate, and £100 to his wife; to Robert 60 oz. of plate; to Cousin John, £10; Cousin Henry Smith, £10, and his brother Richard, £10; to Ambrose Davis, a piece of plate; to William Mosey, £5; to Mrs. Clarke, £5; to Mr. Greenham, £5; and other poor preachers, £10 a year: the residue in equal proportions to her sons.

Witnesses, Robert Smith and Elizabeth Fisher.

DISCOVERY OF A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS AT SPRINGHEAD.

By the courtesy of Mr. S. J. West of Gravesend, I have been able to examine a small hoard of Roman coins found at Springhead, near that town.

In giving a brief account of this hoard, I make a few remarks on the locality, which, from time to time, has been remarkable for discoveries; among them is the rich sepulchral deposit found in 1801, and recorded by the Rev. Peter Rashleigh in the *Archæologia*. I also have contributed two plates of Roman remains found at Springhead, in the first volume of my *Collectanea Antiqua*. By the kindness of Mr. G. M. Arnold, I have revisited Springhead, and find that Mr. Silvester, jun., has carefully preserved these and others, together with some 200 to 300 Roman coins, which I have yet to examine. The late Mr. Silvester, sen., informed me that nearly half a ton of horse-shoes had been found, denoting either a forge, or a stock in hand for the horses which, both on public and private service, may have needed them, wherever they may have been made. From the specimens I have seen I think these horse-shoes were Roman.

Springhead, and the fields to the south and south-west, represent the *Vagniacæ* of the second Iter of the Itinerary of Antoninus. The distances from London to *Vagniacæ*, and from *Vagniacæ* to *Durobrivis*, Rochester, shew this to be the locality; and not

Maidstone, as has been asserted. To place the station at Maidstone would be to assume a great deviation from the straight line which this iter pursued, from the north of Britain to the Rutupian Port, or Richborough. The station *Noviomagus*, which intervened between London and *Vagniacæ*, must have been somewhere at ten miles from London and eighteen from *Vagniacæ*. Its site has yet to be ascertained.

At the upper part of Strood the Roman road to London must have made a curve to the left somewhat below the line of the present road, which, as we learn from a recent discovery, passes over the site of a Roman burial-ground. It gained the high ground of what is called "the old road," which leads by Cobham Park and by Singlewell to Springhead. It is to be traced parallel with this road on the left; and beyond Springhead in Swanscomb Wood, where it is well developed; and thence it falls into the high road to Dartford. In the High Street of this town, a few years since, during some excavations, Mr. John Harris of Belvedere saw it laid open at the depth of some three feet, paved with boulders.

The "old road" referred to has obvious signs of being British. Though, no doubt, in the summer seasons, it was used by the Romans, it could not have been, in some places, easily passable for large bodies of military; and thus the higher road was constructed, which would be elevated above any accumulation of snow. This adaptation is noticed in other districts. We found it in walking the Roman road from Ewell to Chichester.

As mentioned, we have further
 the extensive foundations
 &c. In very dry sum-

mers the lines of the walls may be distinctly traced in the parched corn and herbage. The angles of the walls and the doorways are thus marked clearly. The walls, which are extensive, are shewn to be about two feet in thickness; but in some places they are apparently wider.

The coins, 114 in number, found at Springhead, extend from Gordian the Third to Tetricus, and include Philip, Trajanus Decius, Valerian, Gallienus, Salonina, Victorinus, Marius, and Postumus. Of Postumus there are 82, chiefly in silver or billon; of Victorinus 22; of Gallienus 7; of Salonina 2; of Tetricus 2; of the others, a single coin each. They are all in silver or billon, and small brass. The latest are of Tetricus (Junior), indicating that the hoard was deposited when Tetricus gathered together his British troops and recruits for Gaul, to meet the legions of the Emperor Aurelian, and that the owner of the secreted hoard never returned. The coins of Postumus present 21 different reverses; and are generally in a fine state of preservation, shewing but little sign of wear from circulation. There is nothing of novelty and but little of rarity in any of the coins, unless it be that the name of Victorinus is, in one instance, given at full length, IMP. C. M. PIAVVONIVS VICTORINVS. P. F. AVG.; with a double-v in *Piavonius*, which I do not remember to have seen before.

Mr. West not only deserves warm acknowledgment for keeping together this hoard, and readily allowing its examination; but he is also to be commended, and I hope imitated, for forming a museum of works of ancient art and natural history, which is open to the public.

C. ROACH SMITH.

August 9, 1887.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE IN A.D. 1561.*

BY A. A. ARNOLD.

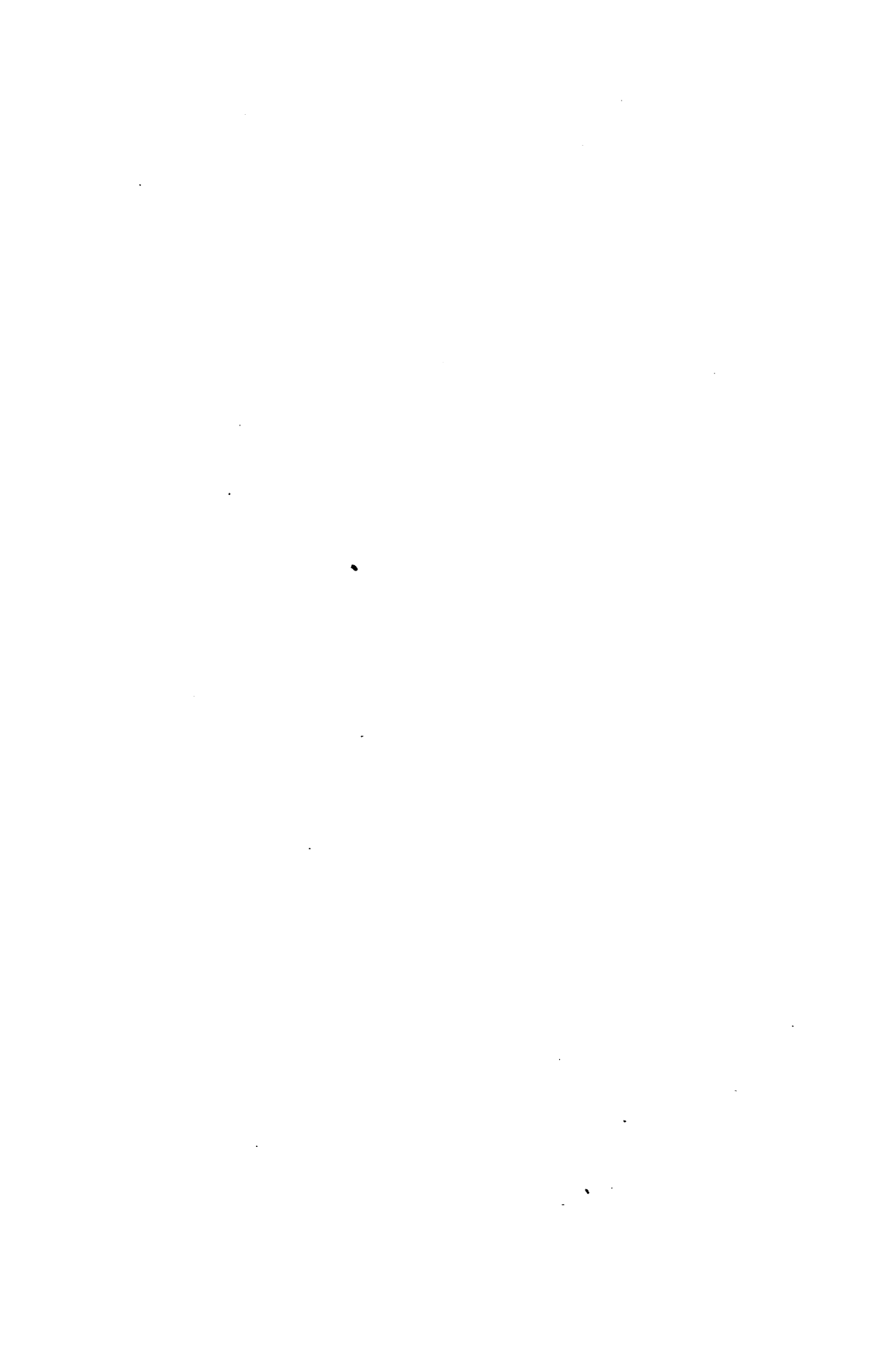
ALL our Kentish historians have given us, more or less fully, the history of the bridge over the Medway at Rochester. Lambarde, who was for several years one of the governing body of the Wardens and Assistants, first published the important documents† which form the very charter of the Bridge and its constitution. These he had obtained, one from the Cathedral at Rochester, and the other from the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Nicholas Wotton, who had "exemplified" it from the archives of his church, some twenty years before the *Perambulation* was given to the world. Hasted, who was also for many years one of the Bridge Assistants, has added to our knowledge of the history of the Bridge, its founders, and its possessions. He also relates shortly the proceedings of the second Commission granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, of which Sir Roger Manwood, afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was the working head. Dr. Harris, although not himself one of the Bridge Assistants, had access to their records through his friend Mr. Serjeant Barrell, Recorder of Rochester, who was one of the governing body. He gives a full account of the proceedings of the second Commission, taken in great part, and almost *verbatim*, from the memorandum drawn up by Sir Roger Manwood himself and preserved with the Bridge archives in their book of Records.‡ The learned Dr. Thorpe served, from 1732 until his death in 1750, on the Bridge Trust; he assiduously collected every document and paper that came before him in any way relating to the Bridge. Although he published nothing but the Statutes, with his translations of them from the Norman-French, his collection§ was

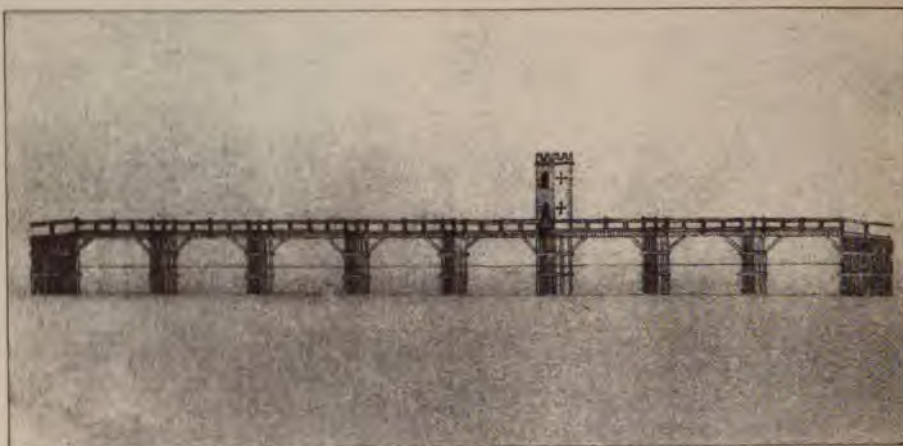
* We are indebted to the courtesy of the Wardens of Rochester Bridge for allowing their original documents to be exhibited at the Temporary Museum at Rochester at our last Annual Meeting; and also for their permitting the same to be used for the purposes of this paper, and for another on Quarry House in this volume.

† The memorandum from Canterbury, and the Anglo-Saxon MS. from the *Textus Roffensis*, are set out in full by Lambarde. (See *Perambulation of Kent*, pp. 383-391; edition of 1596.)

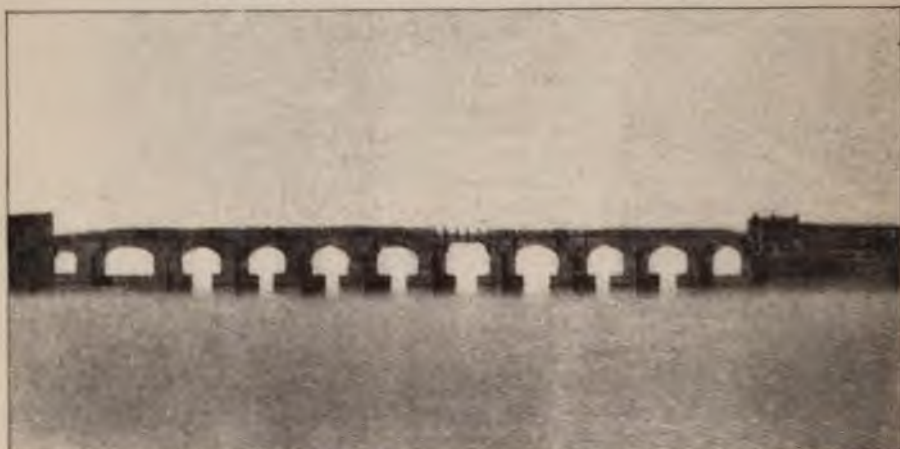
‡ The autograph copy made by Mr. Serjeant Barrell, Recorder of Rochester, from Sir Roger Manwood's MS., is now in the possession of Mr. Charles Bullard of Rochester.

§ This collection is contained in four thick folio volumes now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. The writer is greatly obliged to the kindness of their Assistant Secretary, Mr. St. John Hope, for facilities given for inspection of them.





ROCHESTER BRIDGE, OF WOOD, A.D. 960 to 1387.



ROCHESTER BRIDGE, OF STONE, A.D. 1387 to 1856.



IRON, A.D. 1856.

THE BRIDGE, CONSTRUCTED BY LONDON.

most extensive, and is described by his son in the Preface to the *Registrum Roffense*. It contains, among other things, a first sketch or opening of what was perhaps intended to be a full history of the Bridge. Unfortunately it was not completed.

None of these writers, however, have, so far as is known, given any account of the earlier Commission granted by Queen Elizabeth in the third year of her reign; neither has Philipot, or Kilburne, nor has Mr. Denne in his (or, as it is generally called, Fisher's) *History of Rochester*. It is thought, therefore, that as some of the original papers relating to it are still extant among the Bridge Records, an account of the proceedings of that Commission may not be without interest.

It is necessary to premise, for the information of those who may not happen to have their Lambarde or Hasted before them, that the first Bridge at Rochester was built of wood, occupying almost exactly the site of the present iron Bridge. The date of its construction is not known. Some writers have attributed it, or are disposed to attribute it, to the middle or latter part of the tenth century;* be that as it may, the Saxon record as to the Bridge is contained in the *Textus Roffensis*, which is itself of the early part of the twelfth century. This Saxon record is of much earlier date than that compilation; and in it the liability of the several manors and places liable to contribute to the various piers and adjoining parts of the Bridge, is laid down as a matter then well ascertained and proved, by long usage and prescription. This therefore carries the age of the wooden Bridge back to a remote antiquity. It lasted, after undergoing many vicissitudes from frost and flame, from storm and flood, until the latter end of the fourteenth century, having proved, indeed, a heavy burden to the owners of the contributory lands, who long and loudly complained of the excessive taxation placed upon them for its support. To put an end to this state of things, Sir Robert Knolles and Sir John de Cobham, about the year 1387, built a Bridge of stone about a hundred yards to the south of the old wooden Bridge and higher up the stream. This they did in the language of their petition to the King, "Eiantz pitée et consideracion de les importablez mischefs suis ditz," and they prayed the King that he would grant them a Charter of Incorporation, and transfer the liability of the contributory lands from the old wooden Bridge, so to be done away with, to the new stone Bridge. They asked this, in the very emphatic style of those days, "for God's sake, and as a work of charity." The King granted their petition (15 Richard II.) with the assent of his Parliament. By a later Statute (21 Richard II.) the Wardens were incorporated, and the liability of the contributory lands was transferred to the new stone

* In the Seventh Volume of *Archæologia* is a paper by Mr. Essex ("the ingenious Mr. Essex") written in 1785, with a plan and elevation of this wooden bridge. It is designed to accord exactly with the dimensions and description given in Lambarde. Dr. Thorpe, it is stated, was inclined to believe that the Bridge was built in the reign of Edgar the Peaceable, A.D. 958—975 (Mr. Thorpe's *Antiquities*, p. 148).

Bridge. By Letters Patent (22 Richard II.), and another Statute (9 Henry V.), further powers were given to the Wardens. They were created a corporate body as the Wardens and Commonalty of the new Bridge of Rochester, in the County of Kent. They were empowered to hold lands, to use a common seal, and to have all the privileges of a corporation.

Many valuable lands and properties were then given to the Wardens to be held by them in trust for the support and reparation of the new Bridge.

The two Wardens were, by these Statutes, to be appointed yearly, and they were yearly to account, before two auditors to be appointed by the owners of the contributory lands, who formed the Commonalty of the Bridge Corporation, for the revenues and rents arising from the lands given to the support of the Bridge, which, in contra-distinction to the contributory lands, were called the "Estates proper."

The new stone Bridge stood well enough for a time; and appears, for more than a century, to have resisted the onslaught of the rushing waters of the Medway, without need of repair. But soon after that the season of adversity set in; the rents no longer sufficed for the necessary expenses of its maintenance. In 1489, Archbishop Morton, the Cardinal, published a remission from purgatory for fifty days, for all manner of sins, to such as would give anything towards the repair of the Bridge. The foundations of the land arch, on the Rochester side, seem particularly to have been defective, and to have been always a source of trouble. Worse times were, however, to come. The Wardens were not elected yearly, as they should have been; the estates were mismanaged; the revenues misapplied; it seemed to be no one's business to interfere, and the Bridge got into a ruinous state. The old system of taxing the contributory lands had fallen into desuetude; no inquisition had been held or contributions levied since the stone Bridge was opened; and when some immediate help was required for their temporary relief, and to aid their funds, a Commission was issued (21st May, 4th Philip and Mary, 1557) empowering the Bridge Wardens to levy, for the term of four years, certain tolls at the Bridge: at the rate of 4d. for every cart; 1d. for every horseman and his horse; 2d. for a pack horse; and also on every boat passing under the Bridge, and being laden, at the rate of 2d. for between one and six tons; 4d. between six and twelve tons, and so on. This Commission came to an end in the third year of Queen Elizabeth, 1561.

Among the Privy Councillors of the former reign, of whom Queen Elizabeth retained some thirteen in her Privy Council, were Sir Richard Sackville,* then Treasurer of the Exchequer, and M.P. for

* Sir Richard Sackville of Buckhurst in Sussex, the father of Thomas Sackville the first Earl of Dorset. It was in this year (1561) that his son's celebrated tragedy of *Gorboduc*, which met with such universal acceptance, was acted before the Queen by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple. He was in high favour with her Majesty, to whom indeed he was nearly related. Philipot says that the grant of Westenhanger, forfeited by the attainder of Dudley, Duke of

Kent; and Nicholas Wotton, LL.D.,* Dean of Canterbury and York. Sir Richard at this time held Westenhangar (then called Ostenhangar) near Hythe, as his country seat. Both he and the Dean must have been in the habit of passing frequently through Rochester, so that to both of them the Bridge was a familiar object, and its condition well known. It was probably therefore at their instigation that the Queen in the third year of her reign issued her Commission, under the great seal, to Sir Richard Sackville, Dean Wotton, and eight others, to take the whole circumstances into their consideration, and to devise and carry out a remedy.

It may be useful at this point to recall, so far as is known, the names of those who were then the officers of the Bridge, and the state of the finances at their disposal.

The last recorded election of Wardens had taken place in 1556. Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham, and Sir Thomas Moyle were then elected, and remained in office until their deaths. This Lord Cobham died at Cooling Castle, in 1559, and was buried at Cobham. Sir Thomas Moyle was also dead. Their successors were Henry Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, and William Brooke, Lord Cobham, but when they were elected cannot be exactly ascertained.

The Receiver of the Revenues of the Bridge was Mr. John Wilkins of Stoke, near Rochester; he seems to have acted as a steward to Lord Cobham, and continued to be intimately connected with the affairs of the Bridge until his death in 1575 (in 1574 he is described as "an ancient officer of the Bridge"). The paymaster was Mr. Richard Watts (whose name is justly dear to Rochester). There was one auditor only, Mr. Edmond Tynte.† Another official, the surveyor, was Mr. Robert Deane; and there were, besides, a master carpenter, a master mason, and other subordinates.

The "Budget" of the Bridge is shewn by the following paper, which was prepared for the Commissioners.

The STATE of the REVENUES and COLLEC'N of TOLLES belonginge
to the BRIDGE of ROCHESTER.

The Revenue of the lands belonginge to the Bridge by the yere,
over and besides xiiij^{li} x^s vi^d ob. yerelie paid for rents and fees
going out of the said revenues £88 12 5½

Northumberland, was granted by the Queen to "her kinsman," Sir Thomas Sackville. Sir Richard's mother was an aunt of Queen Ann Boleyn. According to Hasted, the grant of Westenhangar was to Sir Richard himself. He died in 1565.

* Dr. Nicholas Wotton, a native of Kent, born about 1497, appointed Dean of Canterbury in 1541, afterwards Dean of York also, refused a Bishopric, and it is said the Archbishopric as well. He was the resident for King Henry VIII. at the Court of France, Privy Councillor and Secretary of State in the reign of Edward VI., and continued in the Privy Council and to hold his preferments in the two succeeding reigns. He died in 1566, and was buried in the Cathedral of Canterbury. His monument there records his numerous employments and embassies.

† Mr. Tynte was of a Somersetshire family then seated at Backwell, near Bristol, but now at Halsewell, near Bridgwater. A Visitation of 1633 (Harl. MS. 90, B 10) refers to Robert Tynt, gent., great-uncle of Edmond, as living at Middleton (Milton?), Kent.

The Collection of the Tolle graunted by force of a Commission in the thirde and iiijth yeres of the reign of King Philip and Queen Marie viz. Betweene the xxth of June 1557 and xxv of Maie 1561 over and beside Cij^{li} iiij^s paid for the wages of the Porters that receyved the same as by the Indentures subscribed by the said Porters appeareth £448 7 10

The Commission itself is as follows :

Secunda pars Paten. de Anno tertio Eliz.

D^r Commiss. pro re-
paracio^e Pont de
Rochester.

Elizabeth by the grace of God &c. To Our Right Trustie and Welbeloved Counsellors Syr RICHARD SACKEVILLE Knyght Undertreasorer of Our Exchequier And NICHOLAS WOTTON Clerke Deane of Canturbury and Yorke And to Our Trustie and Welbeloved THOMAS WOTTON, WARHAM SEINT LEGER, BENJAMEN GUNSTONE, WYLLYAM WINTER, ROBERT RUDSTONE, ROGER MANWOOD, WYLLYAM LOVELACE, and THOMAS HENLEY, Esquyers greting shorasmuch as We be assertheyned that Rochestre Brygge within Our Countie of Kent a reuowned place of Com'en passage ou^r Our Ryver of Medewaye as well for Our Subjectes as for all forren Ambassatours and other p'sonages repayryng into this Our Realme by sundrye occasions and necllgencis ys growen to great ruyn decaye and p'ill We carefully tenderyng the indelayed amendement and repayre of the saide Brydge with the continuance of the same hereafter and myndyng to have thoroughlye and certainly known examyned and considered not only the originall foundacyon and other endowements advancements or gyftes by legacy or otherwyse conce'nyng the said Brydge and all evidences wylls and other Wrytings towchyng the saide Brydge or the possessions advancements or profytts of the same And the landes tenements and hereditaments belonging to the mayntenance of the saide Brydge and the states charges and incombraunces of the same and the employment of the revenues and som'es of money com'nyng of the saide possessions endowements advancements gyfts and legaces And also suche tolle and money as hathe byn collected there And all and singuler Accomptes made or which ought to be made for the Spaces of seven yeares last past by any p'son or p'sons whatsoever towching or conce'nyng the p'mises or any parte therof But also the c'teyntie what p'sons mannors p'ishes Towneshippes or other places or thinges by tenure prescripcon or other lawe custome or usage ought to be contributorie to the repayryng amendement or mayntenance of the saide Bridge as it nowe is or at any tyme heretofore hath byn or of any parte therof And what estate ruyne and decaye the said Brydge nowe is in and the waye and meanes to repayre the same Therfore of Our especyall trust and confydence that We have in your approved fidelities Wysdomes and consyderacyons We have by these Our Letters Patentes assigned you Syx fyve or fower of you wherof you Syr Richard Sackevyle, Nicholas Wotton, Thomas Wotton, Warham Seynt-leger, Benjamin Gunston, and Wylliam Winter, We Wyll to be two Our Comissioners in this behalfe gyving you Our full power and auctoritie to Seache examyne and consydre the originall foundacyon and other endowements advancements and gyfts to or for the said Bridge and all the evidences dedes Counterpaynes of Leases terrors and Courterolles services accomptes and other Writings and mynyments charges and incombraunces whatsoever towching or in anywyse concernyng the premisses in whose handes or custodye soeuer the same maye be had or founde and by your discrecyons and diligences as well to examyne seache peruse consider vewe and trye what and how the ruyne and decaye of the saide Bridge nowe is and howe the same maye be repayred and who be or ought to be contributaries to the same as also to examyne peruse seache consydre and trye all and euery accomptes receipts and other reconyngs made or which ought to be made for the space of Seven years aforemencyoned towching or in any wyse apperteyning to the possessions advancements or tolle of the saide Brydge and with the deteyners of arrerages or other duties concernyng the premisses or of evidences or other Writings and with the ffermours tenaunts and occupyers of the same possessions and with those that be or ought to be contrybutories to the

premises or any parte therof and with those that be or ought to be according to the tenor of these presents accomptaunts towching or concernyng the premises or any parte therof to take fynall ordre and direccyon for the delivery payment levying or receyving of the same as by your discrecyons and wisdomes maye be placed establysshed and ordred in suche maner and forme as that ye shall thinke to the most profyte and best com'odytie and mayntenaunce of the saide Bridge And farther to vewe peruse and consyder the decayes of the saide Brydge and accordyng to your discrecyons and wisdomes to take order for suche Surveyors Collectors Offycers Substitutes Workemen and provysion of Shift and all other thinges as ye shall thinke mete for the same to th'intente the sayde Brydge may be repayed and preserved And generally towching or in any wyse concerning the premisses or any parte therof as well by deposycyons of Witnesses or Inquisicyon or Inquisicyons by Jury of Our said Countrey from tyme to tyme to be taken before you, Syx, fyve, or fower of you, of the which you Syr Richard Sackville, the Deane of Canterbury and Yorke, Thomas Wotton, Warham Sentleger, Benjamin Gunston, and Wyllyam Winter, We Will to be two; as also by all other wayes or meanes to device ordeyne conclude establysshe determyne and execute all and euery other mater and thing whatsoever which to you, tene, nyne, eight, seven, six, fyve, or fower of you shal be thought mete and expedient for and concernyng the premises And by your discrecyons to call before you suche and so many as for there testificacyon notyce or otherwyse shall be thought mete for the advauncement and furtheraunce of the premisses or any parte therof And all suche as shal be found resisting or not obedyent in or for the furtheraunce and due execucyon of the premisses according to your ordre and appoyntment by fynes imprisonments or otherwise at your discrecyons to reforme and ponysshe Excepte and unto Us allwayes saved Amerciaments and other thinges which unto Us by the lawe and custome of this Our Realme shall belong or apperteyne We have also comaunded Our Sheryfe in the saide Countie for the tyme being that he be ayding assystyng and attendant uppon you, Syx, fyve, or fower of you wherof you Syr Richard Sackville, the Deane of Canterbury and Yorke, Thomas Wotton, Warham Sentleger, Benjamin Gunston, and Wyllyam Winter, to be two, at Such dayes and tymes as he from you shall thereof receave in com'aundemente And that you certyfie to Us or Our Pryvy Councell before the feast of All Sayntes what ye shall doo herein And this Our Comysyon to endure untill the feast of Saynt John Baptist next ensuyng In witnes wherof &c. Witnes Our Selfe at Westminster the xiith daye of July.

Per ipsam Reginam etc.

Out of the ten Commissioners so appointed, those on whom the real working of it fell, were Sir Richard Sackville himself, Dean Wotton, and Mr. William Lovelace.* The latter, then a rising barrister, of some ten years' standing, and already M.P. for Canterbury, was evidently the legal adviser of the Commissioners. His colleague, Mr. Manwood, afterwards Sir Roger, between whom and Lovelace some bitter feeling arose in later years, appears to have taken no active part in this commission; neither do the other members of it seem to have been much concerned; or, perhaps, indeed, it would be fairer to say, that we find little trace of their exertions.

* For a full account of Mr. Lovelace, afterwards better known as Mr. Serjeant Lovelace, see the paper by the Rev. Mr. Pearman on "The Kentish Family of Lovelace" (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 197). He was called to the Bar in 1551, elected M.P. for Canterbury 1558, and was returned in three subsequent Parliaments. He was an adherent of the new or reformed religion. He died in 1575 under some tragic circumstances which are not well known. His domestic troubles must have been pressing much upon him at the time of this Commission; three of his children died between July 1560 and the end of September 1561.

The Commissioners lost no time in getting to work ; they fixed their first meeting to be held at Rochester, on Monday the 18th of August 1561. They summoned the various officers to attend them there, and arranged for the overseers of London Bridge to be present on the following day, the 19th, to inspect the Bridge with them, and to report on the necessary repairs. At this date we have the first original letter, one from Dean Wotton, who had apparently betaken himself to Rochester to make the preliminary arrangements, and who writes from there to the Chief Commissioner, on the 28th July, not very hopefully, as follows :

From the Very Rev. Dr. WOTTON, Dean of Canterbury, one of the Commissioners, to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE, Kt., the Chief Commissioner, 28 July 1561.

Sir,

Wilkins, the Receyvo^r of the Bridge of Rochester knowith not dyvers of the names of the places, which he is apoyntidd to warne to be heere and for that and other cawses which he shall declare unto yow I advysed him to repayre unto yow with speede when yow with such of the Com[']issioners as remayne at London may take suche order thereyn as yow shal think meete, seing yow ar there yn nombre sufficyent for it. Th[']audyt^r is in Devenshire whose presence wer yet meete to be hadde. Wilkins hath no kynde of wrytinges to shew me nor knowith not wher eny ar, but onelye of one cofer, which Wattes the paymaister hath taken upon him to carye awaye oute of a house where it was wonte to be keppe heere yn Rochester and keepith it withowte lock and kaye and the said audyt^r is not heere now. The houses yn London aperteyninge to this Bridge ar a litle beyond Leaden Gatte yn the parishe of Saint Andrew Undershafte and stand all toghether.* Yf we have autorite sufficyente to calle the Wardens of the Bridge it wer meete they wer callidde for of theym we oughte to be fullye instructidde of all thinges ap[']teyninge to this mater. And thus Jesu preserve yow long yn helth and prosp[']itie. From Rochester the 28 of July 1561.

Yo^{rs} to com[']ande

N. WOTTON.

To the R^t Honourable Sir Richard Sakvile Knight
one of the Queens Ma[']ies most honourable Councell.

Three days after this the Dean writes again to Sir Richard ; he had consulted with Mr. Lovelace on his return to Canterbury, and reports the advice that the latter gave. The material portion of this letter (some of it is quite illegible) follows :

From Dean WOTTON to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE, 31 July 1561.

Sir,

Att my com[']inge to Canterbury M^r Lovelace was at Sandwicke and now is gon downe to his house in the Welde of Kent but er he went hence I com[']onid with him of our matters of Rochester Bridge and his advyse is that it were expedient that we knewe firste assuredly by what record we entend to charge the contrey to make contribution to the Bridge er we appoint them a day to be before us. [*Here follows a portion which is illegible.*]

He thinketh also . . . that it be written to my Lord Cobham as executor or administrator of the late lorde his father's goods and another l[']re to S['] Thomas

* This estate in London still belongs to the Bridge. The houses have been lately rebuilt, and are known as Rochester Buildings and the Ship and Turtle Tavern in Leadenhall Street.

Sir. With the thought of the bridge of Rochester, London, &
 of the names of the places, which for is appointed
 to wear to be given. & for that, & other things which
 I shall deliver unto you: I advised you to be present
 with you. Where you may be of the commission as
 mayor at London, may take such order as you shall
 think meet. Being you are there by such sufficiency for us
 to find it to be your interest. With purpose we yet must
 to be full.

With the first of the bridge of Rochester is
 before me. Now London is not in for any as, but one of our
 side, which would the payment for taking upon you is our
 always date of a gift, which it would be to be kept by us
 in Rochester & keeping in Rochester both & large. & that is
 is not for me.

The first of the bridge of Rochester is the
 bridge, as a little beyond London gate by the parish of Saint
 Andrew's Undershaft & stand all is over.

If we have sufficient sufficiency to call the wardens of the bridge
 in our name they were called. For of this we ought to be
 fully responsible of all things appertaining to the same.

And that John Pomeroy you being by John & present from Rochester
 the 28 of July 1561.

Yours to command

N. Wotton

REDUCED COPY OF LETTER WRITTEN IN 1561 BY DR NIC. WOTTON, DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

I agree with you & promise my myself of
 such & such & such & such & such & such & such
 of the same

W. Lovelace

AUTOGRAPH OF SERJEANT WILLIAM LOVELACE A.D. 1561.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

Kempe and S^r Thomas flynche Executors to S^r Thomas Moyle that they enform us by themselves or other sufficiently authorysedd by them of all thyngs don by the sayd late Lord Cobham or Sir Thomas Moyle or yn the tyme whyle they were Wardens concerning the sayd bridge.

He thinketh also that it were well don there were a pre^lt made to the Mayor and Aldermen of Rochester to require them to be assistent unto us for the bett^r enformacion of us how to come to the p^rfitte knowledge of the state of the bridge and of all matters thereto appertayninge who (it is thought) will be gladd being comaundidd to give informacion of all that they know for that they thinke yn dede that things have been much abused.

And he thinketh that the seinge hearinge and pursuing of all suche matters and surveyinge of the bridge with apoyntinge of officers to execute that shalbe thought meete to be don there shalbe as much as canne be well donne at the firste meetinge and that upon sighte of the wrytings and evidences we may the better frame p^rpts for the Hundreds and p^rshes to make contribucion for he thinketh that it were not beste they should appear at Rochester and we not able to charge them sufficiently at their com^{ing}e. This lo is hys advyse whereof I thoughte meete to certefye you to be used as you shall think goode. And thus Jesu preserve you long yn helthe and prosperite. From Canterbury the last day of July 1561.

Yours to Com^{au}nde,

N. WOTTON.

(Addressed)

To the Right Honourable S^r Rychard Sakvile Knight
one of the Queen Ma^{ties} moste honourable Counsell.

The Commissioners had apparently arranged among themselves, that at their first meeting, on the 18th August, they would, after opening the Commission, proceed to appoint officers, and see what immediate repairs were necessary. They had evidently also considered whether they could levy a rate in aid of the repairs from the owners of the contributory lands, and so far as we can now see they were then of opinion that they had no power to take that course. Nor could they find that any levy had been made on these lands since the stone bridge had been built nearly two hundred years before, and apparently they were never made aware that by the Statutes of 21 Richard II. and 9th Henry V. the liability of the owners of these lands to repair the wooden Bridge had by the foresight of the founders of the stone Bridge been expressly extended to that new work. Such was Mr. Lovelace's advice, and he had now found out a Statute of general application, the 22 Henry VIII., cap. 5, under which he thought it would be possible to tax the whole county of Kent.* They did not, however, make their views public at this time, but they must have written for his opinion to the Lord Treasurer, the Marquis of Winchester. The Commissioners had, among others, summoned the Bishop of Rochester (then Dr. Edmund Ghest†) to their first meeting, and had no doubt

* By the levy known as the XVth.

† Edmund Ghest, or Geste, born 1514, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, 1537-8; appointed to defend the Protestant faith at the Conference at Westminster 1558; Archdeacon of Canterbury 1559; consecrated the first Protestant Bishop of Rochester in the same year; and Almoner of Queen Elizabeth; the principal compiler, by his biographer's account, of the Liturgy according to the present use of the Established Church. He was translated to Salisbury 1571, died there and was buried in that Cathedral 28th February 1576-7. (See *Life and Character of Edmund Geste, S.T.P.*, by Henry Geast Dugdale. 1840.)

desired him to bring his book—was it the Textus, or the Custumale?—with him, probably to shew what his contributory lands and manors were, and what had been the ancient practice in taxing them. The Bishop answers thus:

From EDMUND GHEST, Bishop of Rochester, to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE, 17 August 1561.

After most hartie commendations pleaseth your good honour to understande y^t accordinge to your request I wold gladly have mette you at Rochester upon Monday next but that I am disposed to an ague thees iij or iiij^e dayes. Therefor I trust your good hon^r will take myn absence in good part, being caused against my will. As for my booke I have sent you it and have put a paper where your place is, that belongeth to your matter, desyringe you I have it againe against Bartholmew tide bycause then I shall occupye it at my Courtes beinge as you see y^e booke of my evidence. As I did write to M^r Secretarie as it appeareth in y^e booke all is true and therefore I beseche you burden the parties y^t have my maners and not anie who have all y^e pleasour by y^e Bridge and all y^e gayne y^t belongeth to those lordeshippes of myn that be contributorie to y^e Bridge as knoweth y^e lyvinge God who longe preserve you in life and health to your encrease of vertue and honour. Fr^o Bromeligh y^e xviith of August.

Yours to his poore pow^r

EDM. ROFFEN.

(Addressed)

To y^e Right Honble. and his loveinge frende

Sir Richard Sakevyle one of the Quenes Maj^{ties}

honourable Counsell and Treasurer of the Exchequier.

The Commissioners then, on the 18th August, held their meeting at Rochester; the record of the proceedings, written by Mr. Lovelace ("*Processus Pontis Roffen.*"), states that they were all present; that they first read the commission and "understode the poyntes" thereof; that then "they went ther selfs to view the estate of the Brydge having wth them experte men as well straungers as others."

They found the Bridge in "imminent danger," and in need of immediate repair; they estimated that £2000 at least would be required to repair it. They determined for the reasons urged by Mr. Lovelace to apply for the XVth, and Sir Richard Sackville and Dr. Wotton were to write at once to the Lord Treasurer accordingly for full powers. They decided that a Special Session of the Sheriff and all the Justices of Kent should be held at Maidstone on the following Monday, the 25th August, and they determined also to write to Mr. Secretary Cecil to ask "that letters might be directed from Her Majesty or her Privy Council to the Justices to be redy to be delivered to them agenst the said xxv of August for to move the said Justices that they should join with the said Commissioners the more dyligently in the levyinge the same money."

They then proceeded to appoint officers. Mr. Richard Watts,*

* Richard Watts, of Satis House, on Boley Hill, Rochester, the founder of the celebrated "House for Poor Travellers at Rochester." It was at Satis House that Mr. Watts entertained Queen Elizabeth. Here also lived, at the end of the last century, Mr. Longley, Recorder of Rochester, who was for many years a member of the Bridge Trust; it was this Mr. Longley whose "nice acquaint-

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the paymaster, had applied to be retained in his office; here is his letter.

From Mr. RICHARD WATTS of Rochester, Paymaster of the Bridge, to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE, 19th August 1561.

As hit maye stand wth the good plesure of you^r honor wth my umble sarvice umbly desyringe you that amonge all your offesars of the Bridge I may have one and yff it might stand wth you^r good plesure I wold be co^tent to remayne paym^t (and as for the Blockehouse* the Surveyors hope to ende before Hallowtide) and thus umblye I take my leave of you^r honor by besychinge o^r Lord to prosper you in longe life heathe and Joye. From bullye-hyll beside Rochester the xixth of August 1561.

At the commodement of your honor—
devoting myself—my lyfe

(Addressed)

RIC^{us} WATTS.

To the honorable Sir Rychard Sackfylde Knight.

(Endorsed) M^r Watts, for Rochester Bridge—his sute to be paymaster.

The application, which is dated the 19th, was either too late or for some other reason it was unsuccessful.

Mr. Lovelace's report goes on:—

"Also that day (*i.e.* the 18th) at Rochester aforesaid the same Commyss^{rs} made a choyce of good officers for the worke about the same bridge w^h they thought to be the metest men there about, and chose M^r Rob^t Deane to be gen^l purveyor for Tymbre Stone and such other thinges, further M^r John Wylkyns was that day chosen generall receyvour of the taxe, further the Commyss^{rs} chose M^r Collins and M^r Symkyns,† Prebendaryes of the Church of Rochester, to be Surveyors and Auditors touching the work of the same bridge, also M^r Wattes‡ was chosen to be the clarke of the workes of the same bridge."

The Commissioners had also before them such evidences and writings as they could find, and all the "fermors" or lessees of the Bridge lands, who were warned that their leases had been imperfectly granted, and that they were to expect an increase in the rents.

ance with the metre in the learned languages" surprised and even mortified Dr. Johnson on his visiting Rochester in 1783; and here, under the shadow of the Castle, was born his distinguished son, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the father of Mr. Longley, C.B., the present head of the Charity Commission.

The allusions to Mr. Watts in the subsequent correspondence would appear to place him in a disadvantageous light. One would think, from some of the passages, that he was keeping back the money of the Trust; but, when the account was actually taken, there is found to be a balance due to him. His bundle of vouchers, for the last of his accounts in 1561, is still at the Bridge Chamber, endorsed and docketed methodically.

* This refers to Upnor Castle, on the building of which Mr. Watts was then engaged as Clerk of the Works, or in some such capacity (*see post*).

† The Rev. Martin Collyn, or Collins, first appears as one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral at the Visitation in 1554. The Rev. John Symkyns is named in the original Foundation Charter granted by King Henry VIII. in 1542. This Mr. Prebendary Symkyns is the same gentleman who is mentioned in the *Antiquities of Rochester Cathedral* (p. 109) as having secured a promise in writing on the 16th July 1555, from the Chapter, of the next preferment that should fall vacant "*proximum ad nostrum collegium spectans, qualecunque et quantumcunque fuerit, quam primum vacare contigerit,*"—a very unqualified promise!

‡ This was Mr. John Wattes, nephew (?) of Richard.

This increase the Commissioners thought ought to make the income sufficient to keep up the repairs of the Bridge.

The report further states that on the following day, the 19th August, "in the morninge came the officers of London Bridge whose good advyses for the better reparac'on of the said Brydge they understode, agreeing to the charge (of £2000) above said."

The Commissioners then adjourned their next meeting to the following Monday at Maidstone.

They must have written at once to the Lord Treasurer, and also to the Secretary of State. They asked the latter not only to forward the letter of Her Majesty to the Justices recommending the affairs of the Bridge to their favour, but also for a "prest" or warrant for raising £300 for their immediate necessity. Her Majesty, however, discountenanced this request, and the Commissioners and their friends and brother Justices, at their meeting on the following Monday at Maidstone, agreed to advance the money themselves; as there was not above £20 in hand, this was urgently required.

The Lord Treasurer had probably already considered the situation; he answers immediately, commending their proposal to tax the whole county by a XVth. His letter to Sir Richard refers to other business they have in hand together, and the Treasurer hopes to see him back soon. He promises to let them know what the XVth will amount to. The portions of his letter which do not relate to the Bridge are omitted.

From the Lord High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, the MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER,* to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE.

I commend me hartely to you perceyving by your letter yo^r gret travaile and M^r Wutton About Rochester bridge where you finde gret decay but no manne you finde charged with the repaire by cause the bridge was timber when every manne was charged And sins removed and converted to Stone at the charge of the Cardinall [*Archbishop Morton?*] and of the cuntry by his meanes sins wiche tyme the charge hath byn generall with the helpe of certen land laid to the Bridge wiche hath not byn well used And albeit you sitche [seek] to charge the Busshop and the Cite with that part of the bridge within ther liberty, yet ther poverty moved me to advice you to Spare them all that you may and make the charge a generall charge by a xvth first for the wiche you have wretin for the quenes letters to exort gentlemen and the cuntry to yt wherupon you have don beste for so it shalbe moste esely don And Henry Fanshaw and I will send you word before Munday to Maydston or wher you shalbe what the xvth will amount to.

This with my harty commendacions to M^r Wutton I bidd you hartely well to fare written the xx of August 1561.

Yo^r loving ffrend

WINCHESTER.

(Addressed) To my loving ffrend Sir Ric. Sakvile Knyght tresoror of th'exchequer.

The Marquis quickly follows up his last letter by another, with the promised accounts of the XVth. These are written in his own

* William Pawlett, Earl of Wiltshire, created Marquis of Winchester by King Edward VI., was Lord High Treasurer under Queen Mary, and was continued in that high office by Queen Elizabeth. He died 1571.

Sir, after my very hearty comend I was gladd to see
 his good diligence for I will in your proceeding towards y^e
 repaire of the bridge of Rochester, and thereof I have
 made lytle report to Sir Math. but when I came to
 requere only a part of it. I saw Sir Math as you
 are wont to be draw backward and brief argument against
 it, although that it was a simple thing that would not
 straine them selves so far as to procure it to the
 help of so necessary and pub. a work. I assure
 you also y^e trying hath very much for to help his
 sheweth. for yesterday came Sir Wm Fitzwilliam out of
 Ireland, and one of his errands, by the help of some men
 me was to have more money. Whereupon the L^d
 Math hath put this morning Bernardus Bishop
 to my L^d Treasur. who presently reques I should forward
 to send my into Ireland. and therein to see all
 y^e means y^e he can to serve y^e home. and
 surely I mistrust what will come thereof knowing
 y^e lack that is of money at London. and
 so I am forced to send my L^d what I can for
 without I am right sorry for y^e loss. y^e
 21. of August 1561

Your Obedient
 to command
 W. Cecil

2. I pray Sir Math is comely & able that
 you will profit by his continuance to crave
 money of his, continuing in his service but in y^e end
 I am as yet Sir Math very well.

hand, and have a pleasant hearty tone about them. To prevent any delay he takes the trouble to send two letters now to Sir Richard; one probably to Maidstone, and the other to his official house in London.

From the MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER, Lord High Treasurer,
to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE, 21 August 1561.

I commend me hartely to you and here enclosed I have sent you ffanshaw's aunswere for the xvth in Kent whereof must be rebated for the V. Portes which dothe appear in M^r Smythes office whereof you shall neade make no charge but recon uppon mee^{ll} clere money, all things abated, and so you shall prove, w^h money wolbe a good begynning and therefore seke no farder for this tyme for the expence of this well made shall bring you to more; and the meane tyme you shall have spied better devyse. Thus fare you well. Wrytten the 21st of August 1561.

Yo^r lovinge ffrende,
WINCHESTER.

To my loving ffrende S^r Richard Sackville
Knight Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Another letter of the same date from the MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER
to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE.

I have wrytten you a l're what the xvth ys in Kent w^h ys m^rv^cxlv^{ll} xv^e vj ob.^d whereof rebate for the Cynke Ports and for the Collection charges and fees ccc^{xlv}^{ll} xv^e vj ob.^d and there remaineth the mee^{ll} wh. money take and gyve thankes and you may have yt, for yt ys a good begynninge and if that be well spent it shalbe a good occasion to move the cuntrey to give yo^r more, and the meanwhile you shall finde devyse for better helpe. There is another l're left at y^r house of lyke effecte with ffanshaw's enclosed in the same. Thus fare you well. Wrytten this 21st of August 1561.

Yo^r loving ffrende
WINCHESTER.

(Addressed the same as the last.)

The answer of the great Secretary is not, however, so cordial or re-assuring, but it is extremely interesting and characteristic; one may almost fancy the grave and sagacious nod or self-complacent smile with which he concluded his postscript. His letter is holograph.

From Sir W. CECILL, Secretary of State, to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE,
21st August 1561.

S^r

Aft^r my very harty Com'e'd. I was gladd to see such good dilligence as I didd in your proceeding towards y^e repayre of the Bridg of Rochester, and thereof I have made lyke report to hir Ma^{ty} but when I cam to req^re onely a prest of iij^e^{ll} I saw hir Ma^{ty} as you ar wont to see draw backward and devise argument agaynst it, alledgyng that it was a symple cuntrey that wold not strayne them selves so farr as to procure iij^e^{ll} to the help of so necessary and pub. a work. I assure you also y^e tyme pr^veth very evill for to help hir slowness, for yesterday cam S^r W^m Fitzw^ms out of Irland, and one of his erra'ts, besyde help of some mor' me' was to have more money, Wheruppo. the Q. Ma^{ty} hath sent this morni'g Bernard Ha'pton to my L^e Tresoror, w^h express request and co'ma'd to send iij^e^{ll} into Irland, and therein to use all y^e meanes y^t he

can to serve the torne and suerly I mistrust what will come thereof, knowi'g y^e lack that is of money at Londo' and so I am forced to end my l're w'out come-fort wherof I am right sorry. fro. Hotfeld y^e 21 of August 1561.

Your assured
to Com'a'd

W. CECILL.

22 August—Y^e Q. Ma^{ty} is scantly* pleased that you wold p'mitt y^e Com'is-sioners to crave mon'y of hir, considering hir necessitie, but in y^e end I have satisfyd hir Ma^{ty} very well.

(Addressed) To y^e R. honourable S^r Rich.

Sackville, Knight of his Ma^{ty}'s p'vie Cou'ssell.

(Endorsed) M^r Secretary, for Rochester Bridge, of Hir Ma^{ty} denial of 300^{li} for helpe.

The next original letter, taking them in order of date, is one from the Auditor, Mr. Tynte, who had been ill, and was staying in Somersetshire. There evidently had been great laxity in the business of the audits, which he endeavours to explain.

From Mr. EDMUND TYNTE, Sen., the Auditor of Rochester Bridge,
to the COMMISSIONERS, 25 August 1561.

Right Honourable—My dutye humbly consydered yt may lyke your honours to be advertised that the xixth of this instant month I receyved your honorable letters by wych your pleasure is that I should presently repayre unto you w^t the boke of th'accompts of Rochester Brydge. I was at the receyt of your said letters greaved in the splene and not yet well able to travayle, but have neverthelesse sent the bearer my kynnesman w^t the said boke to attend your honour and the rest of the Commyssioners w^t the same who shall make declaration of them to your honour the best he may although not so p'fectly as I trust I shalbe able to do my selfe at my commyng. Ther was no accompt taken of M^r Wylkyns the receuyvior for the year ended at Mighelmas last past, neyther for the revenues of the Bridge ne yet of the Toll and your honour may understand the cause thereof to be thus: About ten dayes after the feast of All Saynts last I repayed to London and ther (according to my duty of service) demaunded of M^r Wylkyns that he should entre into accompt for his doynge of the Bridge who answered me that he could not then so do partly because he had not receyaved a great part of the money and partly for that he had suche business of my Lord Cobham his master, that he could not then attend the same and so (as he said) my Lord wylled him to aunswere me. I then required him to pay me my fee for that yere sythens I was com to do my service, he aunswere me thereto that he would not pay it onles I would delyver up the boke and I replied I thought that delyvery to be no suffycient discharge considering my Lord was but one Warden, neyther was I thus satysfied but demaunded of my Lord him selfe whether I shuld then any longer attend for the said accompte and his Lordship aunswere me that his man had soche busynes of his that he might not then attend the same, and then this lacke of proceeding w^t the (accompt ?) was the (reson ?) also why I could not take the rekenynge of M^r Watts the paymaster for I thought yt most mete that we shuld all three have conference at Rochester where the doynge ar best known. Nor yet is there any accompt thoroughly taken of M^r Watts his doynge more than a parte of his first receyte and payments cast up in a boke for my late master S^r Thomas Moyle Knight

* This word "scantly," not "scantily," appears to have been much in vogue at this time. Lambarde himself uses it, with good effect, in his translation of the incident of Dido pledging Æneas in the bowl (*Æneid*, book i., 737),—"Primaque libato summo tenus attigit ore."

"And in the liquor sweete of wine
Her lips she scantly dipt."

(whose sowle God p'don) wyllde me to medle no further therein until the meetyng of my said Lord Cobham and of him w^h metyng was not then afterwards by reason of the death of my said late m^r as knoweth Almightye God who preserve your honourable estate to his pleasure. At Backwell v myles westward from Brystow the xxvth of August 1561.

Your honours humble servant

EDMOND TYNTE, Sen.

To the Honourable Sir Richard Sackville Knight
one of the Queene Ma^{ties} most Honourable Privy Counsell.

The Commissioners then met the Sheriff* and the Justices of the County at Maidstone (August 25th). The Commission and the letters from Her Majesty were read, and Sir Richard Sackville then addressed the Court in this spirited allocution:†

My Masters all—The cause of your calling hether at thys tyme ys to declare to you that the Quense Mayesty heryng of the gret decay that Rochester Bryge ys in and how the same ys lekely very shortly to come unto utter ruyne yf the same shuld not be speedily forfend.

And therupon her Hyghenez remembryng the gret detryment losse and chargez that for lake of the same bryge shuld growe not only to her Mayestez subjects and to the foren Imbasseters and others and speccially to the Inhabytants of thys Shere in the matter of ther passage and repassage but also in the besyness of spedy transportyng of ordonaunce shot artyllry and men for the defence of thosse in thys shere inhabytyng behynde the same bryge yf nede for the defendyng of the foren enemy shuld requyar when the force of the habytants on that syde wold not serve to defend.

Besydes the dyshonor that no doubt wold be ascrybde to thys Realm for the neglygent decayng of so notable a monument as the same bryge is that besydes the bryge of London and Brystow none in the Realm to be compared to yt so the same as yt ys one of the cheif ornaments and garnyshyngs of the Shere so her Hyghnez leke a most carfull and graycyus Mistress towards us for the good repayryng of the same and preseryng therof in good estate herafter hauthe dyrected her Mayestez Comysseyon to M^r Deane of Canterbury M^r Thomas Wotton M^r Shereff and dyverse others to understand furste by whose defaulte the same Bryge is come to thys decay and who owghte by tenure prescrypcyon or otherwyse to repayr the same And how the same may be best repayed And what summe of mony wyll do the same and therof what ther ys in stoke of the Rents of the Bryge or of the profetts of the Tolles gathered for the same.

Wherupon accordyng to our most bownden dewtesse whe the sayd Comysseyoners have assembled our selfs at Rochester and not only inquerede of the powynts I have shewed you but also vewed the same with owr owne ies and had with us skylfull men and men of experyence in waterworks as well of the best belongyng to London bryge as other Strayngers well exercysed in the same works and by them besydes the persevance of owr own ies whe fynde that unles spedy remedy may be had for the repayryng of yt that the hole in short tyme ys lekely to grow to utter ruyne wyche thenn xx thowsand marks wyll not reedyfy the same again Wheras M^rli. whe lerne wyll repayre the same beyng now taken in hande before wynter and the stoke of the rents and Tolls that ther hauthe byn therto gathered remaynesse not towards the same above the summe of xx li.

Nor we cannot lerne that any other then the hole Inhabytants of thys hole Shere ys charged with the repayer of this bryge of Stone these old wrytyngs do appere that serten lands and towne shippys war contrybutory to the repayryng

* John Tufton, Esq., of Hothfield.

† This speech is taken from a MS. report or draft preserved among the collections of Dr. Thorpe (MS. cxviii. of the Society Antiq., London, vol. i., pars ii., fo. 60).

of a Bryge of Wode when the same stode wherein I dowte not but they wyll for the avoydyng of farther sewte grant their lyberall contrybucion.

And of thesese thyngs accordyng to owr dewtesse lekeas whe by owr letters gave advertyssement unto the Quense Mayesty so Her Hyghenez hauth sent her Mayestez letters unto us the sayd Comysseyoners and all the Justyces of the Pece of thys Shere for owr further procedyng therin as by the tener of the same letters upon the openyng you shall perseve And before the openyng of them I can no les then say thys myche unto you wyche ys that as the kepyng of yt standyng and in good repayer shal be most and chefflyest to the benefyt of the same that yf no lawe tyede and bownde us to the repayryng of yt that for that respecte whe wold offer the same to be done by us for owre owne benefyts and every man indeavour hymself to arme hymself with good p for to amerse suche as shall seme to be ignorant and forgetfull how to do good to them selfs and chefly to take from thys Contrey that blot that ther neglygence hauth robbed ther awncesters and predecessors of that gret honour that this Shere reseed by the gret charge and dyligence of so goodly an ornament as that bryge was and yet ys unless they wyll fully dystroye the same in the denyng of ther small helpe wherto yet the late (State ?) wyll agenst ther wylls compell them.

Mr. Lovelace's memorandum of the proceedings then relates "that all the Justices of Peace in Kent were likewise there. To which Justices the Queen's Commission was redd and her pryvat letters* sent fro^m her hignes." "The Commissioners made great declarations" of what they had done, and what it was necessary for them to do. Further, and as the result, "The Justices shewed themselves very well contented therewith and granted their aid therein."

They also, at this Session, appointed the Collectors of the XVth for the severall Lathes, and they agreed among themselves to advance the £300, which the Queen had refused. This was to be paid at Rochester on the following Monday.

They also resolved, as this tax would only bring in £1200, and at least £2000 was required, that after the tax had been collected "conferens should be had for a benevolence by the said Commissioners wth those which be honorable and worshipfulle, and those w^h be of abilitie to make some contribuc'on."

The next letter is from the Dean to Sir Richard. He and Mr. Lovelace are still at work, and they propose to "interview" the Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury for some help from them; that city (being a county of itself) and the Cinque Ports also were exempt from the tax of the XVth. The Cinque Ports are expressly "saved" in the Act of Henry VIII.

Sir,

I have receyved your letter to M^r Haywoode with the Auditor of Rochester Bridges letter theryn enclosedd, yf he have none other wrytinges than you wright of we shall haue but little knowledge by him of those thinges which we had neded to understande.

By thys I trust you have concludid what werke shall be done about the Bridge before winter and this is the daye (as I remember) apoynted that the ccc^l of leante money should be delyvered to Wilkins so therefore will be money redye to execute yo^r determinac'on.

* The records of the county of Kent have been searched—thanks to the kindness of Mr. Russell, the Clerk of the Peace—but they contain no reference to this meeting; indeed the earliest record existing is dated in 1576.

Mr Lovelace and I ar searching of the writings yn the Chest and have (founde ?) a good n'ber of them and he taketh gret paynes thereyn. And on frydaye next, Godde willing, which is a day that a great co'pany of the townsmenne heare meete yn counsell together we intend to be with Mr Mayor of Ca'terbury and his brethren to travayle the best we can with them, for their answer to the ayde requyred for the reparac'on of the sayd bridge and as we speede so shall you be advertysed of it. I send you herewith the said Auditor's letter agayne. This haste which the Queenes highness sheweth to make homeward cawseth men to think that that the com'en bruit so much now spoken of at London* may prove trew. And thus Jesu prese've you long yn health and prosper'tie. From Canterbury the first of September 1561.

Yours at Commandem't

(Addressed)

N. WOTTON.

To the Right Honourable Sir Richard Sackville Knt.
one of the Queenes Majesties most honourable Counsell.

On the same day (the 1st September) on which the above letter was written, the loan of £300 was to be paid at Rochester to Mr. Wilkins. He wrote to Sir Richard on the next day of his poor success. He had evidently come in from Stoke, and stayed at Rochester to receive the money.

From Mr. JOHN WYLKINS, the Provider or Receiver of Rochester Bridge, to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE, 2nd Sept. 1561.

It may please y^r honour according to yo' commandement that I have given attendance at Rochester the Mondaye the firste Septembre for the receipt of such money as by yo' ordre was then appoynted to be paid. Wheare all the said daye was paid me but of those p'sons as hereafter shall appeare 1. And this p'snt day there came no manne to pay any money and I or my deputy remayni'g here at the house of John Belsh'm Alderman of the Cyttie of Rochester ready to receyve of all the reste that have not yet paid whose names hereafter also appeare. Theare brake more of the second locke next the Towne synce yo' honour being gone xl pieces of tymbre, none left in the space of fyftie feete but only the pillars. The Carpenter is in hand with the same and doth trust to recover the same withⁿ x dayes if the wether be fayre he hath wrought there already vij dayes. And thus the Lorde p'erve yo' hon^r in helthes. From Rochester the seconde of Septembre at vi of the clocke in the afternoone.

Yo' honour to commandment

JOHN WYLKINS.

1. *These have paid.*

M ^r Doctor Wotton	l ⁱⁱ	M ^r Henley	c ^s
S ^r Thomas Fynch.....	x ⁱⁱ	M ^r Watton	c ^s
M ^r Thomas Wotton	x ⁱⁱ	M ^r Baker	c ^s
M ^r Tuften.....	c ^s	M ^r John Guldeford.....	x ⁱ
M ^r Lovelace.....	c ^s	M ^r Sands	c ^s
M ^r Honywoode.....	c ^s	M ^r Lennard	c ^s
M ^r Sybbell	c ^s	M ^r Boswell	c ^s

These have not paid.

M ^r Bere	c ^s	M ^r Smyth	x ⁱⁱ
M ^r Iseley	c ^s	M ^r Wynter	x ⁱⁱ
M ^r Cobham	c ^s	M ^r William Damsell	x ⁱⁱ
M ^r Manwoode	c ^s	M ^r Marten Bowes	x ⁱⁱ
M ^r William Lovelace	c ^s	Sir Percyvall Harte.....	x ⁱⁱ
M ^r Scotte	c ^s	Sir Xtoph ^r Alleyn	x ⁱⁱ

* Probably one of the many rumours of the Queen's intended marriage.

S ^r Thomas Cotton	x ⁱⁱ	M ^r George Vane	c ^s
S ^r Thomas Kempe	x ⁱⁱ	M ^r Mayne.....	x ⁱⁱ
S ^r Henry Crippes	x ⁱⁱ	M ^r Seyntleger	c ^s
S ^r William Garrard.....	x ⁱⁱ	M ^r Tho ^s Willoughby	c ^s
M ^r Nicholas Cruppes	c ^s	M ^r Haywood	c ^s
M ^r Sydley.....	c ^s	M ^r Turke	c ^s
M ^r Walsingham	c ^s	M ^r Lowe	c ^s

(Endorsed) Particular of a loane to Rochester Bridge.

The conference with the Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury took place, and in a letter signed by both the Dean and Mr. Lovelace, they report the result to their chief. The city seems to have been encountering a sea of troubles just then, and probably they did not think it worth while to make light of them. Were they really reduced to this last necessity of selling their little plate, or was it a mere *façon de parler*?

From Dean WOTTON and Mr. W. LOVELACE, two of the Commissioners, to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE, 8th September 1561.

After our hartly commendac'ons unto y^r hono^r whereas wee were appoynted by youe and the residewe of the Comysioners to have confereus with the Mayor and those of the Citie of Cante'burye for the^r contribuc'on towards the reparac'ons of Rochester Bridge wee have so don accordingle and have used with them in the Counsell house such p'suasions therein as wee have thought mete. And after consultation togetheyr had amongst them the Mayo^r and two of the Aldermen have byn with us and made us prevye of the estate of the citie concerning the greate povertie of the most p'te of the com'ens of the same and of the smale abylytie of the residew of the best in this citie to supplye the weakeness of the others and have made declarac'on unto us of the great charge by the late renewinge of the Chartres and in the repayringe of the Towne-dyches here decayed and by the greate and longe lyke expense and cost by the sute which they have had wth Sir Thomas ffynche in matters touchinge the liberties and latelie in question in the Exchequier by the meanes of which charge they have often taxed here the com'ens for ther contribuc'ons and otherwise now they are to be at more charge touchinge the liberties by the gen'll proclamac'on of the Q^u Warrant and have also more tro'bles touchinge the liberties wth one Mr. May whereby they shew the abylytie of the com'ens to be the less here and ther weakenes to be the more. And yet they p'tend to be willinge and gladd of the furtherans of this good acte and verve willinglie do offer towards the reparac'ons of the same bridge to be collected (public?) xl markes and deseire for the considerac'on abovesaid that the same may be taken in good p'te they p'tendinge (pretending) to be very sor'ye that they are not able to do therein as ther good willes are—for the causes abovesaid—they besyde verifinge unto us that they are constreyned to make shifte in the sale of ther litle plate wth belongeth unto the Chamber to performe the thyng abovesaid. And though wee do well knowe most of ther allegations to be in dede verve trew yet we have p'telie stayed our order to be taken wth them in this ther contribuc'on until wee shall understand further yo^r hono^rs mynd. This wee leve to trouble youe from Cante'bury this p's'nte vijth Septembre.

Yor to commande

N. WOTTON. WILL^m LOVELACE.

(Addressed) To the Right Honourable Sir Richard Sackville Knight one of the Quenes Maj^{ties} most honourable Counsell.

(Endorsed) M^r Wotton—of Rochester Bridge—that the City of Cant. will gyve but xl markes.

Mr. Wilkins then sends a further report on the 12th September; he is busy buying iron and other necessities for the works of

repair, then in full progress. He says the money found for the advance still "commeth in very slowlye."

The next letter of the series is of the same date, and describes the visit of the Dean to Romney Marsh, in the territory of the Cinque Ports. He stays a night at Westenhanger, on the road, and is entertained by Lady Sackville. Their conference with the dwellers in Romney Marsh is described very fully. There is some humour in the Dean's precaution of branding the cattle of these astute graziers to secure their identification :

Syr, trustinge that you wold have espyed oute a tyme to make a starte to Ostinghanger er this Somer were paste I thoughte to see you and my Ladye there togyther but Percyng now but little hope of yo^r retorne thither at this tyme my cosyn Wotton,* my cosyn Rudstone, M^r Lovelace and I went to see my Ladye on Tuesday laste, where we dynid, suppid, and Lay there that night having had pastyme of hawkinge yn the aft^r noone and the next daye morninge we saw a fayre corouse (course ?) at a Bucke, and thankes be to Godde did no hurte and that done we went to o^r meate agayne, which have the name of a breakfaste, but was yn deede a greate dyner ; and so took o^r leave of my Lady† who I assure you made us all this whyle such greate cheere‡ and enteraynidde us yn such a gentle sorte as we have great cause to thanke you and her for it. ffrom thence we rode down all iijj to Dunchurche yn Romney Marishe where we had appointed the Bayly and people of that contrey to be wth us for the mater of Rochester Bridge—w^h we then openidde and declared unto them—and they having consulted togyther retornid to us and sayd that they had p^rileges graunted them whereby they were exempt from all such co^rtribucions, and namely for such bridges and trustidde that we would not go aboute to infringe their p^rileges we made theym answer that we requyred not this of theym, to infringe theyre p^rileges but this being such an extraordinary cause and a matter that importidde as muche to theym as to any other of theyre neighbors it was but reason they should shew theym selves as readye to beare theyr partes of the charges as other theyr neighbors did yea even they that were p^rivlegidde yn lyke maters as well as they are. Thereupon they declared unto us that theyr p^rileges did extend onlye to theym that did dwelle in Romney Marishe, and therefore that we might take of other that had landes or catell withyn Romney Marishe and dwellid not there, as we dyd in other places of the Shere of Kente but for thymselfes that dwelled there who were but a very few yn nombre and very poore they prayed that they might not be chargidd more than they were able and sayd they were content that as many of theym as were able to give anythinge to the bridge shuld of theyre good willes taxe themselves—and thus Percyng that yn very deede the nombre of th^r inhabitants there is but very smalle and they (excepte a fewe) but poore, we willed theym to gather to-gither and to see what some of money they would make for the bridge. Whereupon they wthdrew theym selves and made a bylle the cople whereof you

* Thomas Wotton, Esq., of Boughton Malherbe, one of the Commissioners. He was the Dean's nephew, the son of his eldest brother, Sir Edward. It was by the Dean's interposition—either through a happy dream, as they believed, or by his forethought, that the nephew was prevented from joining Sir Thomas Wyatt's rising, and probably sharing his fate. See Isaak Walton's *Life of his son, Sir Henry Wotton*.

† This lady was Winifred, daughter of Sir John Bruges. He was Lord Mayor of London 1520, and is described in Stowe's *Survey* as son of John Brug, or Bruges, of Dymmocke in Gloucestershire. After the death of Sir Richard Sackville in 1565, she was married to the Marquis of Winchester.

‡ The hospitality of Lady Sackville is warmly acknowledged by the good Dean, but his monument records that he was the most abstemious of men, and took food only once in the day. "Victus exquisitus, quem semel in die carpere consueverat."

shalle receyve herewth whereby as many of theym as seem to be of any habilitie have taxed theym selves yn such sorte as by the bille* shall appeere—and thereupon have payed and delivered every mane his porcyon to the Bayly of Romney Marishe—who hath it in a redynesse to be delyvered at all tymes to the Bridges use Marry we sayd unto theym that the sum was very smalle specially for such a rich contrey as Romney Marishe is and that unlesse they wold make it greater we coude not accepte it at theyr handes whereupⁿ they prayed us to have yn remembrance that this was not for the hole contrey, for they that had yn a maner all Romney Marishe yn theyre hauds dwellid on the hille, who were not excusid by this offer of theirs—but they should be fayne to pay for theyre landes and catell w^{thyn} Romney Marishe as other of the Shere of Kent did—but this was onlye for thⁱnhabitants of that contrey, who were but few and poore, and that yf they were able to pay any more theire good willes did not lacke thereto—and therefore prayed us to accepte this theyr offer and good willes yn good parte. And thus seyinge we coulde have no more of them we sayd that we would adv^tise you and other of the Quenes Commissioners hereof neither acceptinge nor refusinge this theyr offer but as it should seeme goode to you and the rest of the sayd Commissioners.

This is that we have done hereyn yn Romney Marishe which is skante worthe the labo^r of o^r trayvellynge thither for that purpose, savinge that there is yet to be had of theym that dwell not there some honest portion and to thintent we should not be defraudid thereof we had caused all the catell of theym that have catell in the Marishe and dwelle not there to be noted and markidde—flor els the owners wold dryve theym up to the hylle for a tyme and then wold nothing be had of them. And thus Jesu p^rsarve you longe yn helthe and prosperyte—from Canterbury the xii of September 1561.

Yours to commande

N. WOTTON.

(Addressed) To the Right Honourable Sir Richard Sakvile Knight one of the Quenes Majestie's most honourable Counsell.

(Endorsed) Dr. Wotton—for Rochester Brygge—y^e offer of y^e Inhab^t'ants of Romney Marishe iij^j ij^s.

* Copy of the Byll of the names of the ynhabitants of Rumney Marshe.

John Sadler	xii ^d ob.	Will'm Norys	xii ^d
Roger Horne	ii ^s	Will'm Southlande	xiii ^s iiii ^d
Thomas Shippeney	vi ^s	John Weryll	x ^s
Will'm Childrey	xii ^d	Thomas Hai'mes	xii ^d
Simon Tolbyn	xx ^d	Erasimus Strong'ull	xii ^d
John Hubbard	iii ^s	Robert Raynard	xii ^d
Thomas Coup(er?)	xii ^d	John Hart	vi ^s
John Wylow	ii ^s	Richard Pembroke	xii ^d
Ralfe Bright	xii ^d	Will'm Rouce	xvi ^d
Will'm Whitwood	xii ^d	Richard Joanes	xvi ^d
John Benett	v ^s	Will'm Dad	xvi ^d
Roger Toley	xii ^d	Will'm Cotynge	viii ^d
Thomas Adames	xii ^d	Edward Honney	iii ^s
Robert Fryett	xvi ^d	John Carpenter	xii ^d
Will'm Doyes	xvi ^d	Will'm Wyles	viii ^d
Richard Walter	ii ^s	John fenn	xii ^d
John Palmer	iii ^s	Richard Egleston	xii ^d
John Smythe	ii ^s		Am ^{te} 4 th 2 ^o ob.

Mr. Lovelace had not been idle in the interval, and had most carefully examined all the records he could find. Among other evidence of his work is a list of the counterparts of the leases of the estates, which, it appears from a note on it, he had received from Mr. Tynte, the auditor; these documents were, however, *not* returned to Rochester, as they should have been.

The Dean, in a letter dated the 16th September, reports to the Chief Commissioner that their colleague was hard at work on these records, and expresses his own anxiety that the estates of the Bridge should be surveyed by an experienced person; he recommends a Mr. Rolfe of Canterbury for the purpose, and says, in his favour, "There is no manne yn England shall surveye the landes more to the benefitt of the Bridge."

On the 17th September Mr. Lovelace writes again to the Chief Commissioner; he tells him of the preparations which have been made for the collection of the XVth; he strongly advises and warns him, as Wilkins is to be the general receyvoir, "that it were good that y^r pleasure were understoode of good bonde to be put in by sureties for the sure answeringe of the same his receyts, and besydes it is to be greatly considered that the more he shall pretend his paynes to be for the Bridge the more it is like he will loke to be considered in his lease."* He then explains very carefully the mode of collection and assessment of the towns in Romney Marsh (considerations of space will not allow us to give this letter *in extenso*, but it may be useful some day to the historian of the Cinque Ports and their Liberties), and he concludes his letter by a reference to the work he has done in compiling the account of the present rental of the Bridge Estates, of which he encloses a copy.

The next letter in the series is again from Mr. Lovelace; he touches on several of the matters which have before been alluded to, and refers to the presentment which it was thought necessary to procure from the Grand Jury of the County to satisfy certain conditions of the Act of Henry VIII. under which they were now proceeding.

Letter from Mr. WILLIAM LOVELACE to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE,
22 September 1561.

My duty fyrst remembred unto yo^r hono^r may it please y^e same to be advertysed that I have received yo^r letters & thys mornyng erly I have sent one off my servauntes with yo^r honors letters to my good lady and as touchyng M^r Rolff to take paynes ffor the surveyes (?) off y^e landes off y^e brydge I thynk he is very mete therefore; & can do it very substancyally & I have no dowte but that at yo^r honors request he wyll be contentyd to use paynes therein without recompense & besydes my persuasyon to hym shall not want in so good a dede. . . . And as touchyng y^e Inquisytyon to be preferryd ffor rochester brydge at y^e quarter sessyons y^e same shalbe don accordyngly. further I knoledge my selfe mythe bounden unto yo^r honor & to my lady for my great cheare had with hyr and althought I was bold to shew to y^r honor some part off my good wyll in goyng thither yet I durst not be so bold as to carry any off my greyhoundes thither thought I wayted on M^r Dean Thys levyng to trouble yo^r honor I take my leve, from Canterbury Thys xxijth day off Septembre.

Yo^r honors to command,

WILLIAM LOVELACE.

(Addressed) To the Right Honourable Sir Rich^d Sackville give these.

* Mr. Wilkins, the Bridge Clerk, had obtained a lease from the Wardens of their valuable estate of over 600 acres in the Isle of Grain; he held it until his death in 1575. It is questionable whether this was one of the leases recalled and cancelled under Sir Roger Manwood's commission.

The two Rochester Prebendaries, the Revds. Martyn Colyn and John Simkin, write now a joint letter to Sir Richard; things are not proceeding pleasantly—they are feeling

“That eternal want of pence
Which vexeth public men,”

and they send up Mr. John Watts,* the newly appointed officer; they fear they will not be able to get provision of materials without a Special Commission, and they certainly get no money from Mr. Richard Watts.

Letter from the two Prebendaries, Surveyors of the Bridge, to
Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE, 26 September 1561.

Right Honourable—our dewties in most humble wyse remembered unto yo^r honour. It may playse the same to be advertised that provision is here made for the bridge according to such instructions as were geven and on Tuesdaye or Wensdaye next wilbe a convenient tyme If the Oversears may be then gotten from the Bridge of London. M^r Robert Deane whom y^e have apoynted to be purveioire doubteth lest that wthout commission he shall not be hable to make necessary provision and feareth that he els shall not be obeyed, and as yet by rayson that there ys no remaynder geven by M^r Richard Wattes of Bulhyll to M^r John Wattes apoynted by yo^u to be the Clerke of the Wourke thynges be not in so good order neither are so well sene unto as we would wyshe and in case the wourke presently apoynted to go forthe we can not well tell unto whom w^e shal resorte for payment; ne yet to whom we should assigne money for the same purpose. The bearer hereof M^r John Wattes can inform yo^u of this and of other thinges more at large. Your pleasure knowen we shall accordingly do (God willing) whoo long preserve your goodnes. ffrom Rochester the xxvjth of September 1561.

Y^{rs} to commande

MARTYN COLYN
JOHN SYMKYNS.

(Addressed) To the Right Honourable Sir Richard Sackville Knyght & one of the Quenes mai^{ties} most honourable Counsell of London.

Mr. John Watts takes this letter to Sir Richard in London, and apparently brings back a somewhat sharp missive to his relative Richard Watts, the late paymaster, and our Rochester hero. Sir Richard, supposing that he had already been desired to hand over the “remaynder” or balance in his hands, as the Prebendaries’ letter suggests was the case, sends for him to go up and explain. He replies that no proper request had before been made to him, and expresses his perfect readiness to account for his receipts. This letter fixes the exact date of the building of Upnor Castle, Mr. Watts being now engaged upon that as one of the Surveyors, or Clerk of the Works.

Letter from Mr. RICHARD WATTS to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE,
28 September 1561.

As it maye stande in the good plesure of your hono^r I have receivde your letter dated the xxvi of September under standinge your good plesure there in

* Among some curious allegations made at the Visitation of Rochester Cathedral in October 1560 is one which seems to refer to this Mr. Watts: “John Wattes one of the singing men, and an Alderman of the Town doth not his duty in keeping service in the Church” (Strype’s Parker, lib. ii., c. ii., A.D. 1560).

umblie dessieringe you to consider I had never y^r warrant to deliver on rema'nder nor speciall commandment nor as yet no man hath demaunde hit of me and when y^r honour willeth me to be com upe immediatlye hit may plesse you to understand as now the Survey'or of the Quenes Maiesties worke at Upnor is in London to attend uppon Master Secreтарыe to understand what the Quenes Maiesties plesure may be as consarninge the coveringe of the Blockehouse wherefore as now I cannot well come up for we may not be bothe away at once but as sone as he comethe downe I will attend uppon your hono'r a cordinge to my dutie as nere as I maye and thus I humblye besoeche our Lord to prosper you in long life healthe and joye from Boullie Hill the xxviiith of September.

At the commandment of y^r Honor

* * * * *

RD. WATTS.

(Addressed) To the Honourable Syr Richard Sackfylde Knight one of the Quenes honourable Counsell wth speede at his house in London.

The Quarter Sessions had been held at Canterbury on the 23rd September, and there Mr. Lovelace had procured the presentment to be made by the Grand Jury.

The Statute of Henry VIII. enacted that the Justices of the Peace for every shire should have power "to enquire and determine in their General Sessions of the Peace of all manner of annoyances of bridges broken in the highways, and to make such process upon every presentment before them as it should seem to them necessary and convenient."

By the 3rd Section it was provided that for the remedy of every decayed bridge where "it cannot be known and proved what hundred, or what person or body ought to repair it," that "in every such case the said bridges, if they be *without City or Town Corporate*, shall be made by the inhabitants of the Shire."

The Jury, therefore, in their presentment expressly found that the Bridge was without the City of Rochester, and that it was not known who was liable to repair it.

A copy of the presentment is subjoined:

PRESENTMENT AT A QUARTER SESSION TOUCHING THE DECAY OF
ROCHESTER BRIDGE. 3 Elizabeth.

Vicesimo tertio die Septembris anno tertio dominæ Reginæ Elizabeth Dei gratia Angliæ etc. Ad Generalem Sessionem pacis tent. apud castru. Cantuar. Invent. fuit per Jurat. de corpore Com. Impanellat. modo et forma sequent'.

Kanc.—Juratores presentant pro D'na Regina quod est et a tempore de quo memoria hominum non existit fuit quidam pons de petra vulgariter vocat. Rochester Brydgc. Qui quidem pons constructus et ædificatus fuit supra et ultra cursum aquæ salsæ vocat. Medwey in dicto Com. et se extendit a civitate Roffensi in com. pred. usque ad villam de Strowde in com. pred. Ac per et super quem pontem populi dicte domine Reginæ nostr' et progenitoru' suoru' Regn. Anglie tam pedestres qua' equestres in equis bigis plaustris cariagiis et catallis suis quotiescumque et quandocumque eis placuerit a toto tempore predict. usi fuerunt et soliti ultra predictu' cursu' aquæ salsæ ire, redire, transmeare, equitare, et cariare. Et Juratores predicti dicunt quod totus pons superdictus est *extra quamlibet civitatem et villam corporatam*. Ac quod idem pons est adeo fractus, diruptus, ruinosus, et in tanto decasu quod ratione predictæ fracture, ruinæ, rupturæ, et dicasus ejusdem pontis infra breve tempus idem pons est caditurus. Ita quod predicti populi dne' Regine hered' et successor. suor. per et super pontem illum ire redire, equitare, cariare, aut aliter

meare nequibunt ad grave nocumentum populi dn'e Reginae ultra aut super pontem illum ire redire equitare cariare aut aliter meare volentis et indigentis et quod eidem populo dicte dominae Reginae de cetero magnum periculum et nocumentum erit nisi predictus pons citius reparetur et emendetur. Attamen Jurat. predict. dicunt quod per quos vel quem seu ad quorum costas expensa aut onera pons supradictus aut aliqua pars inde reparari emendari construi aut fieri debet debuit aut solitus fuit Idem Juratores penitus ignorant.

Mr. Lovelace, on the last day of September, sends a copy of this presentment to Sir Richard, and again enjoins on him the necessity of taking security from Mr. Wilkins, as the Receiver General of the XVth; he reminds Sir Richard that the money is appointed to be paid on the 5th October, and urges it the more as the tax will amount to a large sum.

There are some further letters at this time from the two Prebendaries, recounting their doings on the Bridge, and shewing that they were preparing materials. One more of these, addressed to Sir Richard and the Dean, is here given :

Letter from the two Prebendaries to the Chief Commissioner.

Right Honourable—our dewtie in most humble wise remembred. It may please the same to be advertysed that we have sent by M^r Wylkyns such charges as he already payd for the Bridge wourkes from the xxixth day of September unto the xiith day of October. The Damme was made before the com'ng of M^r Nicols and Harper (and as they judged very well) the charges of it, beside the Tymber, was a xv^{li}, wth the Iron wourke w^h ran to v^{li} vi^s ii^d (after ii^d ob. the pounce), concerninge the great Gynne they of London Bridge and our Carpenter likewise thought it not good that the same should be sett goyng before the sprynge because of the rage of waters that comenly falleth in this tyme of the yere, and ther advyse was that all the other wourkes w^h be weake, and he doubted to take harme this wynter should be strengthened wth spede, w^h thing shall be don, yff it shall seme so good to your honours : as also preparac'on shalbe made for thinges necessary to be occupied at the begininge of the Springe of the yere, and specially great tymber for the takyng up of the w^h it is requisite that the commission be had, and that tymely, lest the purveyor be prevented, about these partes, and thus Holy Gooste long preserve y^r honours in healthe. ffrom Rochester the xiiith daye of October 1561.

Yours to commande

MARTIN COLYN.

JOHN SYMKYMS.

(Addressed)

To the R^t Honourable Sir Richard Sackville Knight and Mr. Doctor Wotton Dean of Canterbury of the Quene's Maj^{ties} most honourbell Counsell.

It would seem that the XVth was not being very readily paid, and that, notwithstanding a royal proclamation lately issued by Her Majesty against taking Spanish money,* some of that coinage had

* Stow, in his Summary, p. 241, refers to this as follows : " On the xvth day of November the Quenes Maiestie published a proclamation wherein her Grace restored to the realme divers small pieces of silver money . . . and also forbad all maner of forayn coynes to be currant within the same realme, as well golde as sylver, excepte two sortes of crownes of gold," etc. In the second year of her reign she had called in all the base money; the best "teston," marked with the Portculeys work, to be taken for 3½d.; the second sort, marked with the "greihound," for 2½d.; the third sort, not so marked, was "not to be taken for any value." See the interesting account, in Froude's *History*, of difficulties at this time in dealing with the coinage.

been passed to Thomas Hamon, one of the Collectors of the Lathe of St. Augustine's; he wrote a long—too long to be printed—complaint to the Dean, expressing his fear that the money is to be left on his hands. The Dean on the 25th November sends his letter on to Sir Richard Sackville. Eventually an allowance was made to the Collectors for their loss on this prohibited coinage.

Letter from Dean WOTTON to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE,
25 November 1561.

Sir—What Mr Thomas Hamon, one of the Collectors of the money for Rochester Bridge, hath written unto me may appeere to you by his letter whiche I send you heere enclosidde. And forbicause the like is alledgedde of dyvers others that are yn the like case I pray youe to consider with such other of the Commissioners as ar aboute you what reasonable aunswer is to be made unto theym. And to signify yor minde unto the said Mr Hamon thereof that he may know what he hath to do thereyn. And thus Jesu preserve you long yn helthe and prosperitie. ffrom Canterbury the xxvth of November 1561.

You' to commande

(Addressed) N. WOTTON.
To the Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Sackville Knight one of the Quene's Maie'ties
hon'ble Pryve Counsell.

The next document in the collection—and it is too long to be given in full—is the draft of a letter prepared by Mr. Lovelace to be adopted and sent from the Privy Council to the Sheriff and Justices of Kent, urging them to expedite the collection of the XVth in their several Divisions and Hundreds; it bears date from “the Courte of St James in November 1561;” the letter gives the defaulters “a day” to the 1st of January, and if any be then in arrear they are to be bound in sureties to appear before the Council personally and account for it.

He writes to Sir Richard with this draft on the 26th November, and mentions the “certificate” to which he wishes some addition to be made; probably this was not the final certificate, for indeed the work was not nearly done, but it might be one prepared for some interim purpose, and perhaps to satisfy the terms of the Commission.

Mr. WILLIAM LOVELACE to Sir RICHARD SACKVILLE,
26 November 1561.

May it please yor honor to consydre of thys copy of y^e letter ffor my lords of y^e Counsell to subscribe: I have drawne it in wyde lynes that yor Mastershyp may amend y^e same where yow thynk mete.

iff that y^e certyfycat be not past yor hands I wold gladly put in one thyng wyche is omytted as I thynk; wyche is the presentment at y^e generall quarter sessyons last.

I beseeche yor honor to remembre my neighbors off Canterbury. Thys I leave to trouble yow. Thys xxvjth off Novembre.

Yo^{rs} to command

(Addressed) WILL^M LOVELACE.
To the ryght honorable Sir Rychard Sackvyll gyve these.

We then come to the accounts of the receipts and payments;

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they are given in great detail, and are very lengthy documents, but are clearly stated.

Mr. Wilkins's first account shews that he had then (no date is given) received from the Collectors of the various Lathes and Cities the following sums :—

	£	s.	d.
Lathe of Shepewaye	117	12	2½
„ Saynt Augustyens	206	6	11½
„ Scraye	377	19	1
„ Aylesford	297	16	3½
„ Sutton at Hoone	176	8	10½
The Maior and Commonaltie of Rochester	18	13	1½
The Maior and Commonaltie of the Citie of Canterburie of their benevollens	23	6	8
	<u>£1212</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2½</u>

All of which he accounts for, and there is a paper annexed to it shewing how the Liberties of the Cinque Ports are dealt with, and how much was apparently contributed for the goods of those who were outside of these liberties.

There is a very elaborate account by Mr. Culpeper, the new Purveyor, giving the details of all his expenditure of £391, and the price of all the various articles and materials; this may perhaps be hereafter printed.

The last letter in order of date is one from Prebendary Symkyns to the Chief Commissioner and the Dean, asking that a “running rammer” (probably a pile-driver) may be made and sent to them; this was on the “20th March,” no doubt the 20th March 1562, and with this the correspondence ends.

There is also the following later and tabulated account or synopsis, not dated, but from a comparison with other accounts it was probably rendered in the early part of 1563.

THE SYNOPSIS OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE XVTH, AND THE APPLICATION THEREOF.

A bryeffe declaracyon of the charge groyng by reason of a taxe by vertue of the quenes Ma'ties comysion appoynted to be collectyd in the nature of a XVne, for and towards the repac'ons of the said brydge in the countye of Kente within the lathes of	Shepewaye	ccij <i>li</i> . xij <i>s</i> . ix <i>d</i> . ob.	} 1 xx mdiiij <i>ix</i> <i>li</i> . xij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
	St. Augustynes	iiijxxxvj <i>li</i> . xv <i>s</i> . —	
	Scraye <i>alias</i> Sherynghope	iiijxij <i>li</i> . viij <i>s</i> . viij <i>d</i> . q.	
	Aylesforde	cccl <i>li</i> . xvij <i>s</i> . viij <i>d</i> . q.	
	Sutton at Hone	cciiijxix <i>li</i> . xiiij <i>s</i> . viij <i>d</i> .	
	A contribution in the Citie of Cant[erbury]	xxvj <i>li</i> . xiiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .	
	Money commyng of toppis of trees sold	ix <i>li</i> . xj <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .	

Owte of the which—

Empo'ons of	Tymber, oke,	lxxvij <i>li</i> .	xvijs.	
	Elme, and assehe			
	Stone with the	xlxi <i>li</i> .	ixs. viij <i>d</i> .	
	carriage			
	Tyles, brycke,	xxij <i>li</i> .	vij <i>s</i> . vj <i>d</i> .	
	lome, lyme, and	xxix <i>li</i> .	xs. ij <i>d</i> .	
	sande			
	Iren	xj <i>li</i> .	ij <i>s</i> . ij <i>d</i> .	
	Leade and leade-			
	waighes			
	Rosyn, Pytche,			
	and tarre, okom,			
	thrommes,			
	glew, threede,	xxv <i>li</i> .	iijs. vd. ob.	
	etc.			
Wages of ...	Waynacott lathes	—	xxvj <i>s</i> . —	oolviij <i>li</i> . xiijs. xd. ob. q.
	and billet, etc.			
	Roapes and	xxv <i>li</i> .	ij <i>s</i> . ij <i>d</i> .	
	Horsehydes ...	—	xls. vj <i>d</i> .	
	Brome Faggottes			
	Carte wheles,			
	Tugges, and			
	tugge wheles,	ix <i>li</i> .	xvijs. j <i>d</i> .	
	etc.			
	Spades, shovelles,			
	Paakettes, Her-			
	delles, cressettes			
	and other toles			
	to worke with	iiij <i>li</i> .	xviij <i>s</i> . ij <i>d</i> .	
	all			
	Clerke of ye			doxxvj <i>li</i> . — ij <i>d</i> . ob. q.
	workes	vij <i>li</i> .	vij <i>s</i> . viij <i>d</i> .	
	Free masons	cxix <i>li</i> .	vs. viij <i>d</i> .	
	Carpenters	lxx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .	
	Sawyers	xxviij <i>li</i> .	ij <i>s</i> . ij <i>d</i> .	
	Smythes, with			
	xj <i>li</i> . xs. viij <i>d</i> .			
	for a rammer ...	lxj <i>li</i> .	xvijs. iiij <i>d</i> .	
	Tylers	—	xxxij <i>s</i> . ij <i>d</i> .	
	Thatchers	—	xxxj <i>s</i> . xd.	
	Shipwrightes	xj <i>li</i> .	ij <i>s</i> . ij <i>d</i> .	
	Diggers and car-	xx		
	ryers of chalke	iiijiiij <i>li</i> .	vij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> . ob.	
	Caryers of Tym-			
	ber by lande			
	and by water ...	xix <i>li</i> .	xiijs. ix <i>d</i> . ob. q.	
	Laborers	clxxiiij <i>li</i> .	— iiij <i>d</i> .	
	Fellers, Cutters,			
	Squarers, and			
	Laders of Tym-	xxxiiij <i>li</i> .	vj <i>s</i> . xd.	
	ber			
	Markers of Tym-			
	ber	—	iiij <i>s</i> . —	
	Cariars of stuffe			
	from London ...	—	xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .	

Expenses of the Comyassoners, officers, and col-
lectors of the said taxe, with rewardes gyven to
sondry persons xxx*li*. — xxiij*d*.
Losse hade by spanyshe money and foreyn quenes
of golde made not curraunt by vertue of the
quenes mat'ies proclamacion — xxxvijs. j*d*.
A superplusage due to Rychard Wattes, late
purveyor for th'aforesaid Brydge upon his laste
Accompte xxxix*li*. vs. viij*d*.

TOTAL . . . dooccxlv*li*. xviij*s*. viij*d*. ob.

And so remaineth doxliij*li*. xiijs. viij*d*., remaining in th'andes of—
Jo. Wilkyns, Rec. generall of the said brydge, xj*li*. xijs. ij*d*. q. in superplusage to
Mr. Culpeper, cxxvi*li*. viij*d*. ob.
Henry Brokeman and Jo. besbych, Collectors of Shepeway, cvij*li*. xiijs. vd. ob.
Thomas Hamon, Collector of St. Augustine, xlvjs. ij*d*. q.
Robert Sethe, Collector there, iiijxij*li*. iijs. viij*d*.
Salmon Wylkyn and Henry Allerd, Collectors of Seraye, xviiij*li*. xiiij*s*.
Thomas Smythe and Thomas mayo, Collectors of Sutton at Hone, vj*li*. xiiij*d*. ob.
The Collectors in the Citie of Cant[erbury], lxxjs. viij*d*.
Dyvers men of the portes, respectide by billetes, cc*li*. xs. xj*d*.

The last act of the Commissioners was to certify all their doings to the Crown or Privy Council. The original certificate is not to be found at the Record Office. The only remaining evidence of its contents is a rough draft prepared by Mr. Lovelace, then copied by some amanuensis, and again revised by himself, so as to be in many places almost unreadable.

The Commissioners certified that "the decaye of the bridge was very great and dangerous as well in the Arches thereof as in the pyles flowers and foundations thereof."

They then refer to their proceedings for raising £1500 by a tax in the form of a XVth throughout the county of Kent; and say that they had already received and spent £1200, that there remained £150, besides two years' rent of the Bridge Estates, which would come to about £160, and these sums they proposed to lay out in the following summer.

They particularly refer to the "Wharffe" of stone, or land arch on the Rochester side, which they say "by meanes of the gullinge and depe frettyng of the water under the fundacyon of it must be from the bottom thereof taken down and newlye made," and they reckon the cost of this at "£200, and more."

They further certify that for the perpetual maintenance of the Bridge less than £200 yearly will not suffice; the present rental they say was only £81 12s. 10d., but they consider that if the lands were improved to their best yearly values the income might be sufficient, and this point they referred to the Privy Council to consider.

They further go on to say that the statutes and ordinances of the Bridge have in many respects been utterly neglected; that the Wardens had not been elected every year; that their accounts had not been audited; that the possessors of the contributory lands were unknown; and, finally, they recommend that "a new corporation suffycient in the law may be creatyd for the government and perpetual mayntenance of the brydge and for the good ordering of the landes and revenues belongyng to the same," and in the meantime they recommend "for the better settling of all a new commission."

The date of this Certificate is left in blank; only the year is given, the 6th of Elizabeth, so that it had taken them three years to finish their work even to this point.

There seems unfortunately to be no doubt that the labour of this Commission tended to save the fabric of the Bridge for a few years only; either the money was not prudently laid out, or the inherent defects of the foundation rendered the outlay useless. We hear of more benevolences and gifts from the bounty of Mr. Thomas Wotton—one of the 1561 Commissioners—and others; and after Her Majesty's visit to Rochester in 1573, when she reposed at Mr. Richard Watts's house at Boley Hill, she issued a further Commission to the Secretary (Sir W. Cecil), Sir Roger Manwood, and others, for the affairs of the Bridge.

It was by this latter Commission—to which, though it was not issued for some twelve years after the first Commission, a brief

reference may perhaps be allowed—and principally by the personal ascendancy of Sir Roger Manwood,* and by his foresight and skill, that the affairs of the Bridge were placed on a permanent, safe, and stable footing; he recalled and cancelled many leases granted by favouritism and without proper consideration; remodelled the constitution of the Bridge, examined and registered many of the important documents of Title, and devised and passed the two Acts of Parliament of the 18 Elizth and 27 Elizth—in the latter case without any expense to the Trust by which the affairs of the Bridge have since been governed, and under which they have prospered, almost without a break, from that day to this.

His "praise is hymned by loftier harps than mine," and it is probable that he had some hand in the following verses which are inserted in the account given by himself and signed in his own autograph in the "Record book" at the Rochester Bridge Chamber. They contrast the relative merits of Sir Robert Knolles, as founder, and of Sir Roger† himself, as the preserver, or restorer, of the Stone Bridge.

* Sir Roger Manwood's devotion to the interests of Rochester Bridge met at least with one reward which is not generally known. He must often have had recourse, in the early days of his work for the Second Commission, to Mr. Wilkins, the Receiver and Clerk of the Bridge, who had the care of all the deeds and books. At his house, then, he must have found what was to prove to him, before long, more precious than the parchments, and more attractive than all the accounts; for it so happened that both the first Lady Manwood and Wilkins died in the same year, 1575, and soon afterwards Sir Roger, then a puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Mrs. Wilkins, the widow, were united "en secondes nocces." She was a lady of gentle birth, a daughter of Mr. John Copinger of Allhallows. His mansion, near the church, has long since been demolished, but the family monument (recorded in Thorpe, p. 741) still remains. Mr. John Wilkins is said by Hasted (vol. i., pp. 579 and 580) to have left a son and heir Richard; but the inscription on his tomb in Stoke Church states distinctly that "he died without any isshewe of his body." Perhaps therefore "Richard" was a nephew or other collateral descendant. Mr. Wilkins's lease of the valuable Bridge Estate at Grain, before referred to, was probably settled on his wife, and it is certain that after his death and on her second marriage it became vested in Sir Roger. The lease was renewed to him personally in 1578; and, after his death, further leases of the estate were granted in 1596 and 1616 to his son, Sir Peter Manwood. The latter grant is expressed to be made in consideration of a small increase of rent, and also "in respect of the beneficialle helpe which Sir Roger Manwood, Knight, deceased, late Chiefe Baron of the Exchequer, father of the said Peter Manwood, from time to time brought for the maintenance of the said Bridge and the landes thereto belonging." On the failure of the Manwood family soon afterwards, the lease reverted to the Copingers, and was renewed to them.

There is an effigy of the second Lady Manwood on the tomb in St. Stephen's, near Canterbury; she appears to have died without leaving issue by either of her husbands.

† It is difficult, or impossible, for us with the high standard of integrity and disinterestedness which our judges and statesmen have for many generations set before us, to judge rightly of the men of another age. Like Bacon, in the next reign, Sir Roger, when Chief Baron, fell, as a Judge, from his high estate, and was no doubt guilty of accepting bribes; and though he may not have been, as the great Lord Keeper was, actually deprived of his office, it is more than probable that, as Mr. Foss surmises (*Lives of the Judges*, vol. vii.), this last

CARMEN.

Pontificis Roffen : merito Knols nomine dignus,
 Pontificis Manwood, et tibi nomen erit—
 Knols fabricam propriis impensis et Sociorum
 Munificis opibus condidit egregiam
 Funditus at periisset opus, ni cura ruinis
 Manwoodi lata lege tulisset opem
 Quicque creavit opus lapsurum, qui recreavit
 Encomio dignus, laus sit utrique sua.

When the New Bridge Chamber at Rochester was built in 1879, the Wardens (then Mr. Matthew Bell of Bourne Park and the late Mr. Manclark of Rochester) decided to do homage to the memory of Sir Roger Manwood, by displaying his arms in a conspicuous position. There they appear now, together with those of the original founders, Sir John de Cobham and Sir Robert Knolles, and with the arms also of Archbishop Warham. These are "the pious founders and benefactors" to whom all honour is due, but it is pleasant to think that there are other Kentish worthies who have connected themselves with the history of our Bridge, by their labours for its preservation and its good; and this slight memoir may have its use in recording that, among benefactors to the Bridge, were the ancestor and head of the illustrious Sackvilles of Knole; the able courtier and versatile statesman, Nicholas Wotton, Dean of Canterbury and of York, who took so large a part in the affairs of State, and held office during four successive reigns, and as many changes in religion; and Mr. Sergeant Lovelace, a great man in Parliament and in his profession, a member also of one of our distinguished Kentish families, but more interesting perhaps now, as the ancestor of Richard Lovelace, the poet and cavalier, who left some gems of lyric poetry which have charmed and been quoted by all succeeding generations, and which may even outlive the stately structure of our present Bridge.

disgrace, if it were not indeed inflicted in Sir Roger's case, was only prevented by the kind hand of Death. To Rochester, to Sandwich, and to St. Stephen's, at least, he was a great and liberal benefactor, not only by his skilful and generous labours and careful plans, but by his large and munificent charity. There are interesting allusions to him in the Rev. Mr. Pearman's account of the Lovelace family (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 203 *et seq.*). Mr. Pearman evidently thinks badly of him; but at any rate we, of Rochester, who owe him so much, may plead "extenuating circumstances," and may be allowed to apply to him the words addressed to another great personage, who had "fallen like Lucifer, never to rise again:"

"He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one,
 Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading,
 Lofty and sour to them that loved him not,
 But to those men that sought him sweet as summer;
 And though he were unsatisfied in getting,
 (Which was a sin,) yet in bestowing
 He was most princely. . . .
 Now in his ashes; honour! and peace be with him!"

CHURCH PLATE IN KENT.*

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

PART II.

PAROCHIAL INVENTORIES.

ACRISE.

From information furnished by the Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare, Rector of Acrise, I learn that the Communion Vessels used in St. Martin's Church, at Acrise, are (i.) An Elizabethan Cup (1562) of Silver, with Cover; (ii.) A Silver Paten (1702); (iii.) An old Alms-plate of Pewter; (iv.) A modern Flagon of Glass; and (v.) a modern Alms-dish of Wood.

The CUP is 6 inches high, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth. Upon its bell-shaped bowl are engraved two horizontal belts, each formed of sprigs of woodbine running between two fillets which interlace three times, at points equi-distant from each other. The fillets are filled with plain *W*-like chasing. The stem has a knop, formed of one large round moulding between two smaller ones. Immediately above and below the stem is a moulding of small contiguous lozenges. The foot is simply moulded. Near the mouth of the cup, in the upper belt of engraving, are four *HALL-MARKS*—(i.) badly impressed; perhaps a star; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date letter *e* for A.D. 1562-3.

The COVER to this cup has but one *MARK*, which appears upon its rim. It seems to be L.C. with a small cross or mullet beneath it. The cup and cover together weigh $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois.

The PATEN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is of the purer quality of silver called New Sterling, and stands on a central conical foot. Its upper surface has a cable moulding around the rim, and bears four *HALL-MARKS*—(i.) In a shaped escutcheon, Pa, with a pellet below, and a covered cup above the letters; the mark of Humphrey Payne, whose house sign, in Gutter Lane, London, was a *Golden Cup*; (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) Lion's head erased; (iv.) Court hand capital G; the date letter for 1702-3. On the foot is a small cable moulding and the mark of Humphrey Payne. This Paten weighs almost 6 ounces avoirdupois.

The PEWTER ALMS-PLATE, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, has the name ACRIS stamped into it. Embossed upon the metal are two oval shields, having on one the figure of a bee or fly, and around its edge the name AQUILA DACKOMBE; on the other a crown, and around

* Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 439.

the edge LONDON. In a rectangular shield we read, in three lines, "A. DACKOMBE | WITHOUT ALDGATE | London. Four marks, counterfeiting Hall-marks, are (i.) a crab? (ii.) a lion's head erased; (iii.) Britannia; (iv.) A.D.

ADDINGTON (MAIDSTONE).

The Rev. J. A. Boodle kindly examined the Sacred Vessels here. They consist of a Cup with Paten-cover (1664), a Flagon (1721), and a Paten (1718). I. This CUP is 8 inches high, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches across foot and mouth. On the bowl, which is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, are punctured the initials **IC**. The stem is plain. The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) a script capital *R* in a shaped escutcheon, with a pellet beneath the letter; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date letter much worn, may be a black-letter capital **G**, indicating 1664-5.

II. There is a *PATEN-COVER* to this cup upon which the date letter is clearly the black-letter capital **G** of 1664-5. As the other *HALL-MARKS* are similar to those upon the cup we may fairly assign both cup and cover to the year 1664-5. The diameter of the cover is $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and its height is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch.

III. The *FLAGON* is made of the purest silver, called New Sterling, and stands $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high (from the foot to the top of the rounded lid); the diameter of its mouth being $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It was made for Addington Church in 1721, and presented by the Rev. John Boralston, who was then the Rector. This we learn from the following inscription upon its face:—"Gloriæ Dei. Opt'. Max'. In usum Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Addington Dat Dicat Dedicatque Johannes Boralston A. M. Predictæ Ecclesiæ Rector Anno Dom'. 1721." Above this appear the shield and crest of the family of Boraston, of Worcestershire and Herts:—Quarterly *argent* and *sable*, on a bend between 2 cotises *gules*, 3 crosses formy fitchy *or*. Crest, out of a mural coronet *sable*, a griffin's head *or* (gorged with a fess between 2 bars gemel *gules*). Hasted says that the Rev. John Boralston was instituted to Addington Rectory on the 6th of August, 1702, died on the 9th of June 1741, aged 78, and was buried in this church. The *HALL-MARKS* upon the flagon are (i.) **WA**; (ii.) **F**, the date letter for 1721-2; (iii.) a lion's head erased; (iv.) Britannia. Beneath the foot is scratched the weight 49.13.

IV. There is a *PATEN*, on central foot, 2 inches high, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The *HALL-MARKS* upon it are much worn, but the lion's head erased is discernible, and the date letter seems to be **C**, for 1718-9.

ADISHAM.

The Rev. J. H. Carr, Rector of Adisham, has carefully examined the Sacred Vessels of his church, and furnished me with the main facts contained in the following description.

There are 3 Communion Cups; 3 Patens; 2 Flagons; and 1 Alms-dish. Two of the Cups are silver, of the years 1663, and 1862,

each accompanied by a Paten made, for use with it, in the same year by the same maker; the third Cup is of plated metal, but the third Paten is of silver, 200 years old. The Flagons and Alms-dish are of baser metal.

I. The oldest CUP and PATEN were made in A.D. 1663-4, and seem to have replaced some vessel or vessels, which bore the date 1577. Perhaps they contain the metal of an Elizabethan Paten. These inferences we draw from the fact that upon the existing PATEN two dates, 1577 and 1663, are both inscribed; while the *HALL-MARKS* shew that the Paten was made in 1663, by H.N., who made the Cup also. The date letter is a black-letter capital *JF*; the *HALL-MARKS* are those of London (a lion passant and a crowned leopard's head). The maker has placed, beneath his initials, "H.N.," a bird, with a rose-branch in its beak. These letters probably indicate Henry Nelthorpe, a London goldsmith and banker, whose shop in Lombard Street bore the sign of the Rose, in the year 1677.* The maker's mark is the only one legible upon the bowl, but the lion passant is legible beneath the foot.

Both Cup and Paten have engraved upon them the Royal arms. On the Cup (not on the Paten) the royal shield is encircled by the Garter, with its motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, upheld by the Lion and the Unicorn, as supporters; and beneath is the royal motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*. The quarterings are those used by the Stuart sovereigns, from James I. to James II., viz.—1 and 4 France and England quarterly; 2 Scotland; 3 Ireland. Why these arms appear on the sacred vessels it is difficult to say, unless they were, in some sense, presented to the Vicar by a member of the Royal Family. The Rev. Dr. Peter Du Moulin, Prebendary of Canterbury, was Vicar of Adisham in 1663, and he was also one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to King Charles II. I have therefore, myself, little doubt that King Charles II., at the request of Dr. Du Moulin, defrayed the cost of replacing old Elizabethan vessels at Adisham by these, which were made in 1663. I would especially draw attention to Dr. Du Moulin's conservative sense of justice, in causing both dates, 1577 and 1663, to be inscribed upon the new paten. Beneath the foot of the cup are engraved the initials of the Churchwardens; probably those who were in office during the year 1663-4; thus, in 2 lines, "**W*A* | R*R* Chur' Ward*." The Cup is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the foot, and weighs 10 ounces. Its shape is very plain; it has no ornamental mouldings; no knop. The stem is trumpet-shaped. The PATEN is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and weighs 4 ounces.

II. The modern CUP and PATEN of silver were made in the year 1862-3. They were presented to a former Rector of Adisham, the Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, by two friends, in April, 1872. The Cup is a good specimen of modern work, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The bowl's mouth is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; its base springs from a nest-like wreath of ivy leaves, in silver appliqué work. The moulded stem

* *Little London Directory*, 1677, quoted by William Chaffers in his *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, p. 70.

has a handsome knop in its centre. The octofoiled foot, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, is inscribed with a cross of St. Andrew and the words "H. M. V. from I. H. C and M. A. C. April 4, 1872." The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) Victoria's head; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) black-letter small g; (iv.) T.P. in a rectangular shield. The Cup weighs $13\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. The *PATEN* bears a St. Andrew's cross. Its diameter is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; its weight 5 ounces.

III. The third *PATEN*, of silver, was made in 1686-7. It is one of a pair which Archdeacon John Battely, Rector of Adisham, purchased for the two churches of his benefice. One he gave to Adisham Church, and the other to Staple, which was then attached, as a chapelry, to Adisham. They are almost exactly alike, and were made by a goldsmith P.M., whose work is now rare. A tankard, made in 1682, now at Trinity College, Oxford, and some plate of the Corporation of Chester, are examples known to Mr. Cripps. This *Paten* is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; it stands on a central foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and weighs $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. On its face are engraved (in two lines) the words *Deo Servatori | S.* Beneath the foot are these words, in five lines, *Ecclesiæ | De Adisham | Joannes Battely | S.T.P. | D.D.* The *HALL-MARKS* on the face of the *Paten*, near its rim, are—(i.) leopard's head crowned; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) small black-letter i; (iv.) illegible. The last mark appears again upon the foot, where it is legible, thus:—in a shaped escutcheon, P.M., with a mullet above and a *fleur-de-lis* below the initials. As Dr. Battely was collated to the Archdeaconry of Canterbury on the 23rd of March, 1687, it is probable that these *Patens* were then dedicated by him as a thankoffering to God. He was Rector of Adisham-cum-Staple from 1684 until he died, in October, 1708, aged 61.

The third *CUP* is of Plated metal. Its height is 9 inches; the diameter of its mouth 4 inches, and its weight $14\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

IV. Of the *FLAGONS*, one is of Pewter, the other of Plated metal. The *PEWTER FLAGON* is inscribed "*Adisham 1772.*" It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; its lid is conical and it weighs 2 pounds 10 ounces. The *PLATED FLAGON*, with conical lid and splayed foot, stands 15 inches high, and weighs 3 pounds 8 ounces. On it is engraved the sacred monogram I.H.S. *en soleil*.

V. The *ALMS-DISH* is of brass. It was given, in 1869, by the Rev. Cyril Randolph, when he was Rector of Staple. Embossed upon its centre, is a representation of the Spies of Israel carrying home a bunch of grapes from Eshcol. The border is deeply embossed with a pattern formed of ovals large and small.

ALDINGTON.

The Rev. G. J. Blomfield, Rector of Aldington, kindly supplied materials for the following description, and also a drawing (made by his son) of the Cup (1662) and *Paten* of Aldington (engraved in Part I., p. 69, and in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 393).

The *COMMUNION CUP* has a conical or trumpet-shaped stem of

beaten silver, which Mr. Blomfield believes to be earlier than the bowl, which is not of hammered work. The soldering of these two parts together is evident. Upon the foot and stem there is no date letter, but the lion-passant *HALL-MARK* is seen inside the hollow stem. Around the top of the foot are engraved these words: "*This Cupe belongeth to the Parish Church of Aldington in Kent.*" Mr. Blomfield thinks that the bottom of the cup is formed of two plates soldered together.

On the bowl are four *HALL-MARKS*, (i.) leopard's head crowned ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) maker's mark, letters like J.G. in a heart-shaped shield ; (iv.) black-letter capital *C* of the year 1662-3. The height of the cup is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; of foot 4.7. It weighs 15 ounces avoirdupois.

The *PATEN* forms a cover to the Cup. It has been pressed or knocked rather out of shape. Its diameter is 6 inches and its weight 7 ounces avoirdupois. It bears the same *HALL-MARKS* as the Cup.

ALKHAM.

The Rev. J. C. W. Valpy, Vicar, carefully supplied information as to the Alkham Vessels, which were made in 1697 and 1840.

The oldest piece is a *PATEN*, on a central foot, which had been a domestic Salver, similar in shape and metal to those which are now called "Queen Anne Plate." It is, however, somewhat older than Queen Anne's reign. It was made in London in 1697-8, by Richard Syngin, of Carey Lane, whose trade mark it bears: viz., within a shaped escutcheon a bird singing, above the letters *Sy.* (in black-letter characters), beneath which is a mullet or trefoil. This salver had been the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Chandler and her husband, Mr. Matthew Chandler, of Maidstone ; their initials appear upon it thus: *C M E*. After Mr. Chandler's death, his widow, or his

daughter Elizabeth, became the second wife of Mr. Ward Slater. This gentleman's Christian name was the maiden name of his mother, Mary Ward. He was the younger son of George Slater, Lessee of the Great Tithes and Parsonage of Alkham, who died in 1707, aged 30. The elder son George, who lived in Dover, died in 1715, leaving issue. Ward Slater died, without surviving issue, on the 20th of November, 1733. He presented this Salver to the Church in 1732-3 after his wife's death.

The diameter of the *PATEN* is $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and it stands 3 inches high, upon a central foot, 4 inches in diameter. Its weight is $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Inscribed round the under part of the rim are these words: "This Salver of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Chandler of Maidstone was in y^e year 1732 Given to the Parish Church of Alkham and Devoted to the Use of the Holy Communion By her Husband *WARD SLATER.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) *Sy.* (in black-letter), with a singing bird above and a trefoil or mullet below ; (ii.) Britannia ; (iii.) lion's head erased ; (iv.) Court hand B, indicating 1697-8.

The COMMUNION CUP is modern, having been made in 1840-1; when, as the inscription upon it states, it was "PRESENTED | By **William Slater** | FOR THE CELEBRATION | OF THE HOLY COMMUNION | at *Alkham Church* | IN THE YEAR 1840." The donor was a descendant of that George Slater who died in 1715. The height of the cup is $9\frac{1}{10}$ inches; the diameter of its mouth 4, and of its foot $3\frac{1}{10}$. It weighs $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The *HALL-MARKS* upon it are: (i.) in a lobed escutcheon I.T.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) uncrowned leopard's head; (iv.) black-letter capital **C**; (v.) Victoria's head.

The ALMS-PLATE, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, weighs $14\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. It has no *HALL-MARKS*. In the centre is the sacred monogram IHS (with cross above and nails below) *en soleil*. The rim has a small double-thread moulding.

The FLAGON is of glass with a silver-mounted cork.

ALLHALLOWS (in Hoo, Diocese of ROCHESTER).

The Rev. E. B. Wensley, Vicar of Allhallows in Hoo, furnished full particulars of the Communion Plate, all made in the year 1835, now in use in his church there.

During the reign of George II., as the Archidiaconal Returns at Rochester shew, this parish possessed a Silver Cup and Paten, and a Pewter Flagon.* In 1835, the Rev. John Witherston, who was then Vicar of Allhallows, added a second Paten of silver of larger size; and persuaded the Churchwardens (Richard Everist and James Bell) to have the old Cup and Paten exchanged for new vessels of massive character. For the safe keeping of these new silver vessels, Mr. Witherston himself made a suitable box, with fittings adapted to the shape of each vessel.

The CUP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, has a bell-shaped bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; around the rim is a fluted and bevelled moulding. On the front of the bowl is engraved the sacred monogram (with Maltese cross above, and three nails below) *en soleil*. The stem has a knop, moulded above and on the sides. Around the rim of the moulded foot ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter) is this inscription: "*John Witherston, M.A., Vicar, Rich^d Everist, James Bell, Church Wardens, All Hallows, Dec^r 1835.*" The Cup weighs nearly 14 ounces avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* upon it are: (i.) W. B.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) u, the date letter for 1835-6; (v.) the head of William IV., the reigning monarch.

The PATEN-COVER, nearly 6 ounces avoirdupois in weight, and 5 inches in diameter, has on its rim a double-fluted moulding. Its "button," $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, has a similar moulding, and on it is engraved the sacred monogram, as on the Cup. On the under surface, of the Paten-cover, are the *HALL-MARKS* and inscription similar to those upon the Cup.

The larger PATEN, of similar pattern and ornamented with a similar monogram, is 7 inches in diameter, and weighs about $10\frac{1}{2}$

* *Church Plate in Kent*, Part I., p. 35; *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVI., p. 359.

ounces avoirdupois. It stands on a central foot, the base of which is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. The inscription upon it is: "*The Gift of The Rev^d John Witherston, A.M., Vicar, December 1835, All Hallows, Hoo.*"

ALLINGTON.

The Rev. J. A. Boodle examined the Cup (1595), and Paten-cover (1726), at Allington, in October 1886. From his notes the following description has been prepared:—

A late Elizabethan CUP remains here which was not described in Part I., *The Chronological List of Old Church Plate in Kent*. This Cup was made in the year 1595-6, and has engraved upon its bowl one horizontal belt of woodbine sprays, between fillets which are interlaced at three points, equi-distant from each other. The stem has a knop upon which is a belt of hyphens. In height, the Cup measures $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; the diameter of its mouth is $3\frac{1}{2}$, of its foot $3\frac{3}{8}$; the depth of its bowl is $3\frac{3}{8}$. The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) S, the date letter for 1595-6; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) in a shaped escutcheon, I.H.

The *PATEN-COVER* is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high when resting upon its "button." The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) in a shaped escutcheon S.D., with some object above the letters; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) L, the date letter for 1726-7.

The ancient *ALMS-PLATE* is of oak, 4 inches in diameter, with a rim of brass. It stands on small feet of brass; one of them has been lost, but three remain.

APPLIEDORE.

The Communion Plate at Appledore was examined by myself, on the 23rd of November 1886. The silver pieces are an Elizabethan Cup (1562) with Paten-cover (1577); and an Alms-plate (1791) of the time of George III.

The CUP I approached with much interest; as the Vicar assured me that a good antiquary had said it was made in the year 1548. My visions of an Edwardian Cup, such as I had not yet found in Kent, were quickly dispelled, by a glance at the *HALL-MARKS* on its bowl, near the mouth. They are (i.) black-letter e, indicating the year 1562-3; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) in an oval shield a monogram consisting of I overlaid by an S turned backward. This maker's mark seems to resemble that upon a cup, of the same date, in Avening Church, Gloucestershire.* What the monogram represents is not clear. It might perhaps indicate the letters P.C.I., the P surmounting the C, and both impaled by I. The bowl of the cup is bell-shaped, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide at the splayed mouth. It bears one central

* Cripps, *Old English Plate*, 2nd edition, p. 271.

belt of woodbine foliage, between fillets which interlace four times. The Cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; its stem, without a knop, has the reeded ornament above and below it. The foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, has four small ornaments of foliage engraved upon it.

The PATEN-COVER, destitute of *HALL-MARKS*, is inscribed with the date 1577 upon its "button." A belt of hyphens between very narrow fillets, filled with *vv*-like chasing, is engraved upon the cover; the fillets are not crossed in the usual manner at each point of intersection, but they there form a circle, from which three leaves project. This cover is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ high.

The ALMS-PLATE is a simple silver plate, $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter; with a moulded and slightly indented edge. The moulding is formed of five threads; and the slight indentations in the rim are five in number, and angular; the angles point towards the centre. The rim stands $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch above the bottom of the plate. The makers of this Alms-plate were Andrew Fogelberg and Gilbert Stephen, of London, whose shop stood in Church Street, Soho, in 1791. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) in a lobed shield A.F. above SG, with a trilinear mark above the letters; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) q, the date letter for 1791-2; (v.) head of George III., looking to sinister.

The small Flagon, not silver, is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; the diameter of its foot is $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, that of its mouth 3. The domed lid has lost a knob which formed its finial. There is a spout and a handle.

ASH (SANDWICH).

The Rev. Edw. S. Woods, Vicar of Ash, near Sandwich, has furnished full particulars respecting the Communion Plate of his parish. It consists of 2 CUPS (1874), 3 PATENS (1721 and 1727), 1 FLAGON (1874), and 3 ALMS-PLATES, not of silver.

The CUPS are both alike; $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter of mouth. The bowl of each is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. Around the mouth of each is engraved the text "*Calicem Salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo*" (*Ps.* cxvi. 13). On the foot of one we read these words, "*To the glory of GOD in loving memory of the blessed dead Christine D. Jull. 1876.*" On the foot of the other—"*In Majorem Dei gloriam, ex dono Joannis Richards hujus Parochiæ Vicarii 1876.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) lion passant; (ii.) uncrowned leopard's head; (iii.) t, small Roman date letter, for 1874-5; (iv.) Victoria's head; (v.) J.E.B.W.J., in script capitals, placed in a quatrefoil, one J being above, and the other below, the letters E.B.W.; the mark of Messrs. Barnard, of Angel Street. The silversmith numbered these cups 192, and 193.

The three PATENS were all made in the reign of George I., but the largest is of the purer quality of silver called New Sterling; while the two smaller Patens are of ordinary silver of the Old Standard.

I. The largest PATEN bears, on its back, this inscription, "*The Gift of Elenor Cartwright to the Parish of Ash. 1721.*" Nor

was this her only gift of plate; she also presented a Flagon to Ash Church at the same time; but the Flagon that she gave was exchanged, in 1876, for a new one, which is now in use. In the centre of Miss Cartwright's Paten are engraved her armorial bearings:—upon a lozenge, *or*, a fess embattled, between three cartwheels, shaped like Catherine wheels, *sable*. The lozenge is framed in handsome foliage and scroll work. Eleanor Cartwright, her brother Gervase, and her sister Anne, were kindly benefactors to this parish. Together they, in 1720–1, gave land here as an endowment for a school, in which 50 poor children should be taught to read and write. The sisters also gave £100 for “beautifying” the chancel, and providing this PATEN and a Flagon. The *HALL-MARKS* on Miss Cartwright's Paten are (i.) Anthony Nelme's monogram of the linked letters A.N.; (ii.) lion's head erased; (iii.) Britannia; (iv.) F, the date letter for 1721–2. This Paten is 9 inches in diameter; and stands 4 inches high upon its central foot. On the north wall of the chancel, and in the floor within the communion rails of Ash Church, are epitaphs commemorating the donors and their brother. They died in rapid succession; Gervase Cartwright on the 6th of April 1721, aged 44; Eleanor on the 20th of January, 172½, aged 47; and Ann on the 19th of February, 172½, aged 46.*

The other PATENS, II. and III., are smaller, being only 6¼ inches in diameter, and 1½ inch high. Upon each of them are engraved the arms of a widow; shewing upon a lozenge the armorial coat of her husband, Henry Roberts, impaled with that of her father. The Roberts arms are “*Argent*, 3 pheons *sable*; on a chief *sable* a greyhound courant;” the arms of the widow's father were *Argent*, on a mound *vert*, a bull statant *gules*—(probably a Ridley coat). This inscription is engraved on each Paten:—“*Given to y^e Parish Church of Ash in Kent in y^e year 172½*” (*sic*). The donor was Mrs. Susan Roberts, widow of Henry Roberts of Ash, grandson of Sir William Roberts of Willesden, Baronet. A tablet on the south wall of the chancel states that Mr. Henry Roberts died on the 25th of February 171½, and that his widow survived until the 11th of February 173½. She gave these Patens to Ash Church, three years before she died. Her maiden name may have been Ridley. The *HALL-MARKS* upon her Patens are (i.) M, the date letter for 1727–8; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) the badly-stamped mark of Thomas Tearle, *viz.*, beneath a crown, a rose; and beneath the rose the initials T.T. Here, the initials on the die did not touch the metal, so they are not visible.

The Churchwardens' accounts for 1634, shew that a large and capacious FLAGON was then needed for the Communion wine. They state that during Eastertide in that year, at six celebrations of the Holy Communion, there were no less than 623 “partyes which reseved.”† The Flagon was probably of pewter at that time. There

* The full text of the remarkable epitaphs is printed by Mr. Planché in his book on Ash, *A Corner of Kent*, pages 212–3.

† Planché's *A Corner of Kent*, p. 158.

is, in 1634, an entry of 5s. "payd to Simon barrowe's wife for washing the Communion linan, and se[o]uring the p[la]te and pewtar for one year." Some change was made in 1641; perhaps a larger flagon was obtained. An entry occurs in that year of 4s. "more, laid out for changing the communion flaggon."* Probably the flagon thus obtained, in 1641, remained in use until 1721, when Mrs. Eleanor Cartwright, spinster, gave to the Parish a valuable FLAGON, which was alienated, ten years ago, by the Vicar and Churchwardens, with the consent of the Vestry, at the instigation of the Rev. John Richards, Vicar, who considered that "the shape of the Flagon was highly inconvenient, and caused accidents." Given together with the large Paten, by this generous donor, her Flagon was probably made (as her Paten is) of the purer quality of silver (the New Sterling), which is now so rare. To replace this pious gift of the good Eleanor Cartwright, Mr. Richards and his Churchwardens obtained the FLAGON now in use. It is of claret-jug shape (or round bellied) with a handle, long narrow neck, and spout. It is 12 inches high, and at the widest part 5 inches in diameter. It is made, not of the purer silver of the New Sterling, but of the ordinary old sterling silver. Mr. Richards caused to be inscribed upon it the following misleading legend (copied from the old Flagon), "*The gift of M^{rs} Elenor Cartwright to the Parish of Ash 1721,*" and he added these words, "*Pascha ✕ nostrum ✕ immolatum ✕ est ✕ Christus,*" which encircle the body of the Flagon, at its widest part. Miss Cartwright's arms appear on the front of the Flagon. The HALL-MARKS are similar to those on the Cups.

There are 3 ALMS-PLATES of metal, gilt; all of the same size, 10½ inches in diameter. Upon each is engraved a short text of Scripture. One bears the words, "*To do good and to distribute forget not;*" another, "*Blessed is the man that provideth for the sick and needy;*" the third, "*He that soweth plenteously shall reap also plenteously.*"

ASH (Diocese of ROCHESTER).

The Rev. J. A. Boodle visited Ash on the 30th of October 1886, and examined the Church Plate, a Cup (1565), a Paten (1712), with 2 Plated Vessels. From his notes I write the following description:

The COMMUNION CUP at Ash, by Wrotham, is an Elizabethan vessel, made in the year 1565-6. It is devoid of engraved ornament, but is remarkable for its dwarfed stem. There is a distinct conical stem (with a reeded moulding at its base and at its summit), yet the stem and foot, together, are but 2½ inches high, while the bowl is 4 inches deep. In its dwarfed stem it resembles the Elizabethan cups at Shadoxhurst, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Sandwich. The Elizabethan Cups at Mereworth, Watlingtonbury, and Yalding, which have no stem at all between the foot and bowl, belong to another category; although in each of them the proportion between

* Planché's *A Corner of Kent*, p. 195.

the total height of the Cup and the depth of its bowl is somewhat similar. The *HALL-MARKS* upon the Cup at Ash are (i.) lion passant; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) an illegible maker's mark; and (iv.) small black-letter *h*, the date letter for 1565-6. This Cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; its bowl is 4 inches deep, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth; the foot is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide.

The *PATEN*, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, stands 2 inches high, upon a central foot. It was made in the reign of Queen Anne, from the purest quality of silver, called New Sterling; and is a silent memorial of the affection felt for this Church and Parish by the Rev. Samuel Atwood, junior, Rector of Ash. He succeeded his father (who bore the same Christian name), in the Rectory of this Parish, in March 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, and he did much for this Church. A handsome altarpiece, which he gave, remained here until the present century. He died in April 1735. On the face of the Paten his name does not appear; the only inscription being as follows (in three lines), *Ash | Ex Dono Rectoris | 1713*. Engraved on the foot of the Paten is the sacred monogram, *IHS en soleil*. The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) Britannia; (ii.) lion's head erased; (iii.) court-hand capital R; the date letter for 1712-3; and (iv.) an illegible maker's mark, somewhat like that of Jos. Ward, which has an anchor between W and A.

The *FLAGON* and *ALMS-DISH* at Ash are both of Plated metal. The Flagon has handle, domed lid, and spout. Its height is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to the top of the lid; the diameter of its drum is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of its splayed foot 6 inches. Engraved upon it is the sacred monogram *IHS en soleil*. The Plated *ALMS-DISH* is 6 inches in diameter.

ASHFORD.

The Rev. Canon Alcock, Vicar of Ashford, furnished such notes of the Communion Plate of that Parish as enabled me to prepare the following description. It consists of 2 Cups (1632), 2 Flagons (1710), an Alms-dish (1780), and 3 Patens (1784).

The two *COMMUNION CUPS* are similar in shape and weight; they were both, probably, made during the reign of Charles I., but not perhaps in the same year. Both of them have plain bell-shaped bowls, 4 inches deep, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; they stand $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and the foot of each is $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide. The stems are conical; and curving down over their summits, are plain uncut collars. Simple mouldings intervene twixt the collar and the bowl.

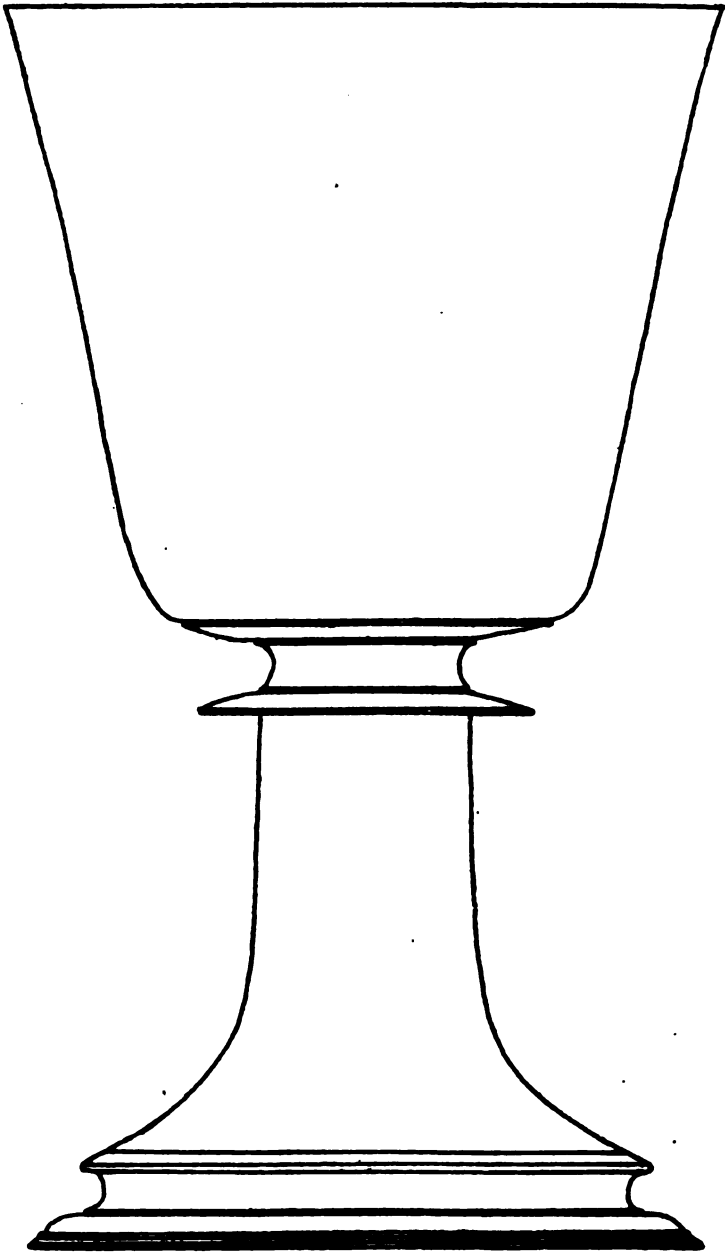
I. One *CUP* has no inscription, nor engraved work of any kind, nor any standard *MARKS*; but it bears the monogram, *CB*, of a very skilful goldsmith, whose work was much in fashion between 1606 and 1627. The weight of this cup is 13 ozs. 15 dwts. The same accomplished goldsmith made in 1619-20 the beautiful covered cup belonging to Linton Church, in Kent, which is engraved in Part I., p. 27, and *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVI., p. 351; he also made a cup, of equal beauty, which is now at Appleby, in the church of St.

Michael, Bongate.* A plain cup, given to the church of Walton in Cumberland by Mr. John Addison, in 1624, was also made by C.B. As the Walton cup is 7 inches high, and weighs only half as much as the cup at Ashford, it is evident that the Ashford cup was one of the better examples of this goldsmith's plain cups. Of his large secular cups the Armourers' Company in London possesses a good specimen (their Helme cup), made in 1606; Messrs. Hancock, the goldsmiths, have or had another, made in 1625; and the Corporation of the Trinity House possesses one made in 1627-8.

II. The other CUP bears the London *HALL-MARKS*; and since *The Chronological List* was printed, I have myself found on it the maker's mark, an escallop-shell in a shield which follows the shape of the shell. This maker made much plate; Mr. Cripps knows thirteen pieces of his make, and I have found three other examples at Kennington, Orpington, and Kenardington, bearing the same escallop-shell. This Ashford cup is dated by a small italic *p*, the date letter for the year 1632-3; and around the inside of its foot are engraved these words, "*Ashford. An^o Dom. 1633. 13 oz. 12 dwt. Cost £3. 16 sh.*" It seems to have lost weight from usage; at present its weight is only 13 oz. 8 dwts. These cups were probably obtained during the incumbency of the Rev. Edmund Hayes, who was Vicar of Ashford from 1622 until his death in August 1638. The one last named was evidently purchased by the parish, at a cost of 5s. 7½d. per ounce.

The Ashford FLAGONS are a pair, tall and handsome, made in the reign of Queen Anne, from the purer silver of the New Sterling. Their maker was John Bodington, a well-known goldsmith, whose house stood in Foster Lane, Cheapside, near the site now occupied by the back of the General Post Office, in London, near also to Goldsmiths' Hall. His shop was known by the sign of the Mitre; and Bodington used, as his trade mark, a mitre, above the first two letters of his name. Many examples of his workmanship are known. At Woodchurch there is a Paten, made by him in 1707; at North Cerney in Gloucestershire, a Communion Flagon, of his make, is mentioned by Mr. Cripps; who himself possesses an hexagonal chocolate-pot made by Bodington in 1715-6. Hunt and Roskell have an early specimen of his work, a cup and cover made in 1697-8; and there is another, of the same date, at Trinity College, Cambridge, called the Boyle Cup. One of his two-handled Cups (made in 1699) is in the possession of W. Boore, Esq. The Ashford Flagons stand 14 inches high; and the splayed foot of each is 7½ inches in diameter; the mouth is 4½ inches wide. The domed lid, 1½ inches high, is surmounted by a round knob. Engraved on the front of the drum is "*Ashford,*" with IHS *en soleil*, and "*March 27. 1711.*" Beneath the foot of one is engraved the weight 51.13 (it now weighs only 50 ozs. 18 dwts.); and beneath the other 52.18 (this flagon now weighs 52 ozs. 14 dwts.). The *HALL-MARKS* on each are (i.) Bodington's mark: in a shaped

* Engraved in Ferguson's *Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle*, p. 177.



ASHFORD.

Cup, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; made in 1632-3, by a London Goldsmith
whose mark is an escallop shell

escutcheon, above the letters BO a mitre, below them a mullet or trefoil; (ii.) lion's head erased; (iii.) Britannia; (iv.) Court-hand capital P, the date letter for 1710-1. In the lids of the flagons these marks again occur, and are there very clear and distinct.

The ALMS-PLATE, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, has on its rim a moulding formed of small hemispherical beads. It was made in 1780-1 by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp, London goldsmiths, whose shop stood in Westmorland Buildings. A cup and a paten given to Southfleet Church by Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, in 1783, were also made by this firm. Upon the back of the Alms-plate is engraved "*Ashford Parish, 1785.*" In the centre of the plate is the sacred monogram, *IHS. en soleil*. It weighs 12 ozs. 15 dwts. The HALL-MARKS upon it are (i.) $\begin{smallmatrix} DS \\ RS \end{smallmatrix}$, the mark of the makers; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) e, the date letter for 1780-1.

There are three plain PATENS at Ashford, each with a beaded rim, similar to that of the Alms-plate. They were made in 1784-5, by Hester Bateman, who carried on the business of a goldsmith at Bunhill Row in London, from 1773 until 1790, when Peter and Jonathan Bateman, probably her sons, succeeded her in it. In the following year Jonathan seems to have died, and Anne Bateman, probably the widow of Jonathan, became partner with Peter. A grandson of Hester Bateman may have been taken into partnership in 1800, when the style of the firm changed into "Peter, Anne, and William Bateman." In 1805, Anne's name dropped out, perhaps she died in that year; and the business was thenceforward carried on by Peter and William Bateman. Hester Bateman probably inherited the business in Bunhill Row from her father, when she was herself a widow; as the name of Bateman does not previously occur in the lists of London Goldsmiths. She seems to have made a reputation for good workmanship, above the average of the trade. We cannot name an early example of her skill during the first five years of her trading; but at Newnham Church we find a handsome set of Communion Vessels made by her in 1778-9; Mr. W. R. M. Wynne has a small two-handled tray of hers, made in 1782-3*; Dr. Ashford possesses a cream jug made in 1783-4, and a cake basket manufactured in 1785-6, both bearing her mark.† Mr. Cripps mentions a Paten made by her in the same year, as remaining at Gateshead Church; and a small Communion Cup at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, made in 1789-90.‡ Tunbridge Parish Church possesses an Alms-plate, made by Hester Bateman in 1784-5; and another example is the covered Cup belonging to the Church at West Cliff, near Dover, which bears her mark, H.B. in script capitals, within a lobed escutcheon. Each of the Ashford Patens is 6 inches in diameter, and weighs 5 ozs. 2 dwts. The

* W. J. Cripps, *Old English Plate*, 2nd edition, p. 317; and later correction of initials.

† W. Chaffers, *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, pp. 159, 160.

‡ *Old English Plate*, 2nd edition, p. 318.

HALL-MARKS upon them are (i.) H.B. in script capitals; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) small Roman i, the date letter for 1784-5.

ASHURST.

The Rev. Henry W. O. Polhill, Rector of Ashurst, took pains to supply notes of the Communion Plate of that Parish. It consists of a Cup (1623), a Paten (1728), and a Flagon of Silver (1870), with a Flagon and Paten of Pewter.

The CUP, made in the reign of King James I., has around the middle of its bowl one belt of engraving. It stands 6 inches high; the diameter of its mouth is 3 inches, and of its foot $3\frac{1}{2}$. It weighs $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) small italic *f*, the date letter for 1623-4; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) in a shaped escutcheon, 2 Roman capital letters, like IG.

The silver PATEN, 6 inches in diameter, has, in its centre, the sacred monogram IHS *en soleil*. Its weight is $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The *HALL-MARKS*, faintly seen, are (i.) Roman capital N, the date letter for 1728-9; (ii.) lion's head erased; (iii.) Britannia; (iv.) in a shaped shield L E, or L I.

The silver FLAGON is inscribed "Ashurst Church | Kent | 1870." It was made by George Lambert of Coventry Street, London, and has upon its lid a simple Greek cross. It stands $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; the diameter of its mouth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of its foot 4 inches. This Flagon weighs 18 ounces avoirdupois.

The Pewter Flagon is no longer used. It is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 4 inches in diameter.

The Pewter Paten is 6 inches in diameter, and has at its back a mark—in a plain shield, a dragon.

AYLESFORD (Diocese of ROCHESTER).

The Rev. Cyril Grant, Vicar of Aylesford, has furnished me with full descriptions of the sacred vessels of that parish. They consist of a Cup (1627) with Paten-cover, a Flagon (1711), a large Paten (1724), and 3 Alms-dishes (1724 and 1858).

The CUP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 10 ounces in weight, is quite plain. It has a knop in the centre of the stem, and its foot is rather deeper than usual. The bowl is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, at its mouth. The *HALL-MARKS* upon it are: (i.) small italic *k*, indicative of the year 1627-8; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) in a heart-shaped shield, R.C., with a pheon below, its point downward. This R.C. made much Church Plate. Examples of his work are found at Lewisham Church, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at Exeter Cathedral, and elsewhere. It is probable that he had been long in the trade when he made the cup now at Aylesford. The same initials, but in a plain shield, with three dots below the letters, and three pellets above, occur on the Paten-cover at Throwley Church, which bears the date letter of 1599-0.

The PATEN-COVER is $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in height. It weighs 4 ozs. 5; and bears the same *HALL-MARKS* as the Cup.

The FLAGON, weighing 26 ounces, stands $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and was made in 1711-2 of the purer quality of silver, called "New Sterling." From entries in the Parochial Account-book for the year 1712, which Mr. Grant kindly copied for me, we learn that this flagon cost £13 11s. 6d. One half of that sum was given by the Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Tilson the younger; and the other half was contributed by the parish. The Flagon is of the ordinary type, with splayed foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, tapering barrel, "S" handle, thumbpiece, and moulded lid. On the front of the barrel is engraved this inscription: "*Ex sumptu Parochiæ de Aylesford et Thomæ Tillson Vicarii Coniunctim A.D. 1711.*" Mr. Tilson, in July 1702, succeeded his father, Thomas Tilson the elder, in this benefice. The father was Vicar of Aylesford and Rector of Ditton for a quarter of a century, or more; and the son held the same benefices during almost fifty years, from 1702 until 1749. At the same period a certain Edward Tilson, and after him his son of the same name, held together the benefices of Eynsford and Lullingstone from 1672 until 1748. Probably these four Tilsons were connected with Henry Tilson, Bishop of Elphin, who suffered much during the Commonwealth, and was buried at Dewsbury in Yorkshire, in 1655, aged 80.

The *HALL-MARKS* on the Flagon are: (i.) **Lu**; (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) Court-hand capital Q, the date letter for 1711-2. The maker's mark probably contains the initial letters Lu of the surname of William Lukin, a London goldsmith, who lived in Gutter Lane; but this is not absolutely certain.

The large PATEN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, was a later gift from the same Vicar, Mr. Tilson. This we learn from the inscription, engraved in five lines, on the centre of the Paten, within an ornamental oval frame of foliage and scroll-work: "*Tuum est | DOMINE | tibi Reddo | T. TILSON. VIC. | Aylesford | 1724.*" It weighs 10 ozs.; and stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high. Its *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) **I**, the date letter for 1724-5; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) a mitre, surmounting two initial letters which look like S.W.

The large ALMS-DISH, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and 26 ounces in weight, bears the same *HALL-MARKS* as the Paten, and was made at the same time. It is inscribed in its centre, "*The Gift of y^e LADY TAYLOR to the Parish of Aylesford. T. TILSON. VIC. 1724.*" The donor, Alicia, Lady Taylor, of Preston Hall, was a very remarkable person. The daughter of Sir Richard Colepeper, Baronet, of Preston Hall, who died in 1659, she was the only sister and heir of Sir Thomas Colepeper, the last baronet of that line, who, dying in 1723, was buried in the south chancel of Aylesford Church. As her father died in 1659, she must have been born about 1657. She was married, in or before 1675, to Herbert Stapeley, Esq. (son and heir-apparent of Sir John Stapeley, of Patcham, in Sussex, Baronet), whose mother was Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Herbert Springett, of Broyle Place. By Mr. Stapeley, who was M.P. for

Seaford in 1679, she had two children, who died young. This gentleman died in or about 1690, during the lifetime of his father the baronet. His widow, Mrs. Alicia Stapeley, then married, as her second husband, Sir Thomas Taylor, Baronet, of Park House, Maidstone; a gentleman of about her own age, born in 1657. By him she had a son Thomas, born in 1693, who succeeded to the baronetcy at the tender age of three years, when his father died in 1696. Lady Taylor being left a widow for the second time, was again wooed, and was now won by her first-cousin, Thomas Colepeper, a barrister, the second son of Sir Thomas Colepeper of Hollingbourne. When married to her third husband, she continued to reside in Park House, near Maidstone, and retained the title of Lady Taylor, while she brought up and educated her young son, Sir Thomas Taylor. Her third husband, Mr. Colepeper, like his predecessors, died young; and the unfortunate lady was also bereft of her son Sir Thomas Taylor, in the year 1720, when he died at the early age of 27; and his baronetcy became extinct. Three years later, in 1723, Lady Taylor's only brother, Sir Thomas Colepeper died, and she then inherited Preston Hall and the whole of his estates. Needing a partner to share the management of such large possessions as thus devolved upon her, she married, in October 1723, as her fourth husband, Dr. John Milner, of Pudsey, Yorkshire. He must have obtained vast influence over Lady Taylor; for she settled upon him and his heirs the reversion in fee simple of all her estates, only reserving her own life interest. Like her previous husbands, Dr. John Milner did not long survive his union with Lady Taylor. He died in February 1724, having devised the reversion of Lady Taylor's estates to his brother Charles, who was, like himself, a physician, but who, unlike his brother, lived to a good old age, dying unmarried in 1771.* It was at the time of Dr. Milner's death that Lady Taylor gave this Alms-dish to Aylesford Church; after her fourth husband, and all her children, had been taken from her by death. She lived on, herself, for ten years longer, at Preston Hall, in her lonely, childless widowhood, and died in April 1734, when she must have been nearly 80 years of age.

The two smaller ALMS-PLATES are quite modern, made in 1858-9. They are each 9 inches in diameter; and the rim stands 1 inch above the bottom. One weighs 14 ounces 10, and the other 14 ounces 5. On one is engraved a representation of the Good Samaritan; and on the other appears the poor widow casting her mite into the treasury. The former was numbered 156, the latter 157, by their maker. On the back we read, "*A Gift to the Parish of Aylesford from Thomas Franklyn Esq^{re} of Cobtree, Easter 1859. The Rev. E. G. Marsh, Vicar.*" The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) lion passant;

* By Dr. C. Milner's will, the estates passed to his nephew, the Rev. Joseph Butler, who took the name of Milner, but died childless in 1784. After his widow's death the estates went to his nephew, Charles Cottam, of Farningham, who in May 1788 took the name of Milner, and in 1791 married Miss Harriet Dyke, a daughter of Sir John Dixon Dyke, of Lullingstone Castle.

(ii.) leopard's head ; (iii.) black-letter *c*, the date letter for 1858-9 ; (iv.) Queen Victoria's head ; (v.) the maker's mark, E.B. above J.B., with "&" between the lines.

BADLESMERE.

This parish possesses an Elizabethan Cup, and two later Patens (1735). The CUP, 6 inches high, was made in the year 1574-5. Its bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, is ornamented with a narrow belt of woodbine foliage, between two fillets which interlace at three points. At each point of intersection a small fleur-de-lis projects, both above and below the belt. Upon the moulding which forms a knop, on the stem, there is a belt of hyphens without fillets. The foot is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) black-letter *r*, indicating the year 1574-5 ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head crowned. Beneath the foot are scratched two numbers, "123" and "939."

The two *PATENS* of silver, both stand on central feet ; one is large and the other small. The larger of the two is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and stands $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches high. The diameter of the foot is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The centre is sunk $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch below the level of the rim. This *PATEN* is inscribed, "*E Sacris Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Badlesmere in Com. Cant. A.D. 1736.*" There is no indication whereby we may ascertain the name of the donor. The Rector of Badlesmere, then, was the Rev. James Bernard. He had been presented to the benefice in 1726, by the Right Hon. Lewis Watson, third Earl of Rockingham, who resided at Lees Court in the adjacent parish of Sheldwich. Lord Rockingham was married to Anne daughter of Sir Henry Furnese in the year 1736 ; and we may hazard a conjecture, that the marriage of the patron may have been commemorated by his donation of this Paten to Badlesmere Church. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) V, the date letter for 1735-6 ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) T.R. ; one initial is badly impressed upon this Paten, but the initial lacking here is clearly seen upon the smaller Paten. This is the mark of Thomas Rush, a London goldsmith, who dwelt at the Acorn, in Fetter Lane.

The small *PATEN*, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ high. Its rim is $\frac{7}{16}$ ths of an inch wide, and the centre of the Paten is sunk $\frac{5}{16}$ ths of an inch below the level of the rim. The *HALL-MARKS* are like those on the larger Paten.

BAPCHILD.

The Communion Plate of this parish was all renewed, in the year 1844, by the generosity of the Vicar, the Rev. William W. Holland. What there had been before, we do not know. The history of the beautiful vessels now in use (2 Cups and 2 Patens of silver, with an Alms-dish and a Flagon of plated metal) is narrated in an inscription on a brass plate, affixed to the cover of the box which contains the Sacred Vessels. It runs thus: "*Ad honorem*

Dei et in usum altaris eccl'æ S. Laurentii de Bapchild D.D. Wilhelmi W. Holland A.M. et istius eccl'æ Vicarius in festo S. Laurentii A.D. Mdxccxlv."

The largest CUP, 7 inches high, was manufactured in Birmingham, and its shape is that of a Mediæval Chalice of a good type. Its shallow bowl, 3 inches deep, and 4 inches in diameter at the mouth, rests upon a nest-like flower of six petals; and around the bowl runs a gilt band of moulding. The hexagonal foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, has engraved upon the six semi-circles of its outline: (i.) our Lord upon the cross, within a quatrefoil; (ii.) \dagger *Wic est* (iii.) *Sanguis Meus*. (iv.) *Sanguis Meus* (v.) *vere est* (vi.) *potus*. The large circular knop, upon the hexagonal stem, has projecting from it six lozenge-shaped bosses, upon which are enamelled the letters of our Lord's name (one on each boss), preceded by a cross, thus: \dagger *J.C.S.V.S.* The weight of this handsome cup is 11 ounces avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* upon it are: (i.) H & J; (ii.) Queen Victoria's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) an anchor, which is the mark of the Assay Office at Birmingham; (v.) black-letter capital *N*, the Birmingham date letter for 1844-5.

The *PATEN*, to accompany the large cup, is 5 inches in diameter, and $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch high; it weighs 3 ounces avoirdupois. Upon it is this inscription: "*Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, Miserere nobis.*" In the centre is engraved a cross having the figure of a Lamb in its midst. The Birmingham *HALL-MARKS* are on it, as on the Cup, but the date letter is *N*, for 1832-3.

The smaller CUP (little more than half the weight of the other) is 6 inches high. Its plain shallow bowl, only $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, is 3 inches wide at the mouth. The hexagonal foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, has its edge formed by six semi-circles. Upon it is engraved a representation of our Blessed Lord upon the Cross, with two flowers at its foot. The knop, which is hollow, is perforated above and below with 6 trefoils, between the 6 slightly projecting bosses of lozenge shape, on which are a few engraved lines. The weight of this cup is 6 ounces avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* upon it are those of London: (i.) Queen Victoria's head; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) black-letter capital *J* (1844-5); (iv.) leopard's head without crown; (v.) I.J.K., the mark of John Keith.

The *PATEN*, accompanying this smaller Cup, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and its rim stands $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch above its base; it weighs 2 ounces avoirdupois. In the centre is engraved the head of our Blessed Lord, crowned with thorns, within a cruciform nimbus, *en soleil*. The surface of the paten is chased with concentric circular lines, close together. The *HALL-MARKS* are those of London for the year 1844-5, as on the Cup.

The Flagon and the Alms-dish are not silver; they are plated with silver, and gilt. The Flagon is jug-shaped; $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; with an S handle, and a lid surmounted by a double Maltese cross. Its body is 4 inches in diameter; its foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ and its mouth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. It weighs 15 ounces avoirdupois. Upon the front of the body is the sacred monogram *ih̄s* on a shield within an engraved

quatrefoil. Inscribed round the body is this text, "**Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Tui invocabo**" (Psalm cxvi. 13).

The Alms-dish, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is plated in silver, and gilt; it is inscribed in the centre, "**Fecundatur Domino qui miseretur pauperis**" (Proverbs xix. 17). Its rim stands 1 inch above its base; and it weighs $14\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois.

BARFRESTON.

The Rector of Barfreston, the Rev. E. Austen (a nephew of the celebrated authoress Jane Austen), has furnished me with full particulars of the Communion Plate belonging to his church. It consists of an Elizabethan Cup and Paten-cover, of silver, and two Alms-plates, one of metal electro-plated with silver, and the other of pewter.

The ELIZABETHAN CUP, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, has a deep bell-shaped bowl ($3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at its mouth), ornamented around the lip with a belt of hyphens between parallel fillets, full of *vv*-like chasing, but nowhere interlaced. Around the base of the bowl there is engraved one solitary fillet full of *vv*-like chasing. The stem is somewhat trumpet-shaped, without knop; it has, between its top and the bowl, a reeded moulding and three simple mouldings. The foot is plainly moulded, and expands to a diameter of $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The cup weighs $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. It has been repaired several times; and a small piece of silver, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long by $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch wide, has been renewed in the lip. The date of its manufacture is not certain, but I ascribe it to the year 1562-3.



The PATEN-COVER, nearly 2 ounces avoirdupois in weight, has engraved upon its "button" the date 1577. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high.

The electro-plated Alms-dish, given in 1867 by the Rev. E. Austen, is 6 inches in diameter. Engraved in its centre is the sacred monogram IHS with cross and nails, *en soleil*. It weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

The pewter Alms-plate, 9 inches in diameter, is quite plain, and reminds Mr. Austen of the similar plates which were used at the Undergraduates' Table in the Hall of St. John's College, Oxford, about A.D. 1842.

BARHAM.

The Rev. A. P. Wharton, Rector of Barham, in giving an account of the Church Plate of this parish, all made in 1788, quotes an entry from the Register of the date 1753, which is of some inte-

rest: "In the year of our Lord 1753 on Whitsunday, Samuel Fremoult* Curate of this Parish gave one large Chalice of Silver with a glory engraven upon it, for the use of the Communion. Weight 28 oz. 1 d." This Cup by some unexplained cause soon disappeared, as the present CUP is thus inscribed: "*The gift of Sir Henry and Lady Oxenden† to Barham Church 1788.*" It is of silver, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter: the moulded foot (circular) $4\frac{1}{2}$; elaborate baluster stem and foot, together, 4 inches high; with moulded knop on the stem. There is the monogram, IHS, *en soleil*, on the side of the bowl. HALL-MARKS on rim of foot: (i.) Head of George III.; (ii.) n, the date letter for 1788-9; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) lion passant; (v.) C.K‡ the wrong way up. It weighs 22 ozs. (avoirdupois). The inscription is written inside the bell of the foot.

The PATENS are two, both of silver. The larger is 8 inches in diameter, and stands on a central stem 2 inches high, with a foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Inscribed, "*Barham Church 1788.*" Weight 11 ozs. (avoirdupois). HALL-MARKS as on the Chalice, with the exception of (v.), which here is "I.K."

The smaller PATEN is 4 inches in diameter, and 1 inch high. It is Hall-marked as the larger one, and has the same inscription. Weight $3\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois.

There are also three vessels of Plated ware, a small Chalice, a Flagon, and a Paten, of quite modern date, with no marks or inscriptions.

BARMING.

The Rev. T. W. Carr supplied me with a full description of his parish church plate, consisting of a Cup (1639), a Paten (1812), and a Flagon (1812).

The CUP, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, has a plain bowl 4 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep; the stem swells as it rises, until it approaches within half an inch of the bowl, when its bulbous shape ceases, and

* The Rev. Samuel Fremoult, B.A., was Rector of the adjacent parish of Wootton for nearly forty years; from January 1739-40 until his death in September 1779.

† Sir Henry Oxenden, 6th baronet, resided at Brome Park, in Barham. The previous holders of the title resided at Dean, in Wingham. Brome had been the seat of the Dixwell family; but Sir Basil Dixwell dying without issue, in 1750, devised his estates to George Oxenden, younger brother of this Sir Henry. George died soon afterwards, unmarried, in 1753, and the Dixwell estates were then settled on Henry Oxenden; who in 1775 succeeded to the baronetcy. He married, in 1755, Margaret Chudleigh, co-heiress of her father Sir George Chudleigh, Baronet, of Halden, Devon. Sir Henry Oxenden, the donor of this cup, survived until June 1803. His grandson, the Rev. Charles Oxenden, was an Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and he was Rector of Barham from 1846 to 1874; another grandson of the donor is the well-known author of many popular religious books, the Right Rev. Ashton Oxenden, formerly Bishop of Montreal.

‡ C.K., in an oblong shield, was the mark of Charles Kandler of Jermyn Street, which was registered at Goldsmiths' Hall 12 November 1778.

it dwindles in size; there is one plain circular moulding between its bulb and the bowl. It resembles a cup given by Mrs. Jane Loe, widow, to Halsall Church, Lancashire, which was made in 1641 by the same London silversmith, C.T., who made this Barming cup. The *HALL-MARKS* on this cup (which weighs 13.03 ounces avoirdupois) are: (i.) maker's monogram, CT, in linked letters, the c being small, and impaled on the stem of the T; (ii.) leopard's head, crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) Court-hand B, the date letter for 1639-40. Beneath the foot is engraved: B. 1735.

The *PATEN*, 7 inches in diameter, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in height, has a ribbed moulding on its edge. It was given, in 1812, by the Rev. Mark Noble, Rector of Barming. Beneath it we read, "*Barming, 1812.*" Its weight is 8 ounces avoirdupois. The present Rector, Mr. Carr, has caused three spherical studs to be screwed into the bottom of this Paten, which was originally a small salver, or plate. These enable it to be placed safely upon the cup, as a cover. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) C.F (upside down) in an oblong; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head, crowned; (iv.) R, the date letter for 1812-3; (v.) Head of George III.

The *FLAGON* was given to the church in 1839 by the late Mr. John Whitehead of Barnjet, the father of Mr. C. Whitehead, J.P., of Barming House. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; the diameter of its foot is 6 inches, and that of its mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$. Its weight is 2 lbs. avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) I.S.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) R, the date letter for 1812-3; (iv.) leopard's head, crowned. These appear on the drum or body and on the cover, the handle is also marked. On one side of the drum is the sacred monogram IHS *en soleil* with cross and nails. On the other side are engraved these words: "Presented | to | the Parish of Barming | by | JOHN WHITEHEAD | *Barnjet* | A.D. 1839." Beneath the foot are scratched 295; C.E., EN, and N. 722.

The brass *ALMS-PLATE*, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, made by Cox and Sons, is inscribed: "+ *It is more blessed to give than to receive.*" There are also two Pewter Alms-plates, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a maker's mark W.W crowned, and a Pewter Flagon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $3\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter, no longer in use.

BEARSTED.

The Communion Vessels at Bearsted are all of modern silver, made between 1864 and 1875. The Rev. J. A. Boodle informs me that they consist of two Cups (1864, 1867), a Paten (1874), another Paten (1867), a perforated Spoon (1874), and 2 glass Cruets, silver mounted.

Before these vessels were presented by Miss Frances Smith of Snowfield, nothing but pewter was used here. When the new service arrived, the old pewter vessels were inserted into a wall of the church, and built up therein.

The *CUPS* are alike, in size and shape. Their height is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$. The egg-shaped bowl of each is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches

deep, and 4 inches wide at the mouth. The *HALL-MARKS* are, on both, (i.) lion passant; (ii.) leopard's head uncrowned; (iii.) Head of Queen Victoria; but on I. we see (iv.) f the date letter for 1864-5; and (v.) W.S. in an oblong shield; on II. (iv.) is G.A. in a lobed escutcheon; and (v.) m the date letter for 1867-8.

One *PATEN* is 7 inches in diameter. Engraved in its centre is the sacred monogram IHC; and on its rim a circle enclosing four crosses. The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) I.F. in a lobed escutcheon; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head not crowned; (iv.) Head of Queen Victoria; (v.) t the date letter for 1874-5; (vi.) 58.

The other *PATEN* is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Engraved in its centre is IHS. The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) C.B. in an oval; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head not crowned; (iv.) Head of Queen Victoria; (v.) m the date letter for 1867-8.

The *SPOON* is perforated, and has a handle moulded like a twisted cable; it is of small size, like a tea-spoon. Its *HALL-MARKS* are similar to those on the *Paten*.

There is a large *ALMS-DISH*, of brass.

BECKENHAM PARISH CHURCH (ST. GEORGE).

The handsome vessels belonging to the old parish church of Beckenham were examined by the Rev. J. A. Boodle. From his notes I gather that they consist of four Cups (two made in 1812, and two in 1836), three *Patens* (1633 and 1836), one *Flagon* (1711), one *Tankard* with lid, and two *Alms-plates* (1711).

The oldest piece is a *PATEN*, No. I., inscribed with the date 1633. It is 5 inches in diameter, and seems to have been the *Paten-cover* for an old Cup that is no longer extant. It weighs 6 ozs. avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) R.W. in a shaped escutcheon; (ii.) a small italic q, the date letter for 1633-4; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) leopard's head, crowned.

The other *PATENS*, II. and III., are both gilt, and engraved with a cross within a circle. The diameter of one is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its weight 8 ozs. avoirdupois. The other is 6 inches wide, and weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois. Both bear these *HALL-MARKS*: (i.) ^{H.L.} H.L. within a quatrefoil; (ii.) black-letter capital A, for 1836-7; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) leopard's head.

The *FLAGON* is an interesting memorial of the old family of Style, which was for centuries seated at Langley Park, in Beckenham. The last of the name who possessed that estate was Humphrey Style, Esq., who presented this *Flagon* to Beckenham Church. He was High Sheriff of Kent in 1711, and he probably gave this *Flagon* to the church at that time. He had no son, so his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Style, carried Langley Park in dower to her husband, John Elwill, Esq., who in 1717 succeeded to the baronetcy of his father, Sir John Elwill of Exeter. Mr. Humphrey Style's coat of arms is handsomely engraved upon the *flagon*, thus: *Sable*, a fess

or, fretty of the field, between three fleurs de lis *or*, with a bordure of the second. These words are also engraved, "*Ex dono Humphrey Style Armig^r*," and "Beckenham in Kent." The Flagon weighs 43½ ozs. avoirdupois. Its height, to the top of the domed lid, is 11½ inches. The diameter of the drum is 4 inches, and of the splayed foot 6½ inches. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) Court-hand Q, the date letter for 1711-2; (ii.) maker's mark (half illegible) beginning with B; (iii.) Britannia; (iv.) lion's head erased.

The ALMS-PLATES are connected with the further history of Langley Park. Plate No. I. is inscribed, "*The Gift of John Elwill, Esq.*;" and it bears his arms: *Ermine*, on a chevron between 3 eagles displayed *gules*, 3 annulets *or*, with the motto, "*Patientia Victrix*," and his crest: an arm erect (vested *sable*, cuffed *argent*), in the hand, proper, a fleece *or*. The donor was the first husband of Elizabeth Style, the heiress of Langley Park; and he probably gave this Alms-plate at or about the time when his father-in-law, Humphrey Style, presented the Flagon. In the inscription he is called John Elwill, Esq.; and he ceased to be so called after April 25th 1717, when he became Sir John Elwill, Bart. The *HALL-MARKS* on this Alms-plate, No. I., are similar to those on the Flagon. It was therefore made in 1711-2. It is 10 inches in diameter, and weighs 21 ozs. avoirdupois.

ALMS-PLATE, No. II., was presented to the church, in 1734, by Peter Burrell, Esq. (of Kelsey's Manor, in Beckenham), whose widow and whose grandson ultimately became possessed of Langley Park. He has, in recent times, been described as Peter Burrell of Langley; but, as a matter of fact, when he died in 1756, his wife's nephew, Jones Raymond the younger, was the owner of Langley. That estate remained with the Elwills until 1732, when the widowed Lady Elwill, or, as Hasted says, Sir Edmund Elwill (brother of the donor of Alms-plate No. I.), transferred Langley to Hugh Raymond of Saling Hall, Essex. His son, Jones Raymond, began to keep his shrievalty at Langley in 1738, but died during his year of office. For thirty years after that, the Langley estate was held by his only son, who, like himself, was christened Jones. When the younger Jones Raymond died, without issue, in 1768, Langley was inherited by his aunt, Amy Burrell, widow of Peter Burrell, who was a daughter of Hugh Raymond; and on her death, in 1789, it passed to her grandson, Sir Peter Burrell, who was created Lord Gwydir in 1796.

An epitome of this history is contained, heraldically, in the coat of arms engraved in the centre of Alms-plate No. II. It shows the coat of Peter Burrell of Kelsey's, *Vert*, 3 plain shields *argent*, each having a bordure engrailed *or*; in the centre is an escutcheon of pretence, bearing the arms of Peter Burrell's wife, Amy, coheiress of Hugh Raymond: viz., 1 and 4, *Argent*, 3 bars *sable* (for Raymond); 2 and 3, a chevron between three birds. Above the great shield are engraved the words, "*Beckenham Parish*;" below the shield are these, "*The Gift of | Petre Burrell Esq^r | A.D. 1734.*" This gentleman was High Sheriff of Kent in 1722, and kept his shrieval

at Kelsey's Manor House. He was Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company, and his younger brother was Sir Merrick Burrell, Baronet, whose title descended to Peter Burrell's grandson, Peter, who ultimately was created Lord Gwydir. Peter Burrell, of Kelsey's, donor of the Alms-plate, died on the 16th of April 1756. His Alms-plate (No. II.) is 10 inches in diameter; and its weight is marked on the back, as being 18=15. Its *HALL-MARKS* are those of 1711-2, as on Mr. Humphrey Style's Flagon. The Plate was 23 years old, when Mr. Burrell gave it to Beckenham Church.

Of the CUPS, Nos. I. and II. are alike, of plain silver, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The bowl, 4 inches deep and 4 inches wide at the mouth, exceeds in height the stem and foot taken together. They are but $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; and the foot is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The weight of each cup is $12\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) S.W. in an oblong stamp; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) Head of George III.; (v.) R, the date letter for 1812-3.

CUPS III. and IV. are gilt, and alike in their shape, which is that of a mediæval chalice, but one of them is larger than the other. Both bear these *HALL-MARKS*: (i.) H.L. above H.L., in a quatrefoil; (ii.) black-letter capital A, indicative of the year 1836-7; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) leopard's head; (v.) Sovereign's head. The bowl of each is hexagonal, and engraved with the sacred monogram *IHS* (black-letter) and the *Agnus Dei*. On each stem there is a handsome knop. Of the larger (Cup No. III.) the height is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the greatest part of which is occupied by the stem and foot (the latter is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter). The bowl is only $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, although its mouth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The weight of this cup is 21 ozs. avoirdupois. CUP No. IV. is 7 inches high, but its bowl is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, although its mouth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The foot is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the stem and foot together are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. This cup weighs $11\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois.

The TANKARD, with a lid, is massive and handsomely embossed. It is in no sense ecclesiastical in form or use; and no *HALL-MARKS* can be discerned upon it.

BECKENHAM (ST. AGATHA'S CHAPEL).

The Cup and Paten used in St. Agatha's Chapel were both made in Birmingham in the year 1867-8. The *HALL-MARKS* upon each are: (i.) Head of Queen Victoria; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) an anchor; (iv.) S, the Birmingham date letter for 1867-8.

The CUP is silver gilt and of mediæval design, 8 inches high, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth. It is partly chased. Beneath the foot are engraved "J. H. & Co. 811."

The PATEN, likewise silver gilt, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, is chased with a floriated cross. Beneath we see "J. H. & Co. 118."

BECKENHAM (ST. BARNABAS).

The Rev. G. O. F. Griffith, Vicar, supplied particulars of the Cup and Paten, both made in 1876, which are used in the Church of St. Barnabas; first opened, as an iron church, in 1877.

The CUP, silver gilt, and designed upon the model of a mediæval chalice, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Its foot is 6 inches wide, but the mouth of its hemispherical bowl is only 4 inches in diameter. It weighs 20 ozs. Its *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) Head of Queen Victoria; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) A, in pointed shield with doubly cusped summit, the date letter for 1876-7; (iv.) the mark of the makers Barkentin and Krall.

The PATEN, silver gilt, has its centre sunk below its rim, and fits upon the bowl of the Cup. Its diameter is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and its weight 7 ounces. Its *HALL-MARKS* are identical with those on the Cup.

The ALMS-DISH is of base metal, gilt.

BECKENHAM (CHRIST CHURCH).

The Rev. W. Welsh, Incumbent of Christ Church, informs me that in his new church (consecrated in 1876) there are no silver vessels. All are of baser metal, gilt. There are two Cups, a Flagon, two Patens, and an Alms-dish.

The CUPS (gilt inside) are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 4 inches in diameter, engraved with the sacred monogram *en soleil*.

The FLAGON is $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, with domed cover surmounted by a cross. It bears the sacred monogram. The foot is 6 inches in diameter.

The larger PATEN, 10 inches in diameter, likewise bears the sacred monogram IHS.

The smaller PATEN, 9 inches wide, has no ornament.

The ALMS-DISH is of brass, gilt. It is handsomely embossed, and was presented to the church by G. Hooper, Esq., of Elmleigh, in Beckenham.

BECKENHAM (ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS).

The Rev. E. R. Fagan, Curate in charge of St. Michael's, Beckenham (in which district an iron church was first erected in 1878), states that the silver CUP and PATEN in use there are of the simplest kind.

The CUP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 4 inches in diameter, has a knop on its stem, and round its bowl is engraved a grape vine. Upon the foot is "IHC." It bears the London *HALL-MARKS*.

The PATEN, 6 inches in diameter, has a small cross engraved on its rim. The *HALL-MARKS* are those of London.

The ALMS-DISH, of brass, 9 inches in diameter, is inscribed, "*God loveth a cheerful Giver.*" In its centre is a floriated cross.

BECKENHAM (ST. PAUL).

The Communion Vessels of this modern church are all of silver. The Vicar, the Rev. Charles Green, informs me that three Cups, three Patens, and the Flagon, were all made during the reign

of Queen Victoria, but that a fourth Paten, of larger size than the rest, was made in the reign of William IV.

CUPS I. and II. are each 8 inches high; with a foot 4 inches in diameter, and a bowl gilt inside, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth. Each weighs $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) G.F.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) black-letter **h**, the date letter for 1863-4; (v.) Head of Queen Victoria. Upon them, upon the Flagon, and on Patens I., II., and III., is this inscription, "*The gift of Albemarle Cator, Patron, to S. Paul's, Beckenham, 1864.*" Mr. A. Cator, of Beckenham Place, first cousin of Sir Jno. Farnaby Lennard, died in 1868; his third son, William, was Rector of Beckenham from 1873 to 1885.

CUP No. III. was purchased, in 1876, with money given at the offertory. It matches Cups I. and II. in shape and size. The *HALL-MARKS* upon it are: (i.) H.L.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) A, the date letter for 1876-7; (v.) Queen Victoria's head.

PATENS I. and II. (given by Mr. Cator) are each 6 inches in diameter; they bear the same inscription and *HALL-MARKS* as CUPS I. and II. PATEN No. III. (likewise given by Mr. Cator) is a large Plate, 9 inches in diameter, having the sacred monogram IHS, with cross and nails, engraved in its centre. It bears the same inscription as Patens I. and II.; but the *HALL-MARKS* upon it are: (i.) W.B.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) p, the date letter for 1830-1; (v.) Head of King William IV.

PATEN No. IV., purchased in 1876, matches Patens I. and II. in size and shape; but the *HALL-MARKS* upon it are like those on Cup III., being the London marks for the year 1876-7.

The FLAGON, given by Mr. Cator in 1864, is 11 inches high, of the modern jug-shape, modelled on mediæval patterns. It bears the same inscription as the other portions of Mr. Cator's gift. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) $\frac{T.F.}{E.F.}$; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) black-letter **t**, the date letter for 1858-9; (v.) Head of Queen Victoria.

BECKENHAM (HOLY TRINITY).

The Churchwardens, Messrs. Francis Peek and John Dell, furnished particulars of the Communion Vessels of Holy Trinity Church, Penge Lane, Beckenham, which was erected in 1878. They consist of two Cups and two Patens of silver, with an Alms-dish of brass. The Vicar, the Rev. S. Whitfield Daukes, informed me later (in 1887) that a silver Flagon and a Spoon have recently been presented by Mr. and Mrs. Hennell.

The CUPS are alike, in everything save the year of their manufacture. One was made in 1876-7, the other in 1877-8. Of each, the height is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$, and of hexagonal foot 5 inches. There is a knop on the stem. The cups, gilt inside, are inscribed, "*Calicem Salutaris Accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo.*" The sacred monogram IHS, *en soleil*, is engraved on

the foot of each cup. The *HALL-MARKS* on one, which weighs 13 ozs. 4 dwts., are: (i.) SS; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) A, in a pointed shield with its top indented by two concave curves, the date letter for 1876-7. The *HALL-MARKS* on the other cup, which weighs 12 ozs. 17 dwts., are similar, but the date letter on it is B, indicating 1877-8.

The two *PATENS* match and fit the Cups. They are gilt inside, and bear the sacred monogram. That which bears the date letter A, of 1876-7, weighs 4 ozs. 18 dwts. The other, weighing 5 ozs. 4 dwts., bears the *HALL-MARK* date letter **b**, of 1875-6.

The *FLAGON*, of the modern jug-shape, weighs 27 ozs. 5 dwts. On its shallow lid stands an upright Maltese cross. The sacred monogram *IHS en soleil* is engraved on the front of the bulb of the body, around the centre of which runs this inscription, "*Christus est immolatus Nostrum Pascha.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) in a quatrefoil J.A.F.H. with S in the centre; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) H, the date letter for 1883-4; (v.) Queen Victoria's head.

The *SPOON* is of silver, perforated, and at the top of the handle is an *Agnus Dei* gilt.

The brass *ALMS-DISH* is highly embossed, and has in its centre a boss of cornelian stone. It is inscribed, "**To do good and to distribute forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.**"

BEKESBOURNE.

The Communion Vessels at Bekesbourne consist of two different sets; one ancient, the other modern. The old set comprises an Elizabethan Cup (1564) with Paten-cover (1578), a Paten (1693), and an Alms-plate (1685). The new set, made by Hunt and Roskell in 1846, consists of a Cup, Paten, Flagon, and Alms-plate. The Vicar, the Rev. Henry J. Wardell, gave me much assistance in preparing the following description.

The Elizabethan CUP was increased in height in 1846 by the addition of a new mouth. The new strip of silver is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep. With this modern addition, the cup is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; its bowl, gilt inside, is now $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth. The diameter of the foot is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The cup weighs 10 ounces avoirdupois. Upon its bowl, the sacred monogram *the* within a crown of thorns, was engraved in 1846. One belt of Elizabethan foliage encircles the bowl, immediately below the level at which its mouth originally stood; the modern addition now stands above the Elizabethan belt.

Of the *HALL-MARKS*, that of the maker is now illegible; but the second initial in it is B; there are also the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; and a black-letter **g**, indicating the year 1564-5.

The *PATEN-COVER*, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, is inscribed, on the button, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, "BEKESBORN | IN. AN^o Dmi | 1578." It is ornamented with one engraved belt of Eliza-

bethan foliage, without any interlacing fillets. This Paten-cover is now gilt inside, and weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. It bears no HALL-MARKS.

The ancient PATEN, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, stands $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches high upon a central foot. In its centre are engraved the words, "*Deo | Seruatori | S,*" within a circle. Upon the bottom of the foot, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, are these words, "*Ecclesiæ | De Beaksborn | Nicolaus Battely | A.M. | D.D.D.*" The weight of the Paten is $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois. The HALL-MARKS are: q, the date letter for 1693-4; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; and T.K., with a fish above and trefoil below the initials.

The donor, the Rev. Nicholas Battely, M.A., was Vicar of Bekesbourne from 1685 until 1704, and at the same time held the Vicarage of Ivychurch in Romney Marsh; that is to say, he possessed both benefices for nearly twenty years. He was a brother of Dr. John Battely, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and Rector of Adisham-cum-Staple. The Rev. Nicholas Battely was a learned and painstaking antiquary. He devoted many years to elaborate researches among the manuscript records of the Monastery, and Cathedral, of Christ Church, Canterbury. His object had been simply to prepare a new edition of *The Antiquities of Canterbury*, which had been published in 1640 by William Somner, Auditor of Christ Church, and Registrar of the Archbishop's Court. Eventually, however, Mr. Battely amassed so large a collection of new matter that he added, to Somner's work, a second Part, which he called *Cantuarua Sacra*, or the Antiquities of the Cathedral, Archbishopric, Priory, Archdeaconry, and all Religious Places in Canterbury. His work was not published until 1703, about a year before his own death. On the title-page he describes himself as, "*NICOLAS BATTELY, Vicar of Beaksborn;*" and in the Prefaces he writes with great modesty, doing full justice to Somner, whose life and works he describes with eulogy and reverence. Respecting himself he says, "Ever since I came into Kent I have received continual favours from the Very Reverend the Dean and Canons of this Church. By their Leave, and with their consent I have had free Access to the Archives and Library of this Church; which I do hereby acknowledge with all Gratitude. Particularly I have been ever received by my very good Brother, Dr John Battely with all sorts of endearing Kindnesses, at his Prebendal-House in Christ Church; where I had the free Use of his Library, which is well furnished with Books relating to this kind of Study." Mr. Nicholas Battely died at Bekesbourne on the 19th of May 1704.

There is an old ALMS-PLATE, bearing the London Hall-marks of the year 1685-6, but inscribed underneath with the words, "*Beakesbourn Church 1846.*" The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) T.C., with a fish above, and a quatrefoil below, the initials; (ii.) leopard's head, crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) black-letter h, the date letter for 1685-6. Whether this belonged to the church of old; or whether it was bought in 1846 when Mrs. Gipps gave a new set of vessels to this church, I cannot ascertain. The diameter of the plate is

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; its rim stands $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of an inch above its base. Scratched beneath, is a note of its weight, "17—17." Upon its face is engraved the sacred monogram *thc*, within a crown of thorns ; as on the new vessels.

The new vessels, all inscribed underneath, "BEAKESBOURN CHURCH 1846," "*The Gift of Jane the Wife of George Gipps [of Howletts*] Esquire,*" are a Cup, Flagon, Paten, and Alms-plate. They all bear the same London *HALL-MARKS* of the year 1846-7, viz.: (i.) R.H., in an oblong shield ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head, not crowned ; (iv.) black-letter capital *HL* ; (v.) Head of Queen Victoria. The generous donor was Jane, youngest daughter of John Bowdler, Esq. (one of the founders of the Incorporated Church Building Society). Her brother, the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, was well known as Secretary of the Church Building Society. In 1810, Miss Jane Bowdler married Mr. George Gipps, son of George Gipps, Esq., of Harbledown, who had been M.P. for Canterbury. Her husband did not then possess Howletts, but took his bride first to Heden, and afterwards to Bourne Park, which was subsequently sold to Mr. Matthew Bell. About 1816 Mr. Gipps purchased, and removed to Howletts ; where, fifty-four years later, Mrs. Jane Gipps died, on the 15th of April 1870.

The CUP has on its bowl the sacred monogram *thc* within a crown of thorns. Its height is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; its bowl, nearly a hemisphere in shape, is 3 inches deep, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth. There is a knop on its stem.

The FLAGON is of the "Camden shape ;" resembling an emaciated example of the "round-bellied" or "pear-shaped" vessels used in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Its height is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to the top of the small domical lid. The diameter of the body at its widest part is 5 inches ; of the foot 4 inches ; and of the mouth 2 inches, but the spout projects another half-inch. Three belts of engraving, in the Elizabethan style, encircle this flagon ; one round the middle of the body, one near the lip, and a third on the foot ; in the last-named belt, grapes and vine leaves form the ornaments. Each belt is flanked by raised ribs of metal. The sacred monogram is engraved on this flagon, as on the other vessels.

The ALMS-PLATE, of this new service, is 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and its rim stands 1 inch above its base.

The PATEN, of Mrs. Gipps's gift, is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of an inch high. It has the sacred monogram above, and inscriptions beneath, exactly similar to those on the Alms-plate.

HOWLETTS, the residence of Mrs. Gipps, the donor of the new Plate, was for several centuries a noted seat in the parish of Bekesbourne. It was possessed successively by the Isaacs, the Palmers, and the Hales baronets of the later creation. The old house, however, was pulled down when Mr. Baugh purchased it a hundred years ago, and he built a new house upon a spot not far from the old site, but outside the parish of Bekesbourne, and within the

* These two words are omitted on the Cup and Flagon.

precinct of Well, in Ickham. This was purchased, about 1816, by Mr. George Gipps of Bourne Park, whose ancestors had long been lessees of the Great Tithes of Bekesbourne. Howletts being close to the boundary of the two parishes of Bekesbourne and Ickham, is much nearer to Bekesbourne Church than it is to that of Ickham.

BELVEDERE (ALL SAINTS).

In the modern Church of All Saints, built by Sir Culling Eardley in 1856-7 on Lessness Heath, within the old boundaries of the ancient parish of Erith, all the Communion Vessels are of Plated Metal, and the Alms-dish is of Brass. The Rev. Hector McNeile, while Vicar of All Saints, Belvedere, furnished the following description.

There are two CUPS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and gilt inside, which weigh 11 ozs. each. The FLAGON, 10 inches high, and weighing 38 ounces, has a spout, and a handle. Upon it is a maker's mark, J. O., surmounted by crossed keys, and the figure 4. The PATEN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, on a central stem. It weighs 18 ozs.

The Brass ALMS-DISH, 14 inches in diameter, has in its centre a boss, formed of a polished pebble. Around the rim runs this inscription, "*All things come of Thee and of Thine own have we given Thee.*"

BELVEDERE (ST. AUGUSTINE'S).


The present Vicar of Belvedere, the Rev. Samuel Bickersteth, has added the following description of the vessels in use at the Mission Church of St. Augustine, Belvedere.


CUP, of silver, gilt inside, weighs 4 ounces; stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth. Inscribed, beneath, are the words, "*St. Augustine's Church, Belvedere.*"

PATEN, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, of silver. It bears the same inscription, beneath.

BENENDEN.

The Communion Vessels at Benenden are all of modern silver. The Rev. J. A. Boodle describes them as being a Cup (1848), a Flagon (1855), and a Paten (1860).

The CUP is inscribed, "*Calicem Salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo.*" The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) Messrs. Barnard's mark, in a quatrefoil, E.B.W., with J above, and J below; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head, not crowned; (iv.) Head of Queen Victoria; (v.) , the date letter for 1848-9.

The FLAGON is inscribed, "*Pascha nostrum immolatus est istus.*" The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) "EB, & J.B." in a four-
d escutcheon; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head, not
crowned; (iv.) Head of Queen Victoria; (v.) , the date letter for 1855-6.

The PATEN bears this prayer, "*Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, da nobis tuam pacem.*" The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) lion passant; (ii.) leopard's head, not crowned; (iii.) Head of Queen Victoria; (iv.) £, the date letter for 1860-1. Beneath the base are the names of the silversmiths, Widdowson and Veale, Strand.

BETHERSDEN.

The Vessels at Bethersden consist of a Cup (1765) with Paten-cover, a Flagon (1631), a Paten (1726), all of silver, and a Pewter Alms-plate, which was purchased in 1735. The Rev. A. F. Smith (now Vicar of Nackington), when he was Vicar of Bethersden, supplied me with a careful description of these vessels, and with copies of entries relating to them in the Parish Accounts.

The CUP is 8 inches high; the diameter of its foot is 4 inches; and its deep, bell-shaped, bowl is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth. A raised moulding, in the middle of the stem, takes the place of a knop. On the face of the bowl is engraved the sacred monogram IHS, with cross and nails, all *en soleil*. This monogram stands in the centre of a text, in Roman lettering: "We have REDEMPTION+ through his BLOOD, *Eph. i. 7,*" which encircles the middle of the bowl. The Cup weighs $12\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. Its HALL-MARKS are: (i.) illegible maker's mark; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head, crowned; (iv.) £, the date letter for 1765-6. The PATEN-COVER has no marks. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; and weighs 5 ounces. The history of this Cup and Paten-cover may be gathered from the following entry, in the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Bethersden, for the year 1765: "*P^d for a new Chalice and Paten, besides the Old one, the Ballance in money £3. 2. 9.*" An old Communion Cup and its Cover, both of silver, had been in use for at least 120 years before the existing Cup was purchased. We can trace it back in the Parochial Inventories until 1646. As no earlier Inventory is extant, we cannot say with certainty how old the ancient cup may have been in 1646; it is, however, probable that an Elizabethan Cup remained in use until 1765, when it and its cover were sent to the silversmith, whose charge for the new cup and cover, with the engraving upon it, exceeded by £3. 2. 9. the value of the old vessels.

The FLAGON is the oldest piece now in use here. Around the waist are these words, "*The gift of Thomas Sharperey. 1631.*" It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The lid is flat, with a small thumbpiece; the handle very long, reaching from top to bottom. The body tapers from the base upwards, and the foot is shallow and very little splayed. There is no spout. The flagon weighs 38 ozs. avoirdupois. Its HALL-MARKS are: (i.) Roman capital O, the date letter for 1631-2; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head, crowned; (iv.) maker's mark, in an octagonal stamp, a square with the corners cut off, P.B., with one crescent between two pellets beneath the initials, and another crescent, *inverted* between two pellets above the initials. This maker made much Church plate. At Harriet

ham are a Flagon and Paten made by him in 1629; at Eastling there is a Cup of his, made in 1637-8; at All Saints, Maidstone, two Cups and Covers made in 1637-8 bear his mark; at Ospringe there is a Cup of his which has no date letter stamp. He seems to have had a son, with the same initials, who used a similar stamp at a later period. This later mark appears upon a Cup at Chevening Church that was made in 1660-1. Mr. Cripps mentions this later mark as appearing upon two vessels belonging to the Innholders' Company; one (the Osborne Cup) made in 1658-9; the other, a tankard, in 1661-2. Mr. Cripps describes the mark on these as: "PB, a crescent, points upwards, between two pellets above and below, plain square shield with corners clipped."*

The PATEN is a silver plate, 8 inches in diameter, weighing 11 ounces. On its rim are engraved these words, "*Bethersden in Kent. 1726. T. W. and T. W. Church Wardens.*" The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) Roman capital L, the date letter for 1726-7; (ii.) leopard's head, crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) an illegible maker's mark. The Churchwardens, whose initials appear on this Paten, were Thomas Witherden, Esq., of Wissenden, in this parish, who died, aged 47, a few years after the Paten was obtained; and Thomas Wilmott, Esq., of Low Wood, in Bethersden, who lived to the ripe age of 74, and died in 1753. The Rev. A. F. Smith tells me that in the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1726 there is no mention of the purchase of a Paten. Whether it was given to the church by the two Churchwardens, or by some other person during their year of office, cannot be ascertained.

The old Pewter Alms-plate, 8 inches in diameter, bears the name and address of its maker, "TIM*FLY | IN LONDON." The Rev. A. F. Smith believes that a record of the purchase of this plate is contained in the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1735 in these words: "*P^d for a plate to colect the mony in at the Communion 1s. 3d.*" In an Inventory made in the year 1738 it is mentioned, for the first time, as "1 Pewter Plate."

BETTESHANGER.

The Communion Plate at Betteshanger consists of a Cup (1729), Paten-cover (1725), Paten (1712), and Flagon (1858). The Rev. J. Worthington Bliss, Rector of the parish, sent to me drawings of all.

The CUP, 10 inches high, has a bell-shaped bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth. The foot is 4 inches wide, and the height of the foot and of a baluster stem 3 inches long (which was inserted in 1853) when taken together is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Round the bowl, somewhat below its middle, runs a ribbed moulding; and just above the middle of the bowl are engraved these words: "*Belonging to the Parish of Bettashanger 1730.*" The PATEN-COVER, 2 inches high, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, is inscribed

* *Old English Plate*, 2nd edition, p. 287.

around its centre: "*Betteshanger 1726.*" The *HALL-MARKS* shew that both cup and cover were made by the same maker, but in different years. They are: (i.) the mark of Timothy Ley, of Fenchurch Street; in a somewhat circular shield, T.L., having above and also below those initials a mullet between two pellets; one pellet also appears on the left of the initials, and another on their right; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) *on the Cup*, a Roman capital O, for 1729-30; but *on the Paten-cover* the letter is K, indicating 1725-6; (iv.) leopard's head, crowned. The maker's mark is engraved by W. Chaffers on page 165 of his valuable work, *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, but, so far as I can see, he does not identify its owner. The same mark occurs at Elham on a Cup made in 1724-5; also on a Cup and Cover of the same date at Iwade; on a Paten at Eastling made in 1725-6; on a Flagon at Borden made in 1726-7; on a Cup (1725-6) and Paten (1727-8) at Hythe; and on a Paten at Nonington made in 1729-30.



All these vessels were made of silver of the ordinary quality, called old sterling. Upon the recent baluster stem of the Cup, the *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) R.G. crowned; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) black-letter capital S, the date letter for 1853-4. This stem, 3 inches long, was inserted, between the foot and the bowl by Sir Walter James (now Lord Northbourne) immediately after he came to reside at Betteshanger, which he purchased about 1852-3.

The *PATEN*, 6 inches in diameter, stands 2 inches high, upon a central foot. It is made of the purer silver of the new sterling, in use during Queen Anne's reign. Underneath the Paten is engraved this inscription, "*Given to the Church of Bettishanger 1712. Salmon Morrice Esq^{re}.*" Upon its face is engraved, in the centre, a linked double monogram of the letters S. E. M., which are the initials of Admiral Salmon Morrice, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Wright, Esq., a Commissioner of the Navy. Admiral Morrice, when he presented this Paten to the church, was only a Captain in the Navy, and had then recently purchased the manor of Great Betshanger, upon which he rebuilt the mansion

house. He died there in 1740, when his second but only surviving son, William Morrice, was his heir and successor. The *HALL-MARKS* on the Morrice Paten are, Britannia; a lion's head erased; a Court-hand capital R, which denotes the year of manufacture to be 1712-3; and the initials PE., with a mullet above and below them. This last-named mark was that of William Penstone,* a London goldsmith, who lived in Foster Lane, Cheapside. There is at Smarden a Paten made in 1713-4 by the same man, and another at Preston by Faversham, made in 1720-1.

The FLAGON, about 9 inches high, was given by Sir Walter James (now Lord Northbourne). It is of jug-shape, with a spout, a lid nearly flat, a thumb-piece shaped like an open loop of small twisted cable, a small ornamental handle, terminating near the top of the bulb of the body, in a curve tipped with a *fleur-de-lis*. Around the centre of the bulb, or body, of the flagon, between two moulded ribs, runs this inscription: "GLORY + BE + TO + GOD + ON + HIGH." Around the base of the neck is a belt of *fleurs-de-lis*, between two flanking mouldings. The *HALL-MARKS* shew the date letter of the year 1858-9, a small black-letter c.

BEXLEY.

OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

The oldest silver vessels here are two Alms-plates (1635, and 1638?), a Cup, No. I. (1751-2), and Cup No. II. (1833-4). Three vessels of Plated Metal were obtained, by exchange, in 1834, viz., a Flagon, a Paten on central foot, and an Alms-plate.

A suite of modern vessels (after the "Sarum pattern") were presented in 1883, when the Parish Church was reopened after its restoration; they are, a Cup, No. III., Paten, Flagon, and Alms-dish. The Rev. J. A. Boodle and the Rev. J. M. Fuller have given me particulars of these various vessels.

The three CUPS shall be first described. CUP No. I., 8½ inches high, has a bowl 4 inches deep, that tapers slightly from its middle towards its mouth, which is 4½ inches wide. The stem is conical, and upon it are engraved these words, "*Bexley 1752. W^m Smith, Tho^s Holloway, Churchwardens.*" On the foot we read "*Stirrup fecit;*" probably this was the name of the engraver who wrote the inscription on the stem, and who also engraved upon the bowl the sacred monogram IHS, with cross and 3 nails, all *en soleil*. The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) lion passant; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) F K, with a star above the initials, in an oblong punch with projecting cusp at the top; (iv.) q the date letter for 1751-2. The maker seems to have been Frederick Knopfell, of Windmill Street, London, who registered this mark on the 11th of April 1752.†

CUP No. II. is of the same dimensions and shape as No. I. Its *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) C. F. in an oblong with corners cut off;

* See his mark engraved by W. Chaffers in *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, p. 177.

† W. Chaffers, *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, p. 185.

(ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) S, the date letter for 1833-4; (v.) the Head of King William IV. The history of this cup is contained in a memorandum found by the Rev. J. M. Fuller in the Parish Chest. It states that on the 7th of January 1843, the Vicar (the Rev. T. Harding) and the Churchwardens of Bexley, finding it inconvenient to have no second Cup, exchanged the large silver "Chalice" [*evidently meaning a Flagon*], which did not appear to them, by any existing documents, to have been a gift, for a plated "Chalice" [*again, read "Flagon"*] and a silver Cup. Thus it is evident that the existing Cup No. II. (which bears the Goldsmiths'-Hall date letter for 1833-4) was obtained, together with the existing Plated Flagon and Paten, by the alienation of a large silver vessel, which the Churchwardens called a Chalice, but which clearly was a Flagon. It is remarkable that Mr. Harding and his Churchwardens should state that this Chalice or Flagon of silver did not appear to have been a gift, for the Parish Register twice records gifts of, or towards, a Flagon, or Flagons. In 1638 "*Mr^s Williamin Gouldwell * Jo. Gouldwell 3^d tow. y^e lesser flago*"; and in 1641 Mr. Fuller finds this entry, "*Mr Coppin brother to S^r William Coppin was founder of 3^d and lesser flaggon, 1641, three p'ds.*" Possibly the Flagon exchanged in 1834 was alluded to in one or both of these entries. Certainly a "large" Flagon would have cost more than £3 at that time. At this distance of time we cannot clearly ascertain what was done about these Flagons; nor can we be quite sure that the Bexley writer of the entries meant by the word flagon exactly the same as we do. If he did, we should have expected that the parish would possess three flagons, not one only.

CUP No. III., 10 inches high, has its bowl ornamented with six carbuncles, and is a handsome vessel. It is copied from a mediæval Chalice of good type. The foot is a quatrefoil in plan, elaborately engraved. On the hexagonal stem there is tabernacle work at base and a good knop above. Underneath the cup is this inscription, "*Deo Dedit Catherine Fuller July 1st 1883.*"

The two ALMS-PLATES are not a pair. No. I., the older of the two, was presented to the Parish by Mr. George Cooke of Bexley, second son of Edmund Cooke, Esq., of Lessness Abbey, in Erith, who owned Mount Mascal in North Cray. Their family possessed the Rectory and Advowson of Bexley for many years.†

* The writing here is not legible, says Mr. Fuller. It may be "*daughter of*," or "*sister of*."

† In 1552, Henry Cooke died possessed of them. In 1591 Edmund Cooke "*armiger*" presented the Rev. Wm. Luffe to the vicarage. On Luffe's death, the Rev. Nicholas Frankwell was presented, in 1609, by "*Edmund Cooke, of North Craye, armiger.*" In 1617 an entry in Archbishop Abbot's Register states that Nicholas Frankwell [query, was this a son of the N. F. mentioned above?] was collated by his grace owing to the patron having allowed the time for presentation to lapse. In 1666, however, the Cookes cease to present. Then the Rev. Ben. Huntington was presented by Thomas St. George, whose sister Rebecca had married Robert Cooke, Esq., of Mount Mascal; apparently the last of his race.

The cost of this Alms-plate is recorded in the Bexley Register, thus: "*Mr G. Cooke gave a silver plate, £3:3:4.*" Upon it are engraved the word "BEXLEY" (in shaded Roman capitals) and the initials $\overset{C}{G \times A}$, of Mr. George Cooke and his wife Anne,

daughter of Sir Timothy Lowe, of Bromley. Their eldest son George subsequently resided at Mount Mascall in North Cray. The diameter of the Alms-plate is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Its *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) lion passant; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) italic small *s*, the date letter for 1635-6; and (iv.) the maker's mark, something like an escallop shell, as found on much Kentish church plate.

ALMS-PLATE No. II., $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, is inscribed with the name "*Bexley*," in letters formed of punctured dots. No *HALL-MARKS* are visible; and the only mark upon it resembles a capital I with pellet above, and another below, somewhat towards the right hand, all in a stamp like an ear-lobe. Possibly it may be the half of a badly stamped mark, the whole of which is an heart-shaped shield bearing two initials. An entry in the Register may perhaps relate to this Alms-plate. It records a gift by "*Sr John Sidley two^l towards o^r Almesdish, Aug. 19, 1638.*" This was Sir John Sedley, of St. Clere in Ightham, son of Sir Isaac Sedley. Sir John succeeded his father in or about A.D. 1627, and died in 1673.

The ALMS-DISH, silver gilt, 14 inches in diameter, is modern, and was presented to the church after its restoration, on the 1st July 1883. It is inscribed: "*Given by Mrs Hugh Johnston and family, late of Danson, Bexley. July 1st 1883.*" In the centre of this Alms-dish is engraved the head of Christ.

There is also a PLATED ALMS-PLATE, 9 inches in diameter; obtained in 1834.

The silver-gilt FLAGON was also presented in 1883. It is 17 inches high, and has its base octofoiled in plan, its body is formed of eight convex curves, tapering upward to a narrow octagonal neck with spout, and tall ornamental lid with thumb piece. The handle is not large, but is shaped like a note of interrogation. The whole service is richly ornamented with engraving. It was purchased from the Goldsmiths' Alliance (Limited), and is in their catalogue described as of Sarum Pattern. It is inscribed, "*Given to God by Catherine wife of the Rev. John Mee Fuller, Vicar of Bexley, on the re-opening of the Parish Church after restoration, July 1st 1883.*" Owing to unavoidable delay, the church was not actually re-opened until October the 6th 1883.

There is a PLATED FLAGON, 12 inches high, which was obtained in 1834 by exchange. On it is engraved the sacred monogram IHS *en soleil*.

The two silver PATENS are gilt, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They belong to the "Sarum" set; and are inscribed, "*Deo Dedit Catharine Fuller July 1st 1883.*"

There is a PLATED PATEN, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, which stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high on a central foot. On it is engraved the sacred monogram IHS *en soleil*.

BEXLEY.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The modern Communion Vessels at St. John's Church are modelled upon the pattern of an ancient Chalice and Paten at Nettlecombe, Somerset, and were purchased from the Goldsmiths' Alliance (Limited).

The hemispherical bowl of the CUP is supported by a hexagonal stem, having a large pierced knop with six projecting leopards'-head masks. The base is a hexagon in plan, each side being a concave curve.

The PATEN has an hexagonal sinking in centre.

BEXLEY.

LAMORBEY CHURCH.

The Church of the Holy Trinity was built about fifty years ago, by John Malcolm, Esq., in a district of Bexley, which had of old been called LAMIENBY. Of the six Communion Vessels of silver now in use, five were probably given by Mr. Malcolm, the founder of the church. Each of the five bears the sacred monogram, with cross and nails, *en soleil*. Above the monogram are the words, "*Presented to,*" and below it, "*Lamorbey Chapel, 1840.*" They consist of a CUP (with its bowl gilt), a FLAGON, an ALMS-DISH, a PATEN, 8 inches in diameter, on a central foot, and a second PATEN of similar shape, 7 inches in diameter. All these bear, as *HALL-MARKS*, (i.) C. F.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head, not crowned; (iv.) black-letter capital **D**, the date letter for 1839-40; (v.) Head of Queen Victoria.

A second CUP, given in 1882, was made to match the other. Its engraved ornament is the same, except in naming the church and date. On this Cup we read, "*Presented to Holy Trinity Church, Lamorbey, Easter 1882.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) in a trefoil **H E** **W**; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head, not crowned; (iv.) F, the date letter for 1881-2; (v.) Head of Queen Victoria.

There is also an ALMS-DISH of brass.

BICKLEY.

This is a new parish, carved out of Bromley. The church, dedicated to St. George, was built by George Wythes, Esq., at his own cost, in 1864. The Rev. G. W. Weldon, Vicar of Bickley, has supplied me with particulars of the Communion Vessels. They consist of a Cup, 2 Patens, and a Flagon, all made of silver in 1864-5, and a Silver Spoon made in 1879.

The CUP, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, has a hemispherical bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and about 4 inches in diameter at the mouth, where its cir-

cumference is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The hexagonal stem has a knop with cruciform openwork on each face. The foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, bears the Sacred Monogram on one side. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) H. W. & Co.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) a Crown, denoting that the cup was made at Sheffield; (iv.) W, the Sheffield date letter for 1864-5; (v.) Head of Queen Victoria.

The two *PATENS* are $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Engraved on the rim of each is the Sacred Monogram. The *HALL-MARKS* are like those on the Cup, but arranged in different order; the Crown, on the Patens, precedes the lion passant.

The *FLAGON* is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high to the top of the domed lid. It is jug-shaped, the circumference of its body being $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches; while that of the foot is but $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It weighs $42\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. On the foot is engraved the Sacred Monogram, enclosed in a circle, from which project six *fleurs-de-lis*. Around the body of the flagon are three bands of ornament, formed of crosses and a vine branch, between embossed ribs. The *HALL-MARKS* are like those on the Cup and Patens, but the date letter W appears between the lion passant and the Sheffield crown.

The *SPOON*, 4 inches long, is of plain silver, and resembles an egg spoon, having no perforations in the bowl. Its *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) J. H. & Co.; (ii.) Head of Queen Victoria; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) an Anchor, the mint-mark of Birmingham; (v.) £, the Birmingham date letter for 1879-80.

BICKNOR.

The Communion Vessels of this Parish, all of silver gilt, are two Cups, made in 1780-1 and in 1862-3; a Paten made in 1862-3; a small *repoussé* Alms-dish made in 1632-3; and a spoon. The Rev. J. A. Boodle and the Rev. Waterman Gardner-Waterman have given me the weights and dimensions of the vessels.

CUP No. I., $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, has a bell-shaped bowl, inscribed *Bickner*, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, the diameter of its mouth being $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The foot is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide; the stem, nearly cylindrical, has three small mouldings on the middle; and the cup weighs $6\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) G. S. in oblong shield; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) London date letter, e, for 1780-1.

CUP No. II., $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, has a plain hemispherical bowl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and 3 inches wide at its mouth. The diameter of the foot also is 3 inches. The cup weighs 5 ounces avoirdupois. It is inscribed under the foot, "*St. James, Bicknor*," and is engraved around the foot with four Maltese crosses. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) lion passant; (ii.) leopard's head; (iii.) Queen Victoria's Head; (iv.) small black-letter **g**, the London date letter for 1862-3; and (v.) **GR** on a square stamp. This Cup and the Paten were pre-



INK-PHOTO. SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

FIVE COMMUNION VESSELS OF BICKNOR CHURCH;
WITH ONE ELIZABETHAN CUP, FROM HUCKING CHURCH,
ABOVE THEM, IN THE CENTRE.

sented to the church by the Rev. Walter Blunt, who was rector of Bicknor from 1858 to 1882.

The PATEN, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, weighs $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois, and bears the same engraved work, inscription, and HALL-MARKS as Cup No. II.

The old *repoussé* ALMS-DISH, only $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, weighs 4 ozs. 17 dwts troy. It had two handles, shaped like scallop shells, one of which has been broken off. A shield in the centre of the little dish bears the inscription ^{Bicknor} MA scratched upon it. The HALL-MARKS are those of London for 1632-3. The

maker's mark being $\overset{W}{M}$ in a shaped shield; and the date letter, a small italic *p*. The same goldsmith made the similar but larger alms-dish at Bredgar Church, and both the Flagons at Lewisham Church. He also made a small alms-dish belonging to Chalton Church, Hants, and a Paten at St. Stephen's Church, Bristol.

Mrs. Margaret Aldersey, whose initials appear upon this alms-dish, and upon another at the church of an adjacent parish, Bredgar, was undoubtedly the donor of both. She was a wealthy heiress, daughter of Humphry Farnham, Esq., of Quorndon in Leicestershire. A pedigree, tracing her descent from King Edward III., may be seen upon page 42 of *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVII. She married Thomas Aldersey, Esq., of Swanton Court, in Bredgar (son of William Aldersey, of Sutton Valence, by his wife Thomasine Terry), whom she survived for several years. Her sons were Terry Aldersey, of Bredgar, who died in 1670, aged 52; and Farnham Aldersey, of Maidstone, who died in 1686, aged 63. The latter was married at Bicknor Church, Nov. 14, 1648, to Sarah Taylor of Cranbrook. Swanton Court lies midway between the churches of Bicknor and Bredgar, although it stands within the latter parish. Among the numerous descendants of Mrs. Margaret Aldersey, now living, are Edward Hussey, Esq., of Scotney Castle, and Dr. John Grayling of Sittingbourne.

The silver-gilt SPOON, given by the Rev. Walter Blunt, weighs $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce avoirdupois, and bears the same London Hall-marks, of 1862-3, as Cup No. II. On the back of the broad flat handle are engraved the words, "*St. James, Bicknor*;" on the broad trefoiled end of the handle a Maltese Cross is engraved.

BIDBOROUGH.

Two sets of Communion Vessels are described by the Rev. H. C. Elliss as belonging to his Church here. One set, given in 1663, consists of a Cup with Paten-Cover, and a Paten; the other set, procured in 1876, includes a Cup (gilt inside) with Paten-Cover, a Paten, a Flagon, all of silver, together with two Alms-plates of brass.

The old CUP, No. I., not gilt, is 7 inches high. Its bowl is 4 inches wide at the mouth, and on it is one Hall-mark only, which

appears to be a black-letter capital **A**, probably the London date letter for 1658-9. The foot is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and upon its surface are engraved, in italics, these words: "*The gift of William Gomeldon, Esq.* 1663." The weight of this Cup is $9\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. The stem has no knop. Its PATEN-COVER bears the same mark, and similar inscription. The diameter of this cover is 5 inches; its weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois.

The modern CUP, No. II., has the inside of its bowl gilt. Its height is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Its bell-shaped bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, is adorned with a belt of engraving. On the stem are four small bosses and a belt of engraving. On the foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, are three large bosses. The weight of the cup is $12\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) Mark of Cox & Son; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) Queen Victoria's Head; (v.) Roman capital A, the date letter for 1876-7. The PATEN-COVER of this Cup, 6 inches in diameter, has around its rim a belt of engraving similar to that upon the bowl of the cup, and in its centre is a cross of four equal limbs with cusped ends; around the centre of the cross is engraved a circle, beneath which lies a saltire with its points formed into fleurs-de-lis. The weight of this Paten-cover is 4 ozs. avoirdupois. At the back are the words "Cox and Sons, Southampton Street, London," and 5 HALL-MARKS: (i.) $\begin{smallmatrix} TC \\ EC \end{smallmatrix}$; (ii.) leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) Queen Victoria's Head; (v.) small black-letter **b**, the date letter for 1875-6.

The old PATEN, No. I., 7 inches in diameter, with a foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, weighs $9\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. It is inscribed "*Bidboro: D. D., Churchwarden.*" The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) Capital black-letter **A**, for the year 1658-9; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) initials of maker, the second being 'E.

The modern PATEN, No. II., 8 inches in diameter, weighs 8 ozs. avoirdupois. Its HALL-MARKS are: (i.) $\begin{smallmatrix} TC \\ EC \end{smallmatrix}$; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) Queen Victoria's Head; (v.) date letter illegible.

The modern jug-shaped FLAGON, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with a domed lid, and a handle, weighs $18\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. Its bowl at its widest part or centre is $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference; around it are engraved these words, GLORY + BE + TO + GOD + ON + HIGH. The diameter of the plain round foot is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The brass ALMS-PLATES are 11 inches in diameter. The rim of each is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the base. Round the rim in black-letters runs the text: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

BIDDENDEN.

The Communion Plate at Biddenden consists of an Elizabethan Cup, made in 1561-2, with its Paten-Cover, made in 1560-1, an Elizabethan Flagon made in 1592-3, but not given to the church until 1613, an Alms-dish (1761), two Alms-plates of electroplate, and two disused Alms-plates of pewter.



Biddenden Elizabethan Cup.

The CUP, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, has a capacious bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at its mouth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The foot is only $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Upon the bowl are two belts of engraving, one near the mouth, the other near the middle of the bowl. The upper belt has foliage flowing between two simple lines. In the middle belt the foliage flows between two narrow fillets which four times interchange their courses, and, in so doing, interlace. Twice the interlacement is a simple crossing of one fillet over the other; but at the two alternate interlacements the fillets cross each other twice over before returning upon a course parallel to that formerly pursued. On the stem, instead of a knop, there is in the middle a thin, projecting, round moulding engraved with one line of hyphens, or "*gouttes de sang*." Between the stem and the bowl there is a reeded moulding, and another between the foot and the stem. The foot has a belt of hyphens, and at its edge is an egg-and-tongue moulding. The weight of the cup is enhanced to $27\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois by the insertion of lead into the stem. The *HALL-MARKS* are: a small black-letter *D*, the London letter for 1561-2; lion passant; crowned leopard's head; and the maker's mark, in a shaped shield, a crescent with one mullet within its horns and one above each horn.

The PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $1\frac{5}{8}$ high, stands on a central foot or button that is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. It weighs 4 ozs. 40 grains troy. Around it there is engraved a belt similar to the upper belt on the bowl of the cup. The HALL-MARKS are: a small black-letter *c*, the London letter for 1560-1; lion passant; crowned leopard's head; and a crescent with three mullets, as on the cup.



Biddenden Flagon made in 1592-3.

The handsome gilt FLAGON, given to the Church in 1613, weighs 42 ozs. 5 drams troy; it stands $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. Pear-shaped, with a handle that curves out $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches from the neck, which is 3 inches in diameter; its bowl is 6 inches in diameter at its central or widest part. The round foot is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Engraved just above the foot are these words: "*Symbolum amoris ecclesiæ parochiali de Biddenden a Joanne Bancrofte sacræ theologiæ professore et ejusdem ecclesiæ rectore datum Aprilis 4 A° 1613.*" On the front of the bowl is engraved the armorial coat of the donor, the Rev. Dr. John Bancroft, "on a bend between six crossed crozlets, three garbs." Upon the list of benefactors to this parish it is stated that Dr. John

Bancroft gave a *set of Communion Plate* to this church. If so, he probably gave the Elizabethan Cup as well as this Flagon.

The learned Dr. John Bancroft (nephew of Archbishop Bancroft) was born at Estwell, Oxon, *circa* 1574; his father was Christopher Bancroft. He was admitted a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1592. By the favour of his uncle he was appointed Rector of Orpington in 1608, and held that benefice for many years. In the following year he was elected Master of University College, Oxford, and obtained also the rectory of Woodchurch in Kent, and the Prebend of Mapesbury in St. Paul's Cathedral. Next year he acquired the rectory of Biddenden, to which he was inducted in April 1610; and he held it, with Orpington and Woodchurch, and the Mastership of University College, for more than twenty years. In 1632 Dr. John Bancroft was promoted to the bishopric of Oxford, but with his see he continued to hold Biddenden and part of Orpington, both of which he visited occasionally. During one of his visits to Kent, in 1633, Bishop Bancroft was authorized by the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate a private chapel in the house of Sir John Sedley, at St. Clere, in Ightham. Bishop Bancroft died at Westminster in 1640, and was buried at Cuddesden.

This Flagon, so elaborately adorned, forms an admirable memento of the bishop's connection with Biddenden. The name *Biddenden* is engraved in punctured letters upon a shield on the top of the cover. The *HALL-MARKS* shew a capital P, the date letter for 1592-3; a lion passant; a crowned leopard's head; and maker's mark not mentioned by Mr. Cripps nor by Mr. W. Chaffers, a shaped shield bearing a monogram of the letters TR. They appear twice; on the neck, and again on the top of the lid. Beneath the foot are punctured these words, "*Ounces 39:3 quarters.*" I am indebted to Miss Peterson (daughter of the rector of Biddenden) for drawings and a photograph of the Flagon and Cup.

The handsome ALMS-DISH, 11 inches in diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, bears three London *HALL-MARKS* for 1761-2, underneath. It weighs 31 ozs. 1 dram, and has a broad gadrooned edge. On the convex centre is engraved the sacred monogram IHS, *en soleil*. Around the rim of the dish this inscription is engraved, "*In Honorem Dei Pro Sacre Eucharistiæ Usu Hanc Patinam Humillime Offert Johannes Pomfrett Generosus.*" Similar words are engraved beneath the dish. The donor was buried here, May 13, 1762. He possessed a good estate in Biddenden.

TWO ALMS-PLATES, $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, are not of silver.

TWO PEWTER ALMS-PLATES, one $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the other $8\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter, are inscribed BIDDENDEN; they are no longer in use.

BILSINGTON.

From the Rev. Francis M. Cameron, the vicar, I have obtained a drawing and description of the ancient silver Cup and Paten-

Cover (*circa* 1630) belonging to his church. There is also a modern electroplated set of Communion Vessels, consisting of 2 CUPS, a FLAGON, a PATEN, and an ALMS-PLATE, all presented to the church in 1827 by the Rev. Robert Pope, who was then curate of the parish, and the owner of some land in Bonnington.

The CUP, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, has a stem 3 inches long, with knop-moulding in the middle, a foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and a bowl which forms the greater part of the vessel, being $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth. On the front of the bowl is the sacred monogram IHS, with cross and nails, *en soleil*; and near the mouth, directly above the monogram, is "*Beilsington, 1630.*" Underneath the foot is written "*Thomas Raynolde, C. W.*"; and there also we find the only *HALL-MARK* to be seen upon the cup; it is the device of the maker, a five-petalled flower, with stem and leaf, within a plain shield. This maker is represented by many pieces of Communion Plate in Kentish Churches. At Burmarsh, at East Langdon, and at Stodmarsh we find examples of his art. A note, respecting the repair of this cup, in 1827, is also scratched under the foot.

The PATEN-COVER bears the same maker's mark as the Cup. It has no other mark, but on the "button," or foot, is engraved "*Beilsington 1630.*"

BIRCHINGTON.

The Rev. J. P. Alcock, junr., describes the Birchington Church Plate as an old Cup (1678), with Paten-Cover (1678), and a Paten (1678), together with a new Cup and Paten.

The old CUP, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, has a very capacious bowl 5 inches deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth. The foot of the cup is smaller, being only $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. On the stem there is the usual round moulding to form a knop. On the bowl the sacred monogram IHS, with cross and nails, *en soleil*, is thrice repeated and gilt. The *HALL-MARKS* on the bowl are: (i.) T.C, with a fish above the initials, as on Church Plate at Canterbury (St. Dunstan's, St. George's, and St. Peter's), Charing, Minster, Paddlesworth, Reculver, Sutton (Dover), and Wootton; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) small black-letter *a*, the London date letter for 1678-9. Upon the foot is engraved: "*The chalis of Birchington made in y^e yeare of our Lord 1678.*"

John Aylwin, Minister.

John Goar,
John Creak, } Churchwardens."

The PATEN-COVER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is inscribed "*Birchington Church Plate 1678.*"

The old PATEN, 6 inches in diameter, has its surface slightly agaved and gilt. In the centre is engraved the sacred monogram IHS, *en soleil*, which also appears upon the button or foot. On the top of this Paten are the same *HALL-MARKS* as on the Cup. On the foot underneath is the lion passant only.

The new CUP, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, has an hexagonal stem and knop; the foot, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, has jewels on five compartments and ~~the~~ on the sixth. It was presented to this church in 1878 by a lady, who gave also a new PATEN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with the "Lamb and Flag" engraved in its centre, and six jewels on the rim. The *HALL-MARKS* are those of London, for 1873-4; both vessels were made by Cox and Sons.

BIRLING.

The Communion Vessels at Birling are described by the Rev. J. A. Boodle as consisting of 2 Cups, one dated 1617, and another *circa* 1685; a Tankard, for use as a flagon (1697-8); a Paten (*circa* 1813); 1 old silver Alms-dish; and 1 Alms-plate of plated ware.

CUP No. 1., which has ornaments of Elizabethan character, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and weighs $10\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. Its bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at its mouth, has one central belt of engraving, formed of horizontal fillets which, interlacing, cross over and exchange their levels, as in Elizabethan belts. It bears these punctured letters and a date + W.R. + R.D. + 1617. The stem has, at its middle, a knoplike moulding, not of one smooth curved surface, but swelling into convexities, more like a mediæval knop, than we usually see on Communion cups. There are no *HALL-MARKS*. The outer rim of the foot is ornamented with the "egg and tongue" moulding.

CUP No. 2, which is 7 inches high, has a plain conical stem without knop or moulding and a bell-shaped bowl. This bowl is capacious, being $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth. On it is engraved the sacred monogram IHS, with cross and nails, *en soleil*. Above this monogram is the maker's mark twice repeated, near the mouth, PD, with two mullets above and one below the initials, all in a plain shield. There are no other *HALL-MARKS*. The foot, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, is so moulded that it and the stem together resemble a trumpet's mouth. The weight of this cup is a $11\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. From the shape we may assign it to the seventeenth century, probably *circa* 1685-6; but the maker's mark is not mentioned by Mr. Cripps or any other writer so far as I know.

The PATEN, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, stands 1 inch high, upon a central foot. It bears the sacred monogram, as on Cup No. 2. Its weight is $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) $\frac{CR}{WS}$ in a square stamp; (ii.) lion rampant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) S; (v.) the head of George III.

The TANKARD, to which a spout or lip has been added that it may serve as a flagon, stands $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high without its lid. It is of the highest quality of silver, and was made by John Sutton of Lombard Street. Its diameter is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and its weight 26 ozs. avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) SV in an oval; (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) Court-hand B, the London date letter for 1697-8. Upon the handle are the initials of its original

owners, the Dampiers, ^DW*M. When given to Birling Church it was thus inscribed: "*Presented by Mrs. Jane T. Phelps to the Church of Birling, Christmas Day, 1854.*" This lady (*née* Lupton) was the widow of the Rev. Thomas Prankerd Phelps, whose brother, H. D. Phelps, was Rector of Snodland for sixty-one years (1804-65). His mother, *née* Elizabeth Dampier, was a first-cousin of two well-known Etonians, Dr. Thomas Dampier, Bishop of Rochester 1802-9, and Sir Henry Dampier, a Judge. This tankard bears the initials of their grandparents, Wm. and Mary Dampier, of East Hall, Blackford, Somerset. The donor's eldest son was Vicar of Birling 1850-64, and her second son, Canon T. P. Phelps, is still Rector of Ridley, Kent.

The ALMS-DISH, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and weighing 8 ozs. avoirdupois, bears no *HALL-MARK* to decide its date. It seems to have been made for a soup plate in a silver dinner service. In the centre is engraved "a fess dancettée between three mullets pierced," probably the coat of a More, Delamore, or Wessenham. Attached to the pointed base of the shield or pendant from it is a roundel with some figure upon it. Probably this was the badge of an Order, perhaps that of the Bath, or of St. Michael and St. George.

The ALMS-PLATE, 9 inches in diameter, is of plated ware.

BISHOPSBOURNE.

The Communion Vessels here are described by the Rev. T. Hirst, Rector of Bishopsbourne, as a Cup with Paten-Cover (1706), a Paten (1683), an Alms-dish (1698-9), and 2 Pewter Flagons.

The CUP, 7 inches high, has a bell-shaped bowl 4 inches in diameter at the mouth. It bears no *HALL-MARKS*, but round the foot are engraved these words, "*Deo et Ecclesiæ de Bishopsborn in Com. Cantia sacrum 1577, refectum et auctum.*" Whence we gather that an Elizabethan Cup, given to the Church in 1577, was exchanged for this larger one. The date at which this was done is stated upon the Paten-cover to be 1706. All silver worked in that year would be of the higher quality of metal, called New Sterling, so that the value of the Cup was increased; thus the words "*refectum et auctum*" are explained. The PATEN-COVER is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; on its under side are engraved these words, "*Deo et Ecclesiæ de Bishopsborn in Com. Cantia Sacrum Anno Dom. 1706.*" The rector in 1706 was the Rev. Dr. George Thorpe, Prebendary of Canterbury, and rector both of Iekham and Bishopsbourne. On his monument in the cathedral he is called the Reverend and Hospitable George Thorpe. The Sacred vessels used in this Church were all renewed during his incumbency.

The PATEN, 8 inches in diameter, is inscribed, "*Deo et Ecclesiæ de Bishopsborn in Com. Cantia Sacrum 1683.*" The *HALL-MARKS*, not easily legible, are a lion passant, a crowned leopard's head, and a maker's mark not deciphered.

The ALMS-DISH, 13 inches in diameter, was made by William

Andrewes of Mugwell Street, London, in 1698-9, from the higher quality of silver generally known as "Queen Anne," or New Sterling. It is inscribed, "*Deo et Ecclesiæ de Bishopsborn in Com. Cantia Sacrum* 1698." No doubt Dr. Geo. Thorpe wrote all these inscriptions which are similarly worded, although engraved at three distinct periods. The *HALL-MARKS* on this Alms-dish are: (i.) Court-hand C, the date letter for 1698-9; (ii.) lion's head erased, the Goldsmiths' Hall-mark for New Sterling silver; (iii.) Britannia, the Imperial mark denoting New Sterling quality; and (iv.) William Andrewes' mark AN.

The two *FLAGONS* are of pewter.

BLACKHEATH.

The Church of the Ascension, Blackheath, formerly a Chapel-of-Ease to St. Mary's, Lewisham, was then called Dartmouth Chapel. It was consecrated as a parish church on the 3rd of May 1883.

The Communion Vessels, presented in 1831 by the Rev. and Hon. Dr. Henry Legge (Vicar of Lewisham 1831-79), are a Cup (1655-6), a Paten (1717-8), a Flagon (1791-2), an Alms-dish, and an Apostle Spoon.

A description of these vessels was furnished by the Rev. John James Fawcett Neville Rolfe (Perpetual Curate 1877-83 and Vicar 1883-4), with the help of Dr. J. J. Howard, Miss Berkeley, and Miss H. E. Upton, who made the sketches from which our woodcuts are taken.

The *CUP*, though very plain, is of interest, because it was made during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell in 1655-6. It bears these *HALL-MARKS*: (i.) W.R.; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) Court-hand S, the date letter for 1655-6. Its height is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the mouth is 4 inches in diameter, and the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It weighs about 7 ozs. Upon the front of the Cup is engraved the sacred monogram IHS with cross and nails, *en soleil*, in the ugly form which is shewn upon our woodcut of the Flagon.

The *PATEN*, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, stands 3 inches high, upon a central foot, the base of which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. On the centre of the Paten is engraved the sacred monogram IHS as on the Flagon. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) indistinct; (ii.) lion's head erased; (iii.) Britannia; (iv.) B, the date letter for 1717-8.



It weighs 15 ozs. 3 dwts. troy, and is made of the New Sterling or "Queen Anne" silver.



The FLAGON is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high to the top of the lid, which itself is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. The diameter of the foot is 6 inches. The handle is an inch broad. The Flagon weighs 30 ozs. troy. Upon it is the sacred monogram with cross and nails, *en soleil*. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) lion passant; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) q, the London date letter for 1791-2; (iv.) head of George III.

The ALMS-DISH, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, weighs 11 ozs. 7 dwts. troy, and resembles a large soup plate. In the centre is the sacred monogram as on the Flagon. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) K.P.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head without crown; (iv.) k, the date letter for 1825-6; (v.) head of George IV.

The silver-gilt APOSTLE SPOON shewn opposite is an interesting example of Danish or German manufacture, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The back of the bowl is seen in the woodcut. The foreign hall-mark appears as an F upside down, beside the rat-tailed end of the stem; but it is only the date letter, and the mark denoting nationality is lacking. The coat of arms of the original owner of the spoon with the initials of himself and his wife, R.C. and

A.A., are clearly engraved. It is an interesting bit of silver. The Apostle's figure at the end of the handle may represent St. Paul, as he holds in his hand a sword, point downward.

BLEAN (SS. COSMUS AND DAMIAN).

The Communion Vessels at Blean Church are all of plain silver, a Cup (1720), a Paten (1720), a Flagon (1790), and an Alms-plate (1790). The Rev. Headly Willson, Curate-in-charge, supplied a description of them.

The CUP, 6 inches high, has a bell-shaped bowl 3 inches in diameter at the mouth. The stem and foot are together trumpet-like, but the foot has three convex mouldings. This Cup weighs 5 ozs. avoirdupois, and was made by Timothy Ley of Fenchurch Street, London, in 1720-1. He made much church plate, and examples of his work in Old Sterling silver are found in several other Kentish Churches, *e.g.* at Betteshanger, Borden, Eastling, Elham, Hythe, Iwade, and Newchurch; other churches have specimens of his earlier work in New Sterling silver, as at Tunstall and St. Lawrence, Thanet. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) E, the date letter for 1720-1; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) T L in a round stamp with a cinquefoil between two pellets both above and below the initials. This was Timothy Ley's mark on Old Sterling silver.

The *PATEN-COVER*, made by the same Timothy Ley in the same year, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high. Its weight is 2 ozs. avoirdupois. On its back is roughly cut the date 1720. The *HALL-MARKS* are similar to those on the Cup.

The *FLAGON*, 12 inches high, holds one quart. Its splayed foot is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, but the mouth is only 4 inches wide. It has no spout; its lid is dome-shaped, and it has the usual handle. It was made in 1790-1 by Peter and Jonathan Bateman of Bunhill Row, London, as we learn from the *HALL-MARKS*: (i.) ^{P.B.} I.B. in square stamp; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) p, date letter for 1790-1; (v.) head of George III. This Flagon weighs 41 ozs. avoirdupois.



Spoon at Blackheath.

The ALMS-DISH is round, 9 inches in diameter, and weighs 9½ ozs. avoirdupois.

BOBBING.

The Church Plate of this parish is handsome, and consists of a Cup (*circa* 1665), a Paten (*circa* 1665), a Flagon (1803-4), and an Alms-plate (1809). Major Richard Knight of Bobbing Court, Churchwarden of the parish, wrote a description of these vessels.

The CUP, 7½ inches high, has a wide conical bowl, 3½ inches deep, and 4½ inches wide at the mouth. There is no knob on the trumpet-like stem. The foot is 4½ inches wide. There are no HALL-MARKS on this Cup, which weighs 12 ozs. Upon the bowl are engraved the arms of Sir George Moore, Baronet (of Maids Morton, Bucks), "on a chevron* 3 fleurs-de-lis between 3 martlets, over all the red hand of Ulster," impaling the arms of his second wife, Frances, daughter and coheirress of Henry Sandford,† Lord of the Manor of Bobbing, "ermine, on a chief *gules* 2 boars' heads coupéd or." The arms are surrounded by stiff feather-like mantling peculiar to the time of Charles II. Beneath the armorial bearings is this inscription: "*The gift of Sr George Moore and | his Lady to the Church of | Bobbing in Kent.*" When Mr. Sandford died in 1660 his daughter Frances inherited the Manor of Bobbing, but Sir G. Moore was not created a Baronet until 1665, so this gift must have been made in or after A.D. 1665. Sir George Moore died without male issue in 1678, and was buried in Bobbing Church; consequently this Cup must have been given between the years 1665 and 1678. A board in the church on which benefactions are recorded ascribes to "*Sir George Moore Bart. a Silver cup and plate for the Communion.*" This Sir George Moore, in right of his wife, was Patron of the Benefice, and in 1672-3 he exercised his privilege by presenting to the Vicarage of Bobbing the Rev. Titus Oates, who subsequently acquired such notoriety for his infamous action against Romanists.

The PATEN, a silver plate 8 inches in diameter, and 1½ inch high, weighs 10½ ozs. It bears the same arms and inscription as the Cup.

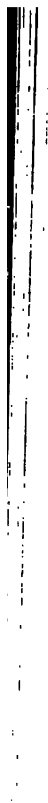
* Upon this Cup Sir George Moore's arms are thus engraved, and they are thus blazoned on his tomb in Bobbing Church; but Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, vol. vi., p. 198, describes the arms of Sir George as on a *fess* three fleurs-de-lis between three mullets.

† Mr. Henry Sandford and Sir Geo. Moore resided in the ancient house of the Cliffords, old Bobbing Court, which stood on the eastern side of the highway and some distance from it. The existing house, called Bobbing Court, stands on the opposite or western side of the highway. Mr. Sandford's father was Henry Sandford of Birchington, whose daughter Elizabeth married Sir Richard Gurney, Lord Mayor of London in 1641. Sir Richard possessed Bobbing Manor, but alienated it to his brother-in-law, Henry Sandford, who was born in August 1596. He married Elizabeth Pankhurst of Mayfield, Sussex, and by her had one son (who died young) and five daughters. He was Receiver-General for the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent.



"THE PHOTO" BY HARRIS & CO. LONDON

BOBBING CHURCH PLATE.



The FLAGON, 10 inches high, has a domed lid, a handle, and a spout. It weighs 34 ozs. Its *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) T.L.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) H, the London date letter for 1803-4. It is engraved on one side with the sacred monogram IHS *en soleil*. It bears on the other side, in a shaped shield, the arms of Valentine Simpson, of Bobbing Court, impaling those of his wife, Sarah Hopper, who was his first-cousin, and whom he married at Sittingbourne on the 12th of Nov. 1778. The armorial bearings remind us that their mothers, Mildred and Frances Pettit, were the grand-daughters of the Rev. Edward Pettit,* vicar of Sibertswold (1686 to 1709), by his wife Susanna Pilcher, daughter and coheir of Stephen Pilcher, of Coldred. The arms of Valentine Simpson were: quarterly, 1 & 4 Simpson, 2 Pettit, 3 Pilcher;† and those of his wife Sarah were: quarterly, 1 & 4 Hopper, 2 Pettit, 3 Pilcher.

There is on the front of the Flagon this inscription, "*The Gift of Mrs. SARAH SIMPSON, of Bobbing Court, to the Church at Bobbing, Jan. 29, 1838.*"

The ALMS-DISH, 9 inches in diameter, is a silver plate with gad-rooned moulding on its rim. It weighs 15 ozs., and bears these *HALL-MARKS*: (i.) ^{H.W.} K.H.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) O, the London date letter for 1809-10; (v.) head of George III. The impaled arms and crest of Val. Simpson and his wife Sarah are engraved in the centre of this alms-dish. The crest is an ounce's head, pean, erased, *gules*, collared gemellée *sable*. There is on the rim this inscription, "*The Gift of Valentine Simpson | of Bobbing Court, Gentleman | to the Church of Bobbing | 7th Aug., 1809.*" This gentleman was Patron of the living, and his son, the Rev. George Simpson (born 1785), was Vicar of Bobbing from 1818 to 1840, when he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. George Stringer Simpson (born 1814), who is still the Lord of Bobbing Manor and Patron of the benefice, which he resigned in 1872.

BONNINGTON.

The Communion Vessels here are: a Cup (1757-9) of silver, and two Patens of pewter. The Rev. Francis M. Cameron, the rector,

* Three treatises, written by the Rev. E. Pettit, are now in Mr. Simpson's library at Rose Hill, Bobbing. They are: (i.) *Visions of the Reformation*, printed in 1680; (ii.) *Visions of Purgatory* (1683); *Visions of Government* (1684).

† The coats are thus blazoned:

SIMPSON, per bend sinister indented, *ermine* and *sable*, a lion rampant counterchanged of the last and *or*; on a canton *gules* a covered cup *argent*.

PETTIT, *Ermine*, a chevron *gules*, between 3 cock pheasants' heads, couped, *azure*.

PILCHER, *Argent*, on a fess dancettee *gules*, between 3 torteaux, a fleur-de-lis *or*.

HOPPER, *Azure*, a chevron *ermine*, between 2 pomegranates slipped and leaved *or* in chief; and a Catherine wheel in base *or*.

kindly supplied a drawing, made by one of his daughters, of this Cup, which is of unusual form, being really a porringer, not a Cup.



The CUP has two handles, and is inscribed, "*C. Boninton 1759.*" The letter C, evidently stands for "*Church.*" The bowl of the cup is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and its mouth is of the same width. The whole cup stands 5 inches high; and its foot is 3 inches wide. Each handle projects nearly 2 inches from the bowl. Beneath the foot is scratched the weight 9 oz. 9 p[ennyweights]. The *HALL-MARKS* are: a lion passant, and the circular stamp of the makers (Thomas Whipham and Charles Wright, well-known gold-

smiths), which bears their initials thus: T.W. As their mark was W.

first registered thus at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1757, we know that this cup must have been made in 1757, 1758, or 1759. At Frinsted Church and at Postling Church a porringer was used, as a Communion Cup, until 30 years ago.

The two *PATENS*, of pewter, are $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, standing each $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, upon a central foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide. Upon the top of each paten is engraved the name *Bonington*; and beneath each is stamped the name Henry Fieldar, and between his two names stands a rose-in-sun between two dovescots.

BORDEN.

There are here a Cup (1625-6), Paten-cover (1625-6), Flagon (1726-7), and Paten (1715-16), respecting which the Rev. F. E. Tuke supplied information.

The CUP, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, was bequeathed by a former Vicar of Borden, the Rev. Thomas Everard, who held the benefice from 1611 to 1619. He likewise bequeathed 6 acres of land in Borden and Stockbury for the use

of the poor. The cup is thus inscribed, "*Ex dono Thomas Everard nuper de Borden vicarius qui obiit A.D. 1619.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) BT in monogram, the B within the T on a shaped shield, with some object below the monogram; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) italic *h*, the date letter for 1625-6.

The *PATEN-COVER*, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, has no inscription, but bears the same *HALL-MARKS* as the Cup.

The *FLAGON*, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth, was made by Timothy Ley, of Fenchurch Street, in 1726-7, and was presented to this church by John and Elizabeth Napleton. It is inscribed, "*The Gift of John Napleton, of this Parish, and Elizabeth his wife, to the Church of Borden A.D. 1725.*" If the date on this inscription is correct, it is probable that John Napleton bequeathed the money in 1725, and his executors purchased the Flagon. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) in a circular stamp, T.L., with a cinquefoil between 2 pellets above and below; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) L., the London date letter for 1726-7.

The *PATEN*, 8 inches in diameter, is made of the purer silver, called New Sterling. It was manufactured in 1715-16, by Petley Ley, whose shop was "Within Aldgate," London. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) Court-hand V, the London date letter for 1715-16; (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) black-letter *℔* with a bird over the *℔*, within a square from which the corners are cut off: this is the mark of Petley Ley, Within Aldgate.

BOUGHTON ALUPH.

The Communion Vessels at Boughton Aluph, near Wye, are a Cup (1637-8), a Paten (1637-8), and a Flagon (1650-1).

The *CUP*, 9 inches high, has a bowl 5 inches deep and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth. On its stem is the usual round moulding in the middle, instead of a knop. The foot is 5 inches in diameter. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) crowned leopard's head; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) small italic *v*, the London date letter for 1637-8. The Cup is inscribed, "*The Gift of Captⁿ Robert Moyle.*" This gentleman was a great-great-grandson of Walter Moyle of Buckwell, whose brother, Sir Thomas Moyle, possessed Eastwell Park. The donor died on the 23rd of February 1639-40, aged 43. His widow Priscilla, daughter of Dr. Chas. Fotherby, Dean of Canterbury, placed upon his tomb in Boughton Aluph Church a remarkable epitaph, part of which will be found in a note.*

* From Epitaph on Capt. Robert Moyle (ob. 1639): he was son of John (ob. 1613-4), the son of Robert (ob. 1600), the son of Sir Robert Moyle, the son of Walter Moyle of Buckwell, whose grandfather Sir Walter Moyle of Eastwell bought the mansion house at Buckwell; Sir Walter made his will in 1480.

Wisht ashes, were it piety to pray
Thy soul might once again inform thy clay,
Each holy tongue a prayer-book would penne,
And force the heavens to send thee back again.

The PATEN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high upon a central foot. It bears the same *HALL-MARKS* as the Cup, and was the gift of Capt. Robert Moyle.

The FLAGON, 11 inches high, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, has a low curved lid, not domed but nearly flat; there is no spout; the handle is well curved and the thumb-rest or lid-flange small. It is inscribed as "The Gift of Mrs. Priscilla Moyle," and was made in 1650-1. This lady, the daughter of Dean Fotherby and widow of Captain Robert Moyle, gave also one of the Church bells now in the tower; her bell is dated 1653. She long survived her husband, and died in 1661, aged 67.* The *HALL-MARKS* on her Flagon are: (i.) crowned leopard's head: (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) Court-hand capital N, the London date letter for 1650-1.

BOUGHTON UNDER BLEAN.

The Church-Plate of this Parish consists of an old Cup, No. 1, with Paten-Cover (1679-80); a new Cup, No. 2 (1862-3); an old Flagon (1776) and a new Flagon (1862-3); a new Paten (1862-3), a new Alms-dish of brass, and an Alms-dish of pewter (1789). The Rev. W. Maxwell Spooner and Rev. J. A. Boodle, successive Vicars, supplied descriptions of them. The three new Vessels were presented in 1870, by Edward Neame, Esq., of Selling Court.

The old CUP, No. 1, which is $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, has a bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at its mouth. It is seen in our illustration on the left, between the two flagons. The stem is thick; and in place of a knob it has a rim of silver. The foot is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The cup weighs $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) crowned leopard's head; (ii.) D.G., with mullet above and below, in a shaped shield (*vide Gilda Aurifabrorum*, p. 124); (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) h , the London date letter for 1679-80.

The PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, has the usual central foot, and weighs 4 ozs. avoirdupois. It is inscribed in script letters, "*Boughton Bleane* 1680." The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) lion passant; (ii.) h ,=1679-80; (iii.) crowned leopard's head.

The new CUP, No. 2, is 7 inches high, and slightly jewelled. Presented in 1870 by Edward Neame, Esq. (who resides at Selling Court in the adjacent parish of Selling), it bears these *HALL-MARKS*:

I blame thy goodness; since 'tis understood
Thou diedst so soon because thou wert so good.
Say, Heavens, when ye did want a saints supply,
Did we not send a royal subsidy?
This Moyle more treasure to their glory brings,
Than the proud camels of th' Arabian kings.

* Epitaph on Mrs. Moyle: "Here rests Priscilla, wife of Robert Moyle, Esquire, of Buckwell, who, living with him 24 yeares, proved marriage to be honourable by her unproveable honour in that state of life; and, out-living him 22 yeares, adorned her widowhood with devotion in the temple like Anna, with hospitality at home like Martha, and doing good works abroad like Tabitha. Having thus passed her time in the fear of God, she with joy departed to him on the 10th of November 1661, aged 67."



"THE PHOTO" BRASSERIE 2 10-10000

COMMUNION PLATE AT BOUGHTON BLEAN.



(i.) J. B., the maker's mark; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) g, the London date letter for 1862-3; (v.) Head of Queen Victoria.

The old FLAGON, 13½ inches high, is jug-shaped, with a square foot, upon which is inscribed, "*Boughton sub Blean. Cant: | Henrico Heaton Vicario.*" It is the central object in our illustration. On the front of the Flagon is engraved the sacred monogram *en soleil*, and above it, on the neck, "*Maria, filia | Doctissimi Johannis Johnson | nuper Vicarii | Dedit | A.D. 1776.*" The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) lion passant; and (ii.) W.G. in script capitals on a shaped punch, probably the mark of William Grundy. Probably this Flagon was given in memory of the Rev. John Johnson, a celebrated divine, who wrote many well-known treatises. A native of Frindsbury (where his father was the vicar), he was Vicar of Boughton from 1687 to 1689, when the Vicarage of Hernhill was likewise given to him, and he held both benefices from 1689 to 1697; then he obtained the Vicarage of Appledore and the charge of St. John's, Margate; the latter he relinquished in 1703, but he retained Appledore until his death, although he resided mainly at Cranbrook, of which place he was vicar from 1707 until he died in 1725.

The new FLAGON, given in 1870 by Mr. Edward Neame, of Selling Court, is 10½ inches high, and bears the same HALL-MARKS as the new Cup. Like it, this flagon is slightly jewelled.

The PATEN, also given by Mr. Neame, has the same HALL-MARKS. It is 6½ inches in diameter; it is modelled upon the pattern of the ancient Paten at Clyffe at Hoo, and it bears the same inscription, "*Benedicamus Patrem et filium cum spiritu sancto.*"

There is an ALMS-DISH of pewter, inscribed with the words, "*Boughton Blean 1739,*" underneath.

The new ALMS-DISH of brass, seen at the top of our illustration, is very handsome. It was presented to this church by the Right Reverend Dr. Harvey Goodwin, Bishop of Carlisle, whose daughter is the wife of the Rev. W. Maxwell Spooner (Vicar from 1875 until 1887). Upon the dish is engraved, in Greek capitals, the second half of Hebrews xiii. 16, ΤΟΙΟΥΤΑΙΣ ΓΑΡ ΘΥΣΙΑΙΣ ΕΥΑΡΕΣΤΕΙΤΑΙ Ο ΘΕΟΣ.

BOUGHTON MALHERB (NEXT LENHAM).

The silver-gilt CUP and PATEN belonging to the Church at Boughton Malherb are large and handsome. They seem to be of foreign manufacture, probably Dutch. The Rev. Edward Moore kindly obtained drawings of both, from which our woodcuts are made.

The CUP is 10½ inches high; its bowl, which is nearly cylindrical, is 5 inches wide at the mouth, and about as many deep. The width of the foot is 6 inches. The bowl bears the arms of Thomas, second and last Lord Wotton of Marley: *Argent, a cross*

patée, fitched at the foot, *sable*, impaling those of his wife Mary, one of four daughters and coheirs of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, of Pauls Perry: *Gules*, on a chevron *argent*, three bars gemells *sable*. This Lord Wotton died in 1630, leaving four daughters, his coheirs. The eldest daughter, Katherine Wotton, married Henry, Lord Stanhope, who died in 1635, and she was created Countess of Chesterfield in 1660. The peculiar feature of the engraving upon this cup is that the coronet of the Countess, and the characteristic stiff quill-like mantling of the time of Charles II. surround the arms of that Lord Wotton who died in 1630. It seems evident therefore that the Countess of Chesterfield, *circa* 1660-75, dedicated this Cup in memory of her father and mother, whose arms are thereon. Her 1st husband, Henry, Lord Stanhope, eldest surviving son of Philip, 1st Earl of Chesterfield, had died during the lifetime of his father, who lived until 1656. She had by Lord Stanhope one son, Philip, but she afterwards married John Vanden Kerhoven, and by him had another son, Charles Henry Kerhoven, who was created Lord Wotton, of Boughton Malherb, and Earl of Bellamont. She ultimately married Daniel O'Neal as her third husband. She was buried in Boughton Malherb Church, where a pyramid of black marble commemorates her and two of her husbands, the first and the third.

NO HALL-MARKS of English assay appear upon this cup, but there is a mark which shews the letters ^{V.} O.O. upon a shield slightly shaped at the top. As Lady Chesterfield married a Dutch gentleman, and resided in his country for many years, it is very probable that this cup was made in Holland.

The PATEN, of silver gilt, is handsome, but utterly unlike an English Paten. It is circular, 8 inches in diameter, and its wide rim is adorned with an elaborate wreath of flowers in *repoussé* work. The central portion is cylindrical, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When standing flat on a table the total height is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA (NEXT LINTON).

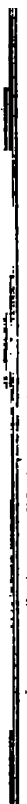
The Communion Vessels here are in two sets, one old, and of silver, belonging to the Parish Church, and the other, new, of pewter, for the Mission Chapel of St. Augustine.

The old silver vessels are: a Cup (1696), a Paten-cover (1696), a Flagon (1685-6), a Paten (1696), an Alms-dish (1685-6).

The new set, of pewter, consists of a Cup, Paten-cover, Paten, and two cruets of glass with pewter stoppers.

The Rev. Walter Scott, vicar of Boughton Monchelsea, when sending drawings and descriptions of the old silver vessels, wrote, "I may mention that the Chalice and Paten belonging to the Church are so exceedingly unsuited to a small number of Communicants that I have always used a private set of my own when an ordinary





Sunday or week-day Celebration has taken place; reserving the old plate for the greater Festivals."

Mr. Cripps has also examined these old vessels, and supplied me with particulars of them.

The CUP, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, has a capacious straight-sided bowl 4 inches deep, and as wide at the mouth, which is slightly lipped. The rude, conical stem and the foot ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter) are together trumpet-shaped. Beneath the foot is engraved the name of the parish, "*Boughton Munchelsey* 1696." The *HALL-MARKS* near the mouth of the bowl are: (i.) C.T. (in script capitals) in monogram, the bottom of the two letters forming a trefoil point downwards, in a shield scalloped at the top. Mr. Cripps has engraved this mark in the 3rd edition of his *Old English Plate*, p. 332 (date 1696); (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant (which is also on the foot); (iv.) small black-letter t, the London date letter for 1696-7. This cup weighs $8\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois.

The PATEN-COVER bears the same *HALL-MARKS*. It is plain, without inscription, and does not properly fit the top of the cup. Its diameter is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; it stands $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch high upon a central foot; and it weighs $5\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. On the base of the foot the lion passant appears alone.

The FLAGON is plain, with handle (having whistle hole at base) and splayed foot, but with nearly flat lid and no spout. It is $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, is 4 inches wide inside the mouth, and weighs 2 lbs. 11 ozs. avoirdupois. Beneath the foot, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is engraved 39 : 6, or 3 lbs. 3 ozs. 6 dwts. troy. The *HALL-MARKS* are repeated on the lid and on the body: (i.) black-letter h, for 1685-6; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) in an oval stamp I.Y. with a deer between the letters (see *Old English Plate*, 2nd edition, p. 297, for an engraving of iv.). This mark and the date letter are also stamped under the foot of the flagon.

Upon the front of the body is engraved the coat of arms of Thomas Rider, impaling that of his wife Philadelphia, only



Ex dono Tho Rider Arm et Philadelphia uxoris 1686
Boughton Munchelsey

daughter and heir of Sir Robert Barnham, Baronet, of Boughton Place, surrounded by the peculiar quill-like feathering of the period.

The Rider coat is *azure*, three crescents, 2 and 1, *or*; and the impaled coat of Barnham bears, *sable*, a cross engrailed between 4 crescents *argent*. Beneath is this inscription, "*Ex dono Tho. Rider Arm' et Philadelphæ uxoris 1686 | Boughton Munchelsea.*" This Flagon was presented in the year after Mrs. Rider's father had inherited the baronetcy, which he enjoyed for more than 40 years; dying in 1728.

The PATEN, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, weighs $9\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois. It bears exactly the same HALL-MARKS and inscription as the Cup, being made in 1696-7. Upon this paten, however, the maker's mark, CT, is twice stamped.

The ALMS-DISH, 13 inches in diameter, has a rim 2 inches wide. It weighs $30\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois; and on the back is engraved the original weight, 27 ozs. 18 dwts. troy. The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) the maker's mark in a dotted circle, S. H., the S being interlaced with the first leg of the H, as on a large Flagon at Kensington Parish Church (*Old English Plate*, 3rd edition, *sub anno* 1684), and as engraved in Chaffers's *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, p. 127, A.D. 1688; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) black-letter η =1685-6. Upon one half of the rim is this inscription: "*Ex dono Tho. Rider Arm' et Philadelphæ uxoris 1686: | Boughton Munchelsea.*" In the centre of the opposite half of the rim is engraved the armorial shield of Thos. Rider, impaling the arms of his wife Philadelphia Barnham, surrounded by a feather-like mantling similar to that on the Flagon, but on a smaller scale. William Rider, son of Thomas and Philadelphia, was born in 1685 or 1686, and this gift to the Church by his parents may have been a thank-offering.

BOXLEY.

The Church Plate here consists of two Cups (one made in 1788 and another of unknown date), a Paten (1788), a Flagon (1788), two Alms-dishes (one of 1788, the other of 1844), and a third Alms-dish of plated ware. The description of them was supplied by the Rev. J. A. Boodle and Rev. F. J. Richards.

CUP, No. I., $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, is shaped like a wine-glass. Its funnel-like bowl is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth. The foot is 4 inches in diameter. Upon the bowl is engraved the sacred monogram IHS *en soleil*. Underneath are the words: "*Parish of Boxley.*"

The silver gilt CUP, No. II., of foreign manufacture *circa* 1650, is probably Spanish; it was formerly in the collection of Robert Temple Frere, Esq., a well-known *connoisseur*. After his death, it was presented to Boxley Church, in 1886, in memory of him, by his widow, Mrs. Catherine Frances Frere, who is a sister of the Vicar (Rev. F. J. Richards). This CUP is 7 inches high; its bowl, shaped like a large thistle flower, and adorned with much engraving, is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth. The domical foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, is four-lobed. The hexagonal stem has a large embossed knop.



BOXLEY CHURCH CUP, No. II.

*Probably made in Spain between A.D. 1650 and 1750 ; but presented to Boxley
Church in 1886, by Mrs. FREERE, in memory of her husband
ROBERT TEMPLE FREERE, Esq.*

1

2

3

4

5

The PATEN, 7 inches in diameter, stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, upon a central foot. In the centre is engraved the sacred monogram *en soleil*. Beneath are the words: "*Parish of Boxley*." The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) n, the London date letter for 1788-9; (ii.) head of George III.; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) crowned leopard's head; (v.) I. H. in oblong stamp: probably the mark of John Harris of Monkwell Street.

The FLAGON, 13 inches high, is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth. The domed lid is 2 inches high; the splayed foot $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The HALL-MARKS are those for 1788-9, as on the Paten. There are five on the body, and four of them are repeated on the lid. Engraved upon the front of the body is the sacred monogram *IHS en soleil*. The words "*Parish of Boxley*" are on the bottom.

The larger of the silver ALMS-DISHES is $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. Its HALL-MARKS are: (i.) n, the date letter for 1788-9; (ii.) head of George III.; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) crowned leopard's head; (v.) ^{IW}WT with a fleur-de-lis over all. The last mark (v) is that of John Wakelin and William Taylor, goldsmiths, who from 1776 to 1792 had the well-known house in Panton Street, now familiar to us as Garrards. In the centre of this alms-dish is the sacred monogram, *en soleil*. Underneath are these words: "*The Gift of John Griffith, D.D., Vicar*"; and also "*Boxley Church*." Dr. Griffith, who became a Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1814, was senior chaplain to Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, who made him a Canon residentiary of Rochester in 1827. He was for a year Vicar of Aylesford, but in 1832 he became Vicar of Boxley. He resigned the living of Boxley in 1853, and his Canonry in 1872, but he lived until May 29, 1879. By the munificence of Canon Griffith and his wife a new church was built in Strood at their cost, and was dedicated to St. Mary; it was consecrated in or about 1869.

The lesser silver ALMS-DISH, 8 inches in diameter, has upon it a cross of four equal limbs with trefoiled ends. The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) capital black-letter H, the London date letter for 1843-4;

J.E.

(ii.) lion passant; (iii.) in quatrefoiled stamp, B. the mark of J.W.,

Messrs. Barnard, of Angel Street; (iv.) leopard's head; (v.) head of Queen Victoria. Beneath the dish are these words: "*Boxley Church; an offering from the Rev. James Craigie Robertson, 14th July, 1844*." This alms-dish is a pleasing memorial of the fact that the celebrated Church Historian, Canon J. C. Robertson, was for a time Dr. Griffith's curate at Boxley. In the previous year, 1843, Mr. Robertson had published a treatise that insured him a wide reputation: "*How shall we conform to the Liturgy*." This book, published at half-a-guinea, had a large sale. Probably the alms-dish, given in 1844, was a thank-offering for the unexpected extent of that book's success, and for the birth of Mr. Robertson's eldest son, born on the 18th of June 1844. In 1846 Mr. Robertson was promoted to the Vicarage of Bekesbourne. While at Bekesbourne

he published his *History of the Christian Church*. In 1859 he became a Canon residentiary of Canterbury. Five years later he was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London. He died at Canterbury, universally regretted, in 1882, aged 69.

The ALMS-DISH, of plated ware, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

The Rev. F. J. Richards states that in a MS. book, containing information respecting Boxley, which has been handed down from vicar to vicar, there is this note respecting Thomas Spratt, Archdeacon of Rochester, who was vicar of Boxley from 1705 until his death on the 2nd of May 1720: "The great gilt Cup was his gift, 1720, to y^e Church of Boxley." This gilt cup had disappeared long before 1832, when Dr. Griffith became vicar of Boxley. I would venture to suggest that in 1788-9 this "great gilt Cup" was given in exchange for the existing Cup, Flagon, and Paten. These three all seem to have been procured at the same time.

BRABOURNE.

The Communion Vessels of this parish consist of an Elizabethan Cup (1562-3), a modern Paten (1836-7), and a Flagon of plated ware. They were described by the Rev. G. B. Perry-Ascough, and a proof slip was submitted to the Rev. I. T. Pearse.



The CUP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, has an elongated bowl somewhat half egg-shaped, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at its mouth. Around its centre runs a belt of engraving which varies the usual Elizabethan pattern very effectively. The customary wood-bine foliage runs between two fillets filled with chasing, like a series of conjoined letters *v*. In two places, on opposite sides of the bowl, the upper fillet breaks its course and descends, in the shape of three parts of an 8, past and below the level of the lower fillet; then it returns to its original upper level. The lower fillet is stopped in its course by the base of the 8 and disappears entirely, but on the other side of the 8 it resumes its course again. Midway between two of these figures of 8 each fillet makes a short inward convex curve towards the opposite fillet. The stem, shaped like a dice-box, has three round mouldings encircling its middle,

to serve as a knop. The reeded moulding appears above and below, between the stem and the bowl, and between the stem and the foot. The foot, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, has one belt of engraving, with foliage between fillets which are three times intertwined, and thrice also curve towards each other, without meeting.

An inscription engraved in modern times appears underneath: "*St. Mary's Church, Brabourne.*" The weight of the Cup is 7 ozs. avoirdupois. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) |-(, the maker's mark; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) e, the London date letter for 1562-3.

The *PATEN*, 8 inches in diameter, weighs 5 ozs. avoirdupois. Round the inside of the rim are these words engraved: "*Per mysterium Sancte Incarnationis Tue libera nos Domine.*" In the centre is engraved the head of our Lord Jesus Christ, *en soleil*. Beneath the Paten are the words, "*St. Mary's Church, Brabourne.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) lion passant; (ii.) head of Queen Victoria; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) R, the London date letter for 1845-6;

J E

(v.) the mark of Messrs. Barnard, B and their number for this
J W

Paten "991."

The modern *FLAGON* is not of silver. It is electro-plated, and being of good size weighs 40 ozs.

BRASTED.

The Sacred Vessels of this parish are an Elizabethan Cup (1565-6) with an old Paten Cover, and a modern Cup (1844-5) with its Paten; an old Paten, and a Flagon of the reign of George III. The Rev. J. A. Boodle examined these vessels for me.

The Elizabethan *CUP*, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, has a very capacious bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth. Around the bowl near the middle, but a little above it, is one engraved belt of foliage between fillets which interlace twice or thrice. The stem is of dice-box shape, with round mouldings in place of a knop. The foot, 4 inches in diameter, has one engraved belt of hyphens or *gouttes de sang* in four rows, between fillets that are occasionally interlaced. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) h, the London date letter for 1565-6; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) an animal's head to sinister between the letters I. C. in oblong stamp. This maker's mark occurs upon other Elizabethan cups in Kent, at Hawkinge, Hoo St. Mary, Milstead, and Temple Ewell.

The old *PATEN-COVER* fits the Elizabethan Cup exactly, but the only *MARKS* upon it are three repetitions of the initials H. T. crowned, or surmounted by something like a crown. Upon this Paten-cover is engraved a belt of foliage without the border of shaded fillets. In punctured letters (of the time of James I.) are the initials ^{I I}_{F I} of former owners.

The modern *CUP* is very large. It stands 9 inches high, and

has a hemispherical bowl, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, inscribed "**Calix benedictionis cui benedicimus nonne communicatio sanguinis Christi est** (1 Cor. x. 16)."

The shape of the stem and foot follows mediæval patterns. On the stem there is a large knop. The *HALL-MARKS* are the London date letter for 1844-5, **L**; the mark of John Keith, I.J.K. in an oblong stamp; with the lion passant, leopard's head uncrowned, and the head of Queen Victoria.

The modern *PATEN*, for this Cup, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and bears in its centre the sacred monogram **ihc**. Around is this inscription, "**Panis quem frangimus, nonne communio corporis Christi est?** (1 Cor. x. 16)."

The old *PATEN*, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, has a central foot, and stands 2 inches high. It is of old hammered silver, but the *HALL-MARKS* are nearly obliterated. On it is engraved the name of the church, "**St. Martin's, Brasted.**"

The *FLAGON*, $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches high to its mouth, and $10\frac{1}{4}$ to the top of its domed lid, is 4 inches wide at the mouth. It is inscribed, "**St. Martin's, Brasted.**" The *HALL-MARKS* are: $\begin{matrix} W & P \\ & P \end{matrix}$; lion passant; leopard's head; date letter S, for 1813 or 1793; and the head of George III.

BREDGAR.

The Communion Vessels here are a Cup (1766-7), a dish used as *Paten* (1631-2), a *Flagon* (1766-7), and an *Alms-plate* (1773-4). Since Part I. was printed I have myself examined these vessels, and have discovered errors in their description.

The *CUP*, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, has a bell-shaped and capacious bowl. The stem is nearly cylindrical, and in its centre are three small round mouldings to serve as a knop. Upon the bowl is engraved the sacred monogram **I H S**, with cross and nails, *en soleil*. There is also this inscription, "**ROBERTUS ELWICK A.B. | VICAR DE BREDGAR | OB^t 20^o MAIJ 1722 ÆT^s SUE 52^o.**" This gentleman married Mary, daughter of William Aldersey, Esq., of Swanton Court in Bredgar, by his wife Frances Fanshaw of Hartlip. Mr. Elwick was Vicar of Bredgar from 1699 until 1722. His heirs were two daughters, Anne, who married Caleb Jemmett of Maidstone, and . . . , who married . . . Giles. Some of his descendants are named in a pedigree on p. 42 of *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVII. This Cup weighs 12 ozs. avoirdupois. Its *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) in script capitals **I. P.**, in a shaped escutcheon, the mark of John Payne of Cheapside; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) black-letter capital **L**, the London date letter for 1766-7. The inscription shews that the Communion Vessels bearing his name (the Cup and *Flagon*) were presented to the church after Mr. Elwick's death, and in memory of him. It is, however, very singular that so long an interval as forty-four years should have elapsed between his death and their dedication to God's service in commemoration of him.

The FLAGON, 11 inches high, with domed lid, has a cylindrical body $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, and no spout. The splayed foot is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; it is moulded at the edge, has a moulding where the broad splay begins, and another moulding above, where the body terminates. The well-curved handle is large and handsome, the thumbpiece is a large open loop. Upon the front of the cylindrical body are the sacred monogram and inscription similar to those on the Cup, "ROBERTUS ELWICK A.B. | VICAR DE BREDGAR | OB^r 20^o MAIJ 1722 Æt^s sue 52^o." The HALL-MARKS of London for 1766-7 appear on the body or drum near its mouth, and on the inside of the lid, similar to those on the Cup. The weight is 2 lbs. $6\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois.

The ALMS-PLATE, a small plain silver plate, 6 inches in diameter, bears these London HALL-MARKS: (i.) black-letter capital S, the date letter for 1773-4; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) F.C. in Roman capitals, the mark of Francis Crump, of Gutter Lane.



The PATEN, a shallow *repoussé* dish, embossed all over, and more fitted for use as an alms-dish, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and weighs $8\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. It has two handles, shaped like scallop shells. Its upper edge has sixteen convex lobes; each of the eight compartments being two-lobed. In the centre is a shield, inscribed *Bradgate*.

It bears four HALL-MARKS, which had escaped the notice of my friend Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., who described it for my

Chronological List of Old Plate. I have since inspected it, and find the marks to be those of the year 1631-2: (i.) $\overset{W}{M}$ in a shaped shield, as on the Bicknor Alms-dish and the Lewisham Flagons; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) italic small o, = 1631-2. The name of the maker we cannot ascertain, but he made a similar dish in 1630, which is now at Chalton Church, Hants, as well as the dish at Bicknor (1632-3), and the flagons at Lewisham (1646). The form and character of these *repoussé* trays or dishes is peculiar. That which was given by Aldermen Wetenhall to St. Andrew's Church in Canterbury is about the same weight, but a trifle larger, and probably twenty or thirty years older.

This dish was presented to Bredgar Church by Mrs. Margaret Aldersey of Swanton Court, who gave a similar, but smaller, dish to the church at Bicknor. This lady's great-granddaughter, Mary Aldersey, was the wife of the Rev. Robert Elwick, in whose memory the Flagon and Cup were dedicated to God's service in this church.

BREDHURST.

The Communion Vessels here were renewed in 1867, as the Rev. John Durst informs me. They now consist of a Cup and Paten of silver gilt, with a glass Flagon that is mounted in silver.

The old Vessels were sold in 1867 for £1 13s. 6d., and the existing new Vessels, of much beauty and value, were then presented to the church by Miss Newton, through the Rev. H. C. Day.

The silver gilt CUP, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, is modelled upon a mediæval pattern. Its pentagonal foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, has its edge formed into five convex lobes, on each of which is a ruby set within a crescent of nine pearls. The pentagonal stem has its knop adorned, on its five faces, with gilt stars of six points, jewelled with diamonds and lapis-lazuli. The hemispherical bowl is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The total weight is $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The silver gilt PATEN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The glass FLAGON, 10 inches high, has its bowl 5 inches in diameter at the widest part, and its foot 4 inches wide. Its mountings are of silver gilt. The glass and silver together weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

BRENCHLEY.

The Sacred Vessels of this church are two Cups (*circa* 1629), a Flagon (1775-6), and two silver Plates, for Patens (1775-6). The Rev. J. A. Boodle described them, and I have since examined them.

The CUPS are exactly alike, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with bell-shaped bowls 5 inches deep and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth; the sacred monogram, *en soleil*, is engraved upon each. The baluster stems are long and slender; and each plain foot is only $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The *HALL-MARKS* are very indistinct upon both, and are

dissimilar. On one Cup we see (i.) and (iii.) I.B., with a fleur-de-lis between the letters; and (ii.), (iv.) three black-letter characters, of which the first is illegible, the second and third are *ta'*, with a mark of contraction over the *a'*. On the other Cup is the old York assay mark, and a date letter like that for 1629. These Cups were obtained several years ago, during the present Vicar's incumbency, in exchange for one old Cup.

The FLAGON, 13 inches high, has a domed lid (2½ inches high). Upon the cylindrical body (9 inches deep, and 4 wide at the mouth) is engraved the sacred monogram *en soleil*. The splayed foot, with a gadrooned edge, is 7 inches in diameter. Upon the lid, and on the base, are these *HALL-MARKS*: C.W.; lion passant; crowned leopard's head; and a black-letter capital **A**, the date letter for 1775-6. This Flagon was probably made by Charles Wright of Ave Maria Lane in 1775-6.

The two silver plates, or PATENS, with narrow gadrooned edges, are 9½ inches in diameter. They bear the sacred monogram *en soleil* engraved upon the centre, which is bossed up to a convex form, and they have the same *HALL-MARKS* as the Flagon. Probably these plates were also made by Charles Wright.

BRENZETT.

This Church possesses an old Cup with Paten-cover, made of new Sterling silver in 1715; and in gilt-plated ware there is a modern Flagon and a Paten. The Rev. Wm. Lillie sent descriptions of these vessels.

The CUP, 6½ inches high, has a bowl 3½ inches wide at the mouth; on the bowl is engraved "*Calix Domini. Brenzett 1715.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) maker's mark not clear enough to decipher; (ii.) lion's head erased; (iii.) Britannia; (iv.) Court-hand capital V, the London date letter for 1715-6. The Cup has been examined by Mr. Cripps, who did not interpret the maker's mark.

The PATEN-COVER is 4 inches in diameter, and bears the same *HALL-MARKS* as the Cup. When this Cup and Cover were obtained, in 1715, the Rev. John Bunce was Rector here (he held this benefice from 1707 to 1737). Eleven years later the Rectory of Newington by Hythe was also conferred upon him, and he held both livings from 1726 to 1737, when he was preferred to the Rectory of Chingford in Essex. He died in July 1741.

The gilt Plated Flagon, 9 inches high, is of the modern pear-shape. Its foot is 4 inches in diameter; and its mouth 2½ inches. Beneath is trade mark of M H & Co and the figures ½.

The gilt Plated Paten is 7 inches in diameter.

BRIDGE.

The Church Plate here was all made in 1850-1, and seems to have been presented by Mrs. Gregory, when she generously rebuilt the Church, in 1859. It consists of a Cup, Paten, Flagon, and two

Alms-plates. All of them bear the sacred monogram IHS, with cross and nails, *en soleil*, and also these words, "*FOR THE LOVE OF GOD.*" The Churchwarden, Mr. Robinson, kindly took the measurements and impressions of marks, whence the following description is obtained.

The CUP, 8 inches high, has a bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Its *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) crowned initials, one being R; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head without crown; (iv.) \P , the London date letter for 1850-1; (v.) Queen Victoria's head to dexter. Inscription and monogram as above.

The PATEN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, upon a central foot. Monogram, inscription, and *HALL-MARKS* as above.

The FLAGON, 12 inches high, has its mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Inscribed and engraved as above, and bearing the same *HALL-MARKS*.

Two ALMS-PLATES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, bear each of them the same *HALL-MARKS*, monogram, and inscription.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Communion Vessels of this Church are a Cup with silver bowl (1865-6), two Patens (one 1862-3, the other 1870-1), a Flagon (1868-9), a Spoon, a brass Alms-dish, and four plated Alms-plates, a plated Flagon, and two glass Cruets with plated handles and stoppers.

The CUP, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, is handsome, and modelled upon a good medieval pattern; but the stem and foot are of gilt plated metal, while the hemispherical bowl (3 inches deep and 4 inches wide at the mouth) is of plain white silver. The foot, 6 inches in diameter, is hexagonal; its edge has six convex lobes, and between each pair of them appears a small angular projection. On one side of the foot is this inscription, "*Ex dono | E. A. C. | in die | Pentecostes | MDCCCLXIX.*" On the opposite side of the foot an ornamental cross is engraved. The stem is hexagonal and has a knop $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; on its six faces appear † and a cross alternately. The *HALL-MARKS* on the bowl are (i.) W. W. W.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head without crown; (iv.) small black-letter h , the London date letter for 1865-6; (v.) head of Queen Victoria.

The silver gilt PATEN, No. I., is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is inscribed, " † *In memoriam D. D. | Eliza Ravenshaw | 1867 | Deo et Sacris.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) J H & Co; (ii.) head of Queen Victoria; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) an anchor, the Birmingham assay mark; (v.) N , the Birmingham date letter for 1862-3.

PATEN, No. II., silver gilt, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and upon its back is this inscription, "*Ex dono | A. C. Pond | 1870.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) G. A., in a two-lobed stamp; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head not crowned; (iv.) head of Queen Victoria; (v.) black-letter small p , the London date letter for 1870-1.

The FLAGON is pear shaped, with small spout, small lid with

knob on top, and a handle. It stands $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; its widest diameter is 5 inches; the hexagonal foot is 5 inches in diameter; the mouth is 3 inches wide. The handle, flat at the top, is not curved, but descends in a straight line $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, at an acute angle, to its point of junction with the body. Around the body is engraved a belt formed of roundels with 10 pellets indented. Beneath the foot is scratched the weight 28.10. This Flagon was made by George Lambert of 12 Coventry Street, whose name and address appear upon the base together with these *HALL-MARKS*: (i.) lion passant; (ii.) leopard's head; (iii.) head of Queen Victoria; (iv.) black-letter small *n*, the London date letter for 1868-9; (v.) monogram of G.L. in the centre, the other four marks forming a circle around it.

The SPOON is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, and has its handle moulded like a twisted cord; there are vine leaves on the bowl. It is inscribed, "*In Memoriam Harriet Taylor; at rest March 10, 1869.*"

One Brass Alms-dish, 12 inches in diameter, bears the same inscription in memory of Harriet Taylor, above and below the sacred monogram; and it has also this text, "*He that giveth to the Poor lendeth to the Lord.*"

The four collecting plates of Plated metal are each 14 inches in diameter. The Plated Flagon, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, is no longer in use. The two glass Cruets are 8 inches high. A plated Lavabo is 6 inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep.

A second Brass Alms-dish is slightly engraved.

BROCKLEY HILL (LEWISHAM).

The Church of St. Saviour, Brockley Hill, was originally a Chapel of Ease in the parish of Lewisham. It was consecrated in May 1866. The Communion Vessels are 3 Cups, 2 Patens, and a Flagon. Of them descriptions were supplied by the Rev. Edmund Alfred Wesley, M.A., Curate.

CUP, No. I., $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, has a bell-shaped bowl (gilt inside) $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, and slightly lipped. Engraved upon it is the sacred monogram, with cross and nails, *en soleil*. The foot and stem are circular with plain mouldings. Weight 10 ounces troy. Presented to the Church in 1866.

CUP, No. II., is of the same dimensions and nearly identical with No. I., in every particular, but its weight is 9 ozs. 15 dwts. Presented to the Church in 1866.

CUP, No. III., does not belong to the same set as the others. It was made in 1882, and is smaller than they are. Its bowl (gilt inside) is hemispherical; its foot and stem are hexagonal, the edge of the foot being lobed convexly. It has an hexagonal knop on the stem. The weight of this cup is 7 ozs. 15 dwts.

The two PATENS are engraved with the sacred monogram *en soleil*; they have no feet, but are shaped like plates with depressed centres. Each weighs 8 ozs. troy.

The Silver FLAGON, 15 inches high, weighs 24 ozs. 10 dwts.

It has a tall domed lid, with small cross on its summit. There is a spout, and an S curved handle. The cylindrical body is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep; the splayed foot is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at bottom. Inscribed upon the body are these words, "*This Communion Service (one flagon, two chalices, and two patens) was presented by the Church Building Committee,*" and also, "*St. Saviour's Church, Brockley Hill, Consecrated 8th May 1866.*"

BROMLEY.

The Communion Vessels of Bromley Church are two Cups with their covers (1791 and 1807); two Patens (1796 and 1801); a Flagon (1817), a Spoon, or strainer, all of silver, and an Alms-dish of brass, gilt. The Rev. A. G. Hellicar has furnished descriptions of them all.

The silver gilt CUP, No. I., with its PATEN-COVER upon it, stands $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. Its bowl is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and bears this inscription, "*Ecclesiâ de Bromley (Com^a Cantii) furibus spoliatâ, hoc poculum Cænæ Salvatoris nostri celebratione utendum donavit Georgius Norman, ejusdem Parochiæ Generosus, Junii mense A.D. MDCCXCI.*" The foot is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; the Cup and Cover together weigh 1 lb. $6\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) lion passant; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) q, the London date letter for 1791-2; (iv.) head of George III.; (v.) maker's mark not legible. The occasion for the gift of this Cup is narrated on the fly-leaf of a Parish Register, and printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XIII., 164, as follows: "On the night of the 13th of April 1791, the vestry room door was broken open, and the chest of deal in which the plate was kept was robbed of the following articles: 1 large flaggon, with lid fixt, 1 quart Chalice, 1 rich chased Chalice and loose cover, with a straining spoon, 1 large paten, and 1 small paten. The above were all gilt."

The donor, George Norman, Esq., of Bromley Common, was the father of George Warde Norman, Esq., who for many years was one of the Council of the Kent Archæological Society.

The silver gilt CUP, No. II., with its PATEN-COVER, together stand 11 inches high. The bowl, 4 inches in diameter, is inscribed, "*Bromley, Kent, 1807. | Henry Smith, D.D. Minister | Robert Smith sen^r | Christopher Fisher, Churchwardens.*" The diameter of the foot of this Cup is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The total weight of Cup and Cover together is 1 lb. $10\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. The HALL-MARKS are: (i.) $\begin{smallmatrix} W \\ B \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} R \\ B \end{smallmatrix}$; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.), L, the London date letter for 1806-7; (v.) head of George III. Upon the PATEN-COVER is engraved the sacred monogram IHS, with cross and nails, all *en soleil*.

Silver Gilt PATEN, No. I., $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, weighs $13\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. It is engraved, like Paten-cover, No. II., with the sacred monogram *en soleil*, and has also these words, "*The gift of Robert Makepeace for the use of the Communion Table in Bromley Church*"

1803." The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) RS, for Robert Sharp, in oblong stamp; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) A, the London date letter for 1796-7; (v.) head of George III.

Silver Gilt *PATEN*, No. II., $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, weighs 16 ozs. It bears the sacred monogram and the inscription similar to those on *Paten* No. I. Its *HALL-MARKS* are also similar except in the date letter, which is F, for 1801-2.

The silver *FLAGON*, gilt inside, stands 12 inches high, and weighs 3 lbs. $11\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. Its cylindrical body is $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter; its splayed foot is 7 inches wide. Its *HALL-MARKS* are: on the body (i.) lion passant; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) b, the London date letter for 1817-8; (iv.) head of George III. Marks (i.) and (iii.) occur also inside the lid. This Flagon is inscribed, "*James Edward Newell M.A. gave this Flagon to the Church of Bromley, March 10th 1854.*" The Rev. J. E. Newell was Incumbent of Bromley from 1827 until 1865.

The silver gilt *SPOON*, or strainer, is $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, and weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. It is inscribed, "*Bromley Parish.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are illegible.

The gilt brass *ALMS-DISH*, $15\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, weighs 2 lbs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; it bears this inscription, "*Presented to the Parish Church of Bromley, Kent, by Evelyn Arthur, Mabel Katrine, and Sydenham Malthus Hellicar, May 1873;*" and also this text, "*It is more blessed to give than to receive.*" The donors of this dish are the children of the Vicar, the Rev. Arthur Gresley Hellicar (who succeeded Mr. Newell, here, in 1865).

BROMLEY COLLEGE.

This College was founded, in 1666, by Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, for widows of clergymen. The Communion Vessels belonging to its chapel are a Cup, *Paten*, Flagon, and Alms-dish, all of silver, but of small size. The Rev. J. H. Worsley and the Rev. W. O. Peile, successive Chaplains, supplied the following particulars.

The *CUP*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth. It is inscribed, "*The Gift of Anne Oare A.D. 1784.*" Its *HALL-MARKS* are those of London for the year 1784-5. The donor, Mrs. Oare, resided in this College nearly thirty years, from July 1759 until April 1787. She was the widow of the Rev. John Oare, who was Rector of Ditton from 1750 until his death in 1757. He was also Rector of Allington. Hasted erroneously states that he died in 1773.

The *PATEN*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, bears the sacred monogram I H S, *en soleil*, and this inscription, "*The Gift of Mrs Anne Fawkes late of this College 1797.*" Upon it are the Goldsmiths' *Hall MARKS* for 1797-8. Mrs. Fawkes was the widow of the Rev. Francis Fawkes, Vicar of Orpington with the chapelries of St. Mary Cray and Knockholt from 1755 to 1774; and Rector of

Hayes with Downe and Knockholt chapelries from 1774 to 1777. Mrs. Fawkes died in 1797.

The FLAGON, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, is 3 inches wide at the mouth. Its splayed foot is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It bears the London *HALL-MARKS* for 1857-8.

The ALMS-DISH, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is inscribed, "*This Plate was given to Bromley College, as a small Testimonial of Gratitude for many comforts long enjoyed in it, by an old Inhabitant 1797.*" Its London *HALL-MARKS* are those for 1797-8.

BROMLEY COMMON.

Holy Trinity Church, Bromley Common, was built in 1841. Its Communion Vessels are two Cups (1840-1), two Patens (1840-1), a gilt Spoon, and a Plated Flagon. These were described by the Rev. F. W. Haines, Vicar of Holy Trinity.

The two CUPS, made by Green and Ward in 1840-1, are 8 inches high, and 4 inches wide at the mouth. Their *HALL-MARKS* include black-letter capital **E**, the London date letter for 1840-1.

The two PATENS, 7 inches in diameter, were likewise made in 1840-1 by Green and Ward. They bear the London *HALL-MARKS* for 1840-1.

The SPOON is silver gilt.

The FLAGON is only plated with silver.

BROMPTON (HOLY TRINITY).

This parish has been carved out of the old parish of Gillingham. The church, containing seats for 1000 persons, was built in 1848, at the expense of the Rev. Wm. Conway and his sister. The Communion Vessels of the church are two Cups, a Paten, and a Flagon, all of silver, made in London, in 1848, by Benjamin Smith. They were presented by the Rev. Wm. Conway, afterwards Canon of Westminster, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Rochester. Mr. Thomas Catchpool, Churchwarden of Holy Trinity, Brompton, supplied the following information.

The two CUPS, although alike to the eye, are not of the same weight; one being 17 ozs. 9 dwts., while the other is only 16 ozs. 15 dwts. 3 grains. Both bear the sacred monogram I H S, with cross and nails, *en soleil*; and these *HALL-MARKS*: (i.) B.S., the initials of the maker, Benjamin Smith; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head not crowned; (iv.) black-letter capital **B** = 1848-9; (v.) head of Queen Victoria.

The PATEN weighs 14 ozs. 19 dwts. 8 grains; it bears the sacred monogram and the same *HALL-MARKS* as the Cups.

The FLAGON weighs 30 ozs. 14 dwts., and has the sacred monogram and *HALL-MARKS* of 1848-9, like the other pieces.

A second PATEN, small and well gilt, weighs 3 ozs. 15 dwts. 5 grs., and has no *HALL-MARKS* of any kind. Upon the back is engraved a small cross of four equal limbs, each with a trefoiled

end; upon the central portion is laid an open circle, and the whole cross is surrounded by a second circle.

There are also two ALMS-DISHES of copper, plated with silver.

NEW BROMPTON (ST. MARK).

The Church Plate presented in 1866 by the first Vicar of the parish, the Rev. A. Willis, D.D., now Bishop of Honolulu, and certain members of his family, consists of one Cup, one Flagon, two Patens, and one Spoon, all solid silver, made in 1861-2. The Rev. Richard Morris, Vicar of St. Mark's, supplied the following description.

The FLAGON weighs $21\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois; it is 12 inches high, and 14 inches largest circumference, and round the circumference are the words, "Glory be to God on high." *HALL-MARKS*: lion passant, leopard's head, black-letter f=1861-2, Queen's head, and the maker's initials J. K.

The CUP weighs $17\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois, and is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, 5 inches in diameter at foot, and 4 at the bowl's mouth. On the bowl are inscribed the words, "I will receive the Cup of Salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord." On the foot is the sacred monogram IHC. The stem and knop are enriched with tracery and chasings. *HALL-MARKS* as above.

PATEN (No. I.) weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. avoirdupois, and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It has the sacred monogram IHC. in the centre, and round the rim are inscribed the words, "By Thy Cross and Passion, good Lord, deliver us." *HALL-MARKS* for 1861-2.

PATEN (No. II.) weighs 5 ozs. avoirdupois; it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with ornamental centre. *HALL-MARKS* same as above. On each of the four pieces of plate is written the maker's name and address: "J. Keith, Westmorland Place, City Road, London."

The SPOON weighs 1 oz., is enriched with chasings, and has same *HALL-MARKS*.

BROOK.

The Church Plate here consists of a Cup (1715) and a Paten (1733) of silver, with a Pewter Alms-plate. The Rev. John Philpott supplied me with particulars respecting them.

The CUP, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, has a bell-shaped bowl 4 inches wide at the mouth. There are mouldings in the middle of the stem, to serve as a knop. The foot is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Around the bowl are these words, "*Brooke June 2^d 1715.*" The Cup weighs 10 ozs. avoirdupois. There are four *HALL-MARKS*.

The PATEN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, weighs $7\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. avoirdupois. It is inscribed, "*Brook Church in Kent 1733.*" There are four *HALL-MARKS*.

Upon the Pewter Plate is this stamp, MADE IN | LONDON.

BROOKLAND.

There are in this Church a Cup (1689) with Paten-cover; a Paten (1719-20) and Flagon (1725-6), all of silver; and an Alms-plate of brass.

The CUP, 8 inches high, has a plain bowl $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches deep and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth. The short stem has at its middle a large round moulding to serve as knop. The foot is only $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide. Beneath it is the lion passant *HALL-MARK*. On the bowl near its mouth are (i.) a rare maker's mark, found on plate of 1690 at Preston, co. Gloucester, viz., a Crowned K in ordinary shield, a pellet on each side of the K; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; and (iv.) small black-letter *m*, the London date letter for 1689-90.

The PATEN-COVER, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, seems to be of earlier date than the Cup, and may possibly be Elizabethan, but it has no *HALL-MARKS*. Its button or foot is gone, if it ever had one, which is doubtful. In the centre, where the button would be, is the sacred monogram, simply I H S with a mark of contraction over the H, framed in foliage. Around is an engraved belt of Elizabethan character, formed of hyphens, or *gouttes de sang*, between narrow fillets which three times are interlaced, but in such a way that each fillet returns to its own original level, and does not cross over to that of the other.

The PATEN, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, stands $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, upon a hollow central foot $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide. It is inscribed, "*The Gift of Tho. Johnson, Vicar of Brookland, for the service of the Church 1726.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) C L in two-lobed escutcheon, the mark of Jos. Clare of Wood Street, London; (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) D, the London date letter for 1719-20. Beneath the foot the Britannia mark appears again.

The FLAGON, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, has its body $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide at the mouth; the splayed foot is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The domed lid is 2 inches high. Around the foot is this inscription, "*This Flaggon Prepared for the more Decent celebration of the L^ds Supper In the Parish Church of Brookland: In Walland Marsh in Kent was Dedicated to God in the year of our Lord 1726. Thomas Johnson Vicar | Gam^t Brattle & Nic^h Waters C... h Wardens.*" The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) R.B in oblong with top corners cut off, the mark of Richard Bayley of Foster Lane, who made the Alms-basons belonging to St. Margaret's, Canterbury (of which the same Thomas Johnson was also Vicar), the Flagon and Alms-dish at Chart Sutton, and a Paten at St. Clement's, Sandwich; (ii.) crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) K, the London date letter for 1725-6. These marks occur on the body and on the outside of the lid's top. The Rev. Thomas Johnson was a minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, Rector of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, from 1713 until 1727 when he died, and Vicar of Brookland for half a century, from 1677 until 1727. He was active in the provision of Communion Vessels for both his parishes. His service of Plate at St. Margaret's, Canterbury, is unusually good and weighty.

The brass Alms-plate is shaped like an ordinary soup plate.

BROOMFIELD.

Mr. Cripps informs me that the old Cup of 1631-2 mentioned in his work on *Old English Plate*, 2nd edition, p. 283, was parted with nine years ago and exchanged in (very small) part payment for the present modern set, of Cup, Paten, Flagon, and Alms-Plate, which were presented to Broomfield Church in 1878 by Mrs. P. Wykeham Martin.

Each of the four pieces of this new set is thus inscribed, "Presented to Broomfield Church by Elizabeth Wykeham Martin in affectionate remembrance of Philip Wykeham Martin of Leeds Castle Kent 1878."

Each piece bears these *HALL-MARKS*: TC
EC; C, the London date letter for 1878-9; a lion passant; a leopard's head; and the head of Queen Victoria. These words are also stamped beneath each vessel: "COX AND SONS, SOUTHAMPTON ST., LONDON."

BUCKLAND IN DOVER.

The Communion Vessels of this parish are two Cups (1874 and 1882), two Patens (1874 and 1882), a Flagon (1874), a Credence Paten, and an Alms-dish of brass. The Rev. Turberville Evans furnished particulars of them.

CUP, No. I., $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, weighs 10 ozs., and was presented to this church, together with the FLAGON and PATEN No. I., by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hesketh Jones, upon their "Silver Wedding" Day, August 28th 1874. Mr. R. H. Jones, who is a member of the Kent Archæological Society, resided in Maison Dieu Road, Dover, until he removed to Hayne Road, Beckenham, in 1885. All three vessels bear the London *HALL-MARKS* for 1874-5, and the name of Keith and Son, the makers.

CUP, No. II., $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, weighs $9\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. It and PATEN No. II. were purchased in 1882, and are fitted into a compact portable leather case, for use at the Communion of the Sick. Their cost was defrayed out of special offerings. On the back of the foot is set a cluster of diamonds, specially given for the purpose by a parishioner in whose family this cluster had been an heirloom. On the front of the foot is engraved a representation of our Lord's Crucifixion. Beneath the foot is this inscription, "*St. Andrew's Church, Buckland, Dover, 1882.*" This Cup and its Paten No. II. both bear the London *HALL-MARKS* for 1882-3, and the names of the makers, Keith and Son.

PATEN, No. I., $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. It bears the London *HALL-MARKS* for 1874-5.

PATEN, No. II., is of the same size and shape as No. I. It weighs $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., and bears the London *HALL-MARKS* for 1882-3. Beneath is the inscription, "*St. Andrew's Church, Buckland, Dover, 1882.*"

The CREDENCE PATEN is a plain silver disc, which weighs 4 ozs. In its centre is engraved St. Andrew's Cross.

The FLAGON, 9 inches high, weighs 14 ozs., and bears the London *HALL-MARKS* for 1874-5, and the makers' name, "Keith and Son." It forms part of the gift of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hesketh Jones.

A small silver BOX for breads, and two glass CRUETS with silver mounts, are fitted into the leather case which carries Cup No. II. and Paten No. II. for use in the homes of the sick.

The modern ALMS-DISH of brass was presented to the church by the Rev. Turberville Evans, Vicar.

Mr. Evans states that the old vessels formerly used in this church were exchanged for the present Credence Paten and a brass desk for use on the Communion Table. The old vessels were a Cup and a Paten. The latter resembled a domestic salver, and bore in its centre the arms of the donor, with the date 1828.

BURHAM.

The Communion Vessels of Burham Church are an old Cup (1795), and a complete new set, presented in 1882, consisting of a Cup, Paten, and Flagon. There are also two pewter Alms-plates. The Rev. William A. Keith furnished descriptions of these various pieces.

The old CUP, weighing 9 ozs. 5 dwts., has the centre of the face of its bowl engraved with oak leaves and shells. It bears these *HALL-MARKS*: (i.) E B; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) u, the London date letter for 1795-6; (v.) head of George III.

The new CUP, 7½ inches high, weighs 10 ounces; it bears the sacred monogram, and this inscription, "To the glory of God, and for the use of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Burham. Presented by Mrs. Jane Catherine Peters, formerly of Burham Court, St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1882."

The *HALL-MARKS* are (i.) I.F. in a two-lobed stamp; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) C, the London date letter for 1878-9; (v.) head of Queen Victoria.

The PATEN, 6 inches in diameter, weighs 4 ozs. 10 dwts. It was given by Mrs. Peters, and bears the sacred monogram, with the same *HALL-MARKS* and inscription as the Cup.

The FLAGON, 11 inches high, weighs 17 ounces. It was given by Mrs. Peters, and is inscribed, engraved, and marked like the Cup and Paten.

The pewter Alms-plates bear makers' marks thus: one has a cock (head to dexter) standing within an arched recess, above the bird's back is a crown. On the arch of the recess is the name "HENRY," and "LITTLE" appears on the base of the recess. On a double scroll we read H. LITTLE | IN LONDON. Beneath two crowned letters X appear 4 marks: (i.) a crown and cock; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) H.L. in a shaped shield. These are clearly marks in imitation of Hall-marks, but of larger size. The other pewter plate has the marks, and the name on a double scroll of TIM*FLY | IN LONDON.

BURMARSH.

The Communion Plate of this parish consists of an old Cup (1630), the bowl of which has recently been adorned with jewels; its Paten-cover; a new Paten; a glass Flagon, and a gilt bronze Alms-dish. The Rev. Dr. J. L. Cotter supplied me with particulars of these vessels.

The CUP, 7 inches high, has a straight sided bowl, upon which is inscribed the date 1630, the figures being formed of punctured dots. There are no *HALL-MARKS*, but the maker's mark appears alone, a flower of five petals with stem and two leaves. It is remarkable that this mark is generally found thus alone, without Hall-marks, as on the Bilsington Cup and on vessels at East Langdon, Nackington, and Stodmarsh. It is supposed that the maker was a local silversmith, probably resident in the eastern part of East Kent. The bowl of this Cup at Burmarsh has lately been adorned with three gilt Maltese crosses, and in the centre of each cross is set a diamond. This was done about 1880-1 by the late Rector, the Rev. J. C. W. Valpy, who at the same time added, to the old *PATEN-COVER* of the Cup, a Roman cross, 1 inch high, in place of its old knob or button.

The *PATEN*, bought by the Rev. J. C. W. Valpy, from Cox and Sons, is 6 inches in diameter. It bears this inscription, "*Take + eat + this + is + my + body.*"

The *FLAGON* of glass has a stopper surmounted by a silver cross.

The gilt bronze *ALMS-DISH* is handsome. In the centre is a medallion shewing in high relief the poor widow casting her two mites into the treasury. Also in high relief are these texts, "*He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and look what he layeth out it shall be paid him again,*" and "*Give alms of thy goods and never turn thy face from any poor man.*"

Belonging to the Church there are three pewter vessels which were procured (or given) by "*George Sayer, Churchwarden 1824,*" whose name thus appears on each. They are a small Font of pewter, a Flagon of pewter, and an Alms-dish of pewter.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral Communion Vessels are six Cups (one made *circa* 1636, two *circa* 1665, one in 1855, and two in 1887), two Flagons (1664-5), two Paten-covers (*circa* 1665), two Patens (1756-7), two new Patens (1887), three Alms-dishes, one very large and two of smaller size, of uncertain date, but all probably made between 1560 and 1660, a perforated spoon, and two candlesticks older than any of the other plate. The whole of these vessels are gilt, and Hasted states that in 1756 all the Communion Vessels then in existence, except the candlesticks, were newly regilt.

The oldest CUP (shewn on the accompanying engraving) is a very handsome vessel, of Italian manufacture probably. It was

presented to the Cathedral on the 7th of April 1636 by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, afterwards Earl of Norfolk also. The occasion of this gift was his worshipping in the Cathedral on the eve of his embarkation for Germany, whither he was proceeding as Ambassador from the Court of King Charles I. to that of the Emperor Ferdinand II. The Cup is of singular design, its ornaments being heraldic symbols of his family drawn from the "supporters" of the armorial bearings, of himself and his wife Lady Alatheia Talbot. It stands 9 inches high. Its hemispherical bowl is 3 inches deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth; upon its face appear the arms of Christ Church in a shell-like border or mantling. Beneath the bowl is an ornamental collar of Elizabethan character. A short distance below this collar, the knop commences. It occupies the greater portion of the stem and is, in shape, an inverted pyramid. The top of the knop shews three heads of animals projecting from its surface, a lion, a horse, and a dog (talbot) being the creatures represented; their fore-legs appear beneath their heads. The stem being short, and nearly all of it knop, the foot is unusually tall. It is a hexagon, and the outline of its base shews six ogeed angles or projecting points. From the base, the foot rises pyramidally; it has no horizontal mouldings; but, from the apex of the foot to the base, descend six handsome foliated mouldings. In one of the six ogeed compartments of the foot there is an engraved group of three animals, a lion sits between a dog on the sinister side, and a horse on the dexter, the horse having in its mouth a slip of oak with an acorn; the dog and the horse are standing. Beneath the group is engraved this motto, "CONCORDIA * CVM * CANDORE." The width of the foot is at its maximum (between two opposite projecting points) 7 inches; at its minimum $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Beneath the foot, around its six projecting angles, is engraved this dedication, "VOTIVVM · HVNC · CALICEM · DEO · OPT · MAX · HVMILLIME · OBTVLIT · ALTARIQVE · HVIVS · ECCLESIAE · CATHEDRALIS · SACRANDVM · RELIQVIT · THOMAS · HOWARDVS · SERENISS · MAG: BRIT: REGIS · AD · CAESAREM · LEGATVS · HAC · TRANSIENS · 7 APRILIS · 1636." From the donor of this Cup the present Duke of Norfolk is lineally descended. The Duke's armorial bearings to-day have as their sinister supporter a horse with a fructed oak twig in his mouth, one of the Duke's crests being a similar horse. His Grace of Norfolk has a lion for his dexter heraldic supporter. The Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, still use as supporters two talbot dogs, one of which appears upon this cup. The donor of the cup was born in 1585, being the son and heir of Philip, Earl of Arundel, and a grandson of that Duke of Norfolk who was beheaded in June 1572. In or about 1606 he married Lady Alatheia Talbot, daughter, and ultimately sole heir, of Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury. The donor died at Padua in September 1646, and his widow died at Amsterdam in June 1654. This Earl of Arundel was the celebrated traveller and *connoisseur* who collected the Arundel Marbles, and whose



ONE OF THE FLAGONS MADE IN 1664-5.



ENTERED BY THE EARL OF ARUNDEL IN A.D. 1636.



name is now perpetuated by the Arundel Society. There are no *HALL-MARKS* of any kind upon this Cup.

CUP No. II. is 10 inches high, and has a capacious bowl $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth. Upon the bowl we see engraved the arms of Christ Church, Canterbury, a cross upon which are the letters x^l, all within an early form of the stiff feather-like mantling used in the time of Charles II., probably of A.D. 1665. The stem and foot are plain. The diameter of the foot is 5 inches.

CUP No. III. is the fellow to No. II., but there is a very slight difference in their dimensions. This Cup is $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches high; its mouth is $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide.

The two *PATEN-COVERS*, for Cups II. and III., are each $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and stand $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, upon a central foot which is about 3 inches wide. The foot is engraved with the arms of Christ Church, surrounded by feather-like mantling.

CUP No. IV. is modern, and was the gift of the late Archdeacon Harrison to the Cathedral in 1881. It had been given to him, twenty-five years before, by his friend Mrs. Sophia Small. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. The bowl, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth, is ornamented with engraving. Below the mouth is a belt of small arcading. The sacred monogram *ihc* appears within a circle, and around are four trefoiled arches with cusped tabernacle work in each. Beneath the bowl is an elaborate collar, with sixteen points in its rim, eight of them being trefoiled. The octagonal stem has a knop with slight straight pilasters alternating with hollow mouldings, surmounted by a cable moulding. The foot is octagonal, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. Its outline shews eight convex lobes and eight small projecting angles alternately. Upon the eight faces of the slope from foot to stem are engraved these words, "*Ex Dono | Sophiæ Small | Fiduciæ ob. 1857 | In usum Ecclesiæ | Christi Cantuar. | Dicabit B. H. | Canonicus Senior | Die Pasch.*" This inscription was written (in February or March 1881) by Archdeacon Benjamin Harrison, whose initials B. H. appear upon it. Mrs. Sophia Small resided at Canterbury in St. George's Fields, at a pretty place called The Paddock, which has since been named Ersham House, where Mr. Howard now resides. The *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) J. A. in a two-lobed escutcheon: (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head not crowned; (iv.) black-letter capital *T*, the London date letter for 1854-5; (v.) head of Queen Victoria.

CUPS No. V. and VI. are new vessels modelled upon Elizabethan Cups of simple fashion, ornamented with belts of engraving, *gouttes de sang* between void fillets, on the bowl and foot. On each bowl, beneath the belt of engraving, are the Cathedral arms, within an ornamental frame or mantling. These Cups, together with two Patens, were presented to the Cathedral by the Dean, Dr. Robert Payne Smith, at Easter 1887. Their height is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; their bowls are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the mouth. The round foot of each is 4 inches in diameter. Their *HALL-MARKS* are: (i.) GF

(ii.) lion's head erased; (iii.) Britannia; (iv.) L, the London date letter for 1886-7; and (v.) the head of Queen Victoria. Beneath the foot of each is this inscription, "*D.D. R. Payne Smith Decanus anno regni Dnæ. Victoriæ quinquagesimo 1887.*"

The two old PATENS, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, stand $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, upon a central foot. The Patens have gadrooned edges, and in the centre of each is a shield with the Christ Church arms. On the base of the central foot is the sacred monogram *IHS en soleil*. Beneath the top is engraved this inscription, "*The Gift of Philip Weston of Bostock in Berkshire Esq.*" This gentleman by his will made in 1727 bequeathed 40 marks, or £26 3s. 4d., to the Dean and Chapter for the purchase of Communion Vessels.* In 1756 Mr. Weston's executors paid that amount to the Dean and Chapter, and with it they procured these Patens. The *HALL-MARKS* upon them are: (i.) in script capitals W.G, probably the mark of William Grundy of Goff Square; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) crowned leopard's head; (iv.) black-letter capital *Q*, the date letter for 1756-7.

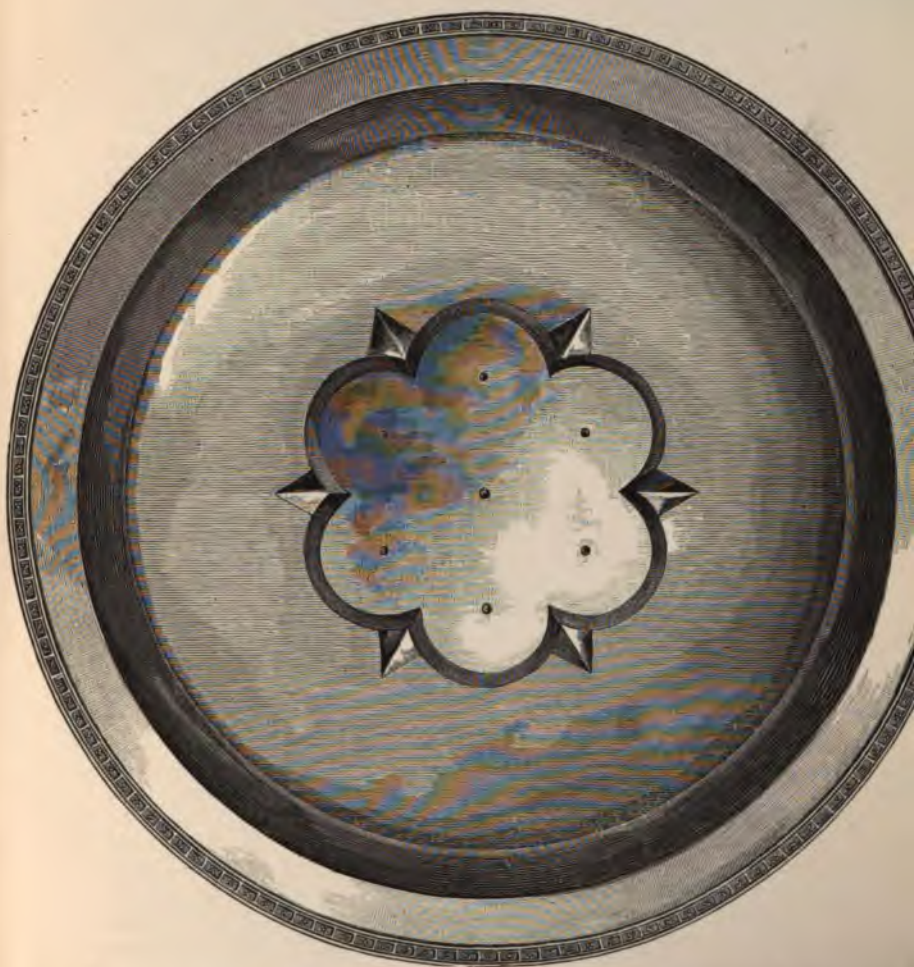
The two new PATENS, given by Dean Payne Smith in 1887, are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; each has a central foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, on which are engraved the arms of the Cathedral. They bear Hall-marks and engraved belts like those on the Cups given by the Dean.

The two FLAGONS are jug shaped, with spouts, and flattish lids, surmounted each by a Maltese cross. The bowl swells into a globular form, and stands upon a short stem, and a low foot. The short stem has a round moulding in the middle with a cable moulding above and below it. The rest of the stem is ornamented with flat appliqué silver cut into the shape of leaves. Similar ornamentation is applied to the top of the lid beneath the cross. The curved handle terminates at the bottom in a serpent's head. The height of each flagon to the top of the cross is 14 inches. The cross is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, the lid beneath it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The bowl is 7 inches wide at its largest part. The foot is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The spout projects 1 inch from the neck. On the front of the globular body are the arms of Christ Church with feather mantling.

The *HALL-MARKS* are on the body and on the foot; (i.) a shield with a mullet above an escallop between pellets and annulets. This rare mark was found by Mr. Cripps, on plate of A.D. 1663, in the Imperial Treasury at Moscow. (ii.) Crowned leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) black-letter capital *Q*, the London date letter for 1664-5.

The two smaller ALMS-DISHES (Elizabethan or Jacobean) are 11 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high. Upon the bottom of one is punctured 20 oz. $\frac{1}{4}$, and on the other 19 oz. $\frac{1}{4}$. The centre is bossed up to form a convex sexfoil with a projecting point between each pair of its curves. The rim has a small but elaborate moulding, as shewn in our engraving.

* Hasted's *History of Kent*, xi., 373, note.



ONE OF THE SMALLER ALMSDISHES (11 inches wide) AT CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

100

101

102

103



CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF OLD CHURCH PLATE IN KENT.

(See Vol. XVI., pp. 368-432.)

ADDENDA.

- 1562-3 APPLEDORE. Elizabethan CUP.
- 1565-6 ASH, BY WROTHAM. Elizabethan CUP.
BRASTED. Elizabethan CUP and PATEN-COVER.
- 1569-70 HARTLIP. PATEN-COVER.
- 1571-2 GILLINGHAM. Elizabethan CUP.
- 1577-8 APPLEDORE. PATEN-COVER.
- 1595-6 ALLINGTON. CUP.
- 1622? NACKINGTON. CUP and COVER.
- 1629? BRENCHELY. Two CUPS.
- 1633-4 BECKENHAM (ST. GEORGE). PATEN.
- 1634-5 CRAYFORD. CUP.
MONKTON. PATEN.
- 1635-6 BEXLEY (ST. MARY). ALMS-PLATE.
RIDLEY. CUP. For my omission to notice this Cup, in
Vol. XVI., I owe an apology to the Rev. Canon
Phelps, who had duly sent its description to me.
- 1638? BEXLEY (ST. MARY). Another ALMS-PLATE.
- 1650? BOXLEY. Spanish CUP presented in 1886.
- 1663-4 ADISHAM. CUP and PATEN.
- 1673-4 MURSTON. CUP and two PATENS.
- 1686-7 ADISHAM. A PATEN.
- 1699-0 GILLINGHAM. ALMS-DISH.
- 1705-6 NACKINGTON. ALMS-DISH on central foot.
- 1711-2 BECKENHAM (ST. GEORGE). FLAGON and two ALMS-
PLATES.
- 1712-3 ASH, BY WROTHAM. PATEN.
- 1726-7 ALLINGTON. PATEN-COVER.
- 1751-2 BEXLEY (ST. MARY). CUP.

ERRATA, Vol. XVI., pp. 330-424.

- Page
- 330 Wymeswold Cup (Leicestershire) bears the date letter for 1512-3.
- 349, 386 Bredgar repoussé dish bears the maker's mark ^W_M and the date letter for 1631-2. In its centre the name engraved is Bradgate, not Bredgar.
- 352 Westward Cup (Cumberland) is now complete. Miss Goodwin asks me to say that its cover has been found, and restored to Westward Church.
- 370 Canterbury Cathedral Alms-plates have their centres shaped into six-lobed, not eight-lobed, figures. Their date is uncertain.
- 394 Canterbury Cathedral Flagons are 14 inches high (*not* 20).
- 417 1720-1, Blean Paten bears the initials and mark of Timothy Ley, T L (*not* T O).
1720-1, St. Lawrence, Thanet. The Patens were not made by Paul Lamerie.
- 418 St. Lawrence, Thanet. Maker's mark on third Paten is E^oV (*not* E W).
- 420 Bredgar Flagon was made in 1766-7 (*not* in 1726-7).
- 424 Bredgar Alms-plate was made in 1773-4 (*not* in 1733-4).

EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.*
PART III.

		£	s.	d.
1657[-8].				
January 1.	Given to y ^e servants at my Brot[her]			
	Manning's	00	18	06
1.	Given to y ^e Musick at M ^r Haddon's, &c.	00	05	00
6.	Paid to Oliver for y ^e hire of his horse	00	05	00
9 to 15.	Spent when I lay at Good[man]			
	Miller's 4 nights [at W. Peckham]	00	07	00
20.	Paid by Jack for his halfe yeer's wages ending at Midsummer next, to find him- selfe linnen, stockings & shooes	01	00	00
21.	Paid to my Bro[ther] Manning for my diet, & my man's fro' y ^e 30 th of Dec. to this time, & for my footboyes diet for 12 weeks myselfe being a great part of y ^e time at Yotes	08	00	00
21.	For a po[und] of Jessamin powder, & 6 ya[rds] of 2 ^d ribbon	00	04	00
21.	Spent at London	00	02	06
22.	Spent at London	00	06	00
26.	Given to my Cousin Dick Bourne	00	02	06
27.	For an ell of fine holland to make me bands	00	14	00
27 to 30.	Spent at London	00	19	00
Feb. 4.	Paid to my Aunt Raylton for 10 dayes diet for me and my footboy	01	10	00
4.	Given away at my Aunt Raylton's	00	02	00
5.	For mending my watch	00	01	06
5.	Spent at London	00	03	06
6.	Spent at London	00	04	06
7.	Given at y ^e Sacrament	00	01	00
7 to 9.	Spent at London	00	06	00
11.	Spent at London	00	12	06
13.	Paid to M ^r Wilstoncroft for makeing my gray serge sute and cote, & my cloath sute, & coat	10	10	00
13.	Paid to him more for one yeare & halfe's rent for his chamber [in London] end[ing] March 25, 1658	09	00	00
13.	Spent at London	00	06	06
16.	For a pa[ir] of silke woven tops, & scour- ing another pare	00	08	06
16.	Paid Jack's bill	00	05	00
16.	Paid for washing my linnen	00	02	06
16.	Spent at London	00	08	00
20.	Spent when I lay at Good[man] Miller's 3 nights w th M ^r Avis	00	10	00

* Continued from Vol. XVI., p. 259.

322 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1657[-8].				
Feb. 22.	Given to M ^r Avis	01	00	00
March 6.	Spent when I lay at Good[man] Miller's 4 nights	00	07	06
13.	Given to M ^r Powell, & his men when I rec[eived] my mony [£57 interest]	00	07	00
13.	For 7 pa[ir] of woemen's white gloves ...	00	11	06
13.	For 4 bottles of sack, & 8 of white wine, & y ^e bottles	00	16	00
13.	Spent at London	00	07	06
20.	Given to my Cousin Swift's man, &c.	00	01	06
23.	Given at y ^e Christning of my Vncle Bourne's child [<i>Elizabeth, at Beasley</i>] ...	00	07	06
24.	Paid for taxes [at 11 ^d on £58] out of Good[man] Miller's rent [£37 : 10 : 0. for 6 mo ^r]	02	13	02
24.	For 7 bush[els] of old oats w ^{ch} I had of Good[man] Miller	00	10	06
24.	For 12 bush[els] of new oats	00	15	09
	The sum is.....	45	12	11
1658.				
March 31.	Spent at Maidstone	00	04	00
April 2.	Spent when I lay at Good[man] Miller's 6 nights with M ^r Avis	00	17	00
3.	Paid for shooin my horses till this time...	00	15	06
3.	Paid to my man Darcy Wentworth for his quarter's wages ended y ^e 25 March 1658	01	00	00
3.	Paid his bill.....	00	10	11
9.	Spent at London	00	03	06
15.	For 1 gallon of sack, & 2 gallons of white wine	00	11	00
15.	Spent at London	00	06	06
19.	For a quarter of oats	00	11	00
19.	Spent at Good[man] Bagfield's.....	00	04	00
21.	Paid for taxes [at 6 ^d on £10] out of Good[man] Honye's rent [of £6 : 2 : 6 for 6 mo ^r].....	00	05	00
23.	I lay at Good[man] Miller's 3 nights.*			
24.	For 2 quarters of oats	01	03	00
24.	Spent at London	00	02	00
24.	Given to y ^e Contribution for y ^e poore Protestants driven out of Poland.....	00	10	00
May 1.	Spent when I lay at Good[man] Miller's 4 nights	00	02	00
3.	Spent at London	00	02	06
8.	I lay at Good[man] Miller's 4 nights.*			
13.	Spent at London	00	12	00
14.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ a po[un]d of haire powder	00	01	06
14.	For a booke of Hugo Grotivs	00	01	06

* Sum not given.

A.D. 1658.

323

		£	s.	d.
1658.				
May	15.	For an Ivory head for my stick	00	02 00
	15.	For mending my Portmantua	00	01 06
	15.	Paid for taxes [at 1 ^s on £69] out of my rent in Lincolnshire	03	09 00
	15.	Spent at London	00	06 00
	17.	For 6 gate Locks ..	00	04 06
	17.	For a boo[k] cal[led] y ^e Mistery of Jesuitisme	00	03 00
	17.	For 4 po[unds] of raisins	00	02 06
	17.	Spent at London	00	11 06
	18.	For a stufte sute for Jack.....	01	05 00
	18.	Spent at London	00	07 00
	21.	For D ^r Hammond's Practicall Catechisme	00	02 06
	21.	Spent at London	00	09 06
	22.	For a pa[ir] of short gray worsted stock- ings	00	04 00
	22.	For a leather cap lined	00	02 00
	22.	For a pa[ir] of shooe strings, & other bl[ack] ribbon.....	00	04 00
	22.	For 6 pa[ir] of linnen socks.....	00	04 00
	22.	For a pa[ir] of shooes	00	05 00
	22.	For my lodging a fortnight	00	12 00
	22.	Spent at London	00	06 00
	28.	Spent when I lay at Good[man] Miller's 4 nights	00	02 00
June	4.	Spent at London	00	04 00
	12.	Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Stone's rent	00	01 03
	12.	For paceing my Dunne colt	00	10 00
	12.	For her meat	00	13 08
	12.	Paid to Paswater Jessop for my diet, & my man's at severall times from Christ- mas to this time	04	00 00
	12.	Spent at Yokes when I lay at G[oodman] Miller's 5 nights.....	00	02 00
	13.	Given at a Briefe	00	01 00
	17.	Spent at London in 2 dayes	00	07 06
	18.	Given to M ^r Powell & his 2 men.....	00	15 00
	18.	For a book made by Sir Ken[elm] Digby	00	01 00
	18.	Spent at London	00	06 00
	19.	Spent at London	00	04 06
	22.	For ½ a po[und] of Jessamin Powder	00	01 06
	22.	Spent at London	00	08 00
	23.	For a rule & a pa[ir] of Compasses	00	05 06
	23.	Spent at London	00	05 06
The sum is.....		25	12 04	
24.	Spent at London	00	07 00	

324 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1658.				
June	25. For vamping a pa[ir] of boots	00	05	00
	25. For my lodging [in London] at Mr Wilston- croft's 10 dayes	00	10	00
	25. Spent at London	00	04	06
July	3. Paid to Paswater for my diet, & my man's when I lay at Yotes 4 nights	00	10	00
	3. Spent at Yotes	00	02	00
	3. Spent at London.....	00	05	00
	8. Given to y ^e Sherriff's Trumpetters	00	02	06
	8. For halfe a quarter of oats	00	07	00
	17. Spent at Yotes	00	07	06
	20. Given to Mr Powell, & his 2 men when I received £200 out of y ^e Chamber of London	00	07	00
	20. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	26. For a quarter of oats	00	15	00
	26. Paid to Mr Rote for 7 weeks' grasse in y ^e Marshe for Manchester.....	01	00	00
	27. Paid to my Brother Manning for a month's grasse in y ^e Marshe for my bald Mare	00	16	00
	27. For 26 nights' grasse at Greenwich for Manchester	00	13	00
	27. Spent at London.....	00	02	06
	27. For makeing 6 bands, & 2 pa[ir] of cuffs...	00	05	00
	30. Spent at London.....	00	09	06
	31. Spent at London.....	00	04	06
	31. Paid to my Aunt Raylton for a week's diet for me & my footboy	01	00	00
August	2. Paid to my man Darcy Wentworth for his quarter's wages ended at Midsummer last past	01	00	00
	2. Paid his bill.....	01	02	06
	7. Paid to Good[man] Miller for 6 bushels of oats	00	09	00
	7. Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Miller's rent	01	09	00
	7. Spent at Yotes	00	04	00
	9. Paid for 4 Carriages of Marsh hay	05	08	00
	9. Paid to Good[man] Serls for bringing of it home.....	01	12	00
	14. Spent at Yotes	00	02	06
	20. Given to Mr ffurner for drawing y ^e Lease, & Release fro' John Pack to me, for a Cottage, & 4 acres of Woodland which cost me £11 : 05 : 00.....	00	10	00
	20. Given to his man	00	02	06
	21. For a pa[ir] of waxt shooes	00	04	00
	26. For a halfe quarter of oats	00	08	00

A.D. 1658.

325

1658.		£	s.	d.
Aug.	29. Given at a Briefe	00	01	00
	31. For 3 po[unds] of sugar	00	03	00
	31. Spent at London	00	03	06
	31. Given to Mr Powell, & his man when I received £200 out of y ^e Chamber of London	00	06	00
September	4. Spent at Yotes	00	02	06
	8. Paid for a shag hat, & band for Jack	00	07	00
	9. For a quarter of old oats	00	16	00
	14. Paid to my sister Manning for 12 months' Interest of £300 ended y ^e 4 & 6 of May last	18	00	00
	14. For vamping a pair of waxt boots	00	04	06
	18. Spent at Yotes	00	01	06
	21. For a quarter of a po[und] of Spanish Tobacco	00	02	06
	21. Paid Mr Ware's bill for Sack & Whitewine	01	10	00
	21. For a pa[ir] of gray worsted stockings ...	00	06	06
	21. For a pa[ir] of Buckskin gloves	00	04	06
	21. Spent at London	00	03	06
	25. Spent at Yotes	00	03	00
	28. Given to Goodman Miller towards his Dinner when I kept a Court there	00	10	00
The sum is		44	12	06
	29. Paid to Jack for his quarter's wages	00	10	00
	30. For a quarter of oats	00	15	00
October	2. For a pa[ir] of whitesergeriding stockings	00	10	06
	2. For a girdle & points	00	02	06
	2. For a pa[ir] of spurs	00	03	00
	2. For 2 lawne bands	00	05	06
	2. Spent at London	00	01	06
	6. Spent at Maydstone	00	03	06
	8. Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Honye's rent	00	05	00
	9. Paid to Paswater for my diet & my man's at severall times being 6 weeks, fro' y ^e 12 of July, till now at 15 ^s y ^e week	04	10	00
	12. Given to Mr Powell, & his man when I received £200 out of y ^e Chamber of London	00	06	06
	12. For a pa[ir] of white gloves, & ½ a po[und] of Jessa[min] powder	00	03	06
	12. Spent at London	00	01	06
	16. Spent at Yotes	00	01	00
	18. Paid to my man Darcy Wentworth for his quarter's wages ended at Michaelmas last	01	00	00
	18. Paid his bill	00	13	00

326 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1658.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 22.	Spent & given away at M ^r Wiseman's 4 nights	00	12	06
23.	For a pa[ir] of waxt shooes, & soleing another paire	00	05	06
November 2.	Given away when I lay 1 night at Tuppenden's	00	02	06
3.	Spent at London.....	00	02	06
4.	Spent at London.....	00	05	00
5.	Spent at London.....	00	10	00
6.	Spent at London.....	00	03	00
7.	Spent at London.....	00	02	06
8.	For a bo[ok] made by D ^r Browne, of Vrnes, Osborn's advice to his sonne 2 ^d parte, & his Memoires, Wit restored, & a brieft Character of y ^e low Countryes	00	06	00
8.	Spent at London.....	00	04	00
10.	Spent at London.....	00	05	00
11.	Spent at London.....	00	06	00
12.	For a book call[ed] y ^e Office of a Justice of Peace	00	01	00
12.	Spent at London.....	00	04	06
13.	For 5 ya[rds] of bl[ack] velvet to make me a coat.....	07	10	00
13.	For 5 ya[rds] of black Cammolet to make a sute	02	12	06
13.	Spent at London.....	00	02	00
17.	Spent at Yokes	00	05	00
18.	Spent at London.....	00	02	00
19.	Spent at London.....	00	08	00
21.	Spent at London.....	00	04	00
22.	Spent at London.....	00	07	06
24.	Spent at London.....	00	06	00
24.	For a pa[ir] of waxt shooes, & a pa[ir] of Spanish leather shooes, & goloshooes ...	00	13	00
24.	For 3 Dozen of 8 ^d ribbon to trim my sute	01	04	00
24.	For 2 pa[ir] of gloves, & a pa[ir] of cuffs strings	00	07	06
24.	For hal[f] a po[und] of haire powder ...	00	02	06
24.	Paid for Taxes out of my rent in Lincolnshire	03	09	00
25.	Paid for an hat	02	00	00
25.	Spent at London.....	00	12	00
26.	Spent at London.....	00	07	06
27.	For washing my linnen	00	03	00
27.	Spent at London.....	00	07	06
29.	For 6 garnish of handkerchiefe buttons ...	00	08	00
29.	Spent at London.....	00	09	06
30.	For 18 ells of freeze holland to make me shirts at 4 ^s 6 ^d	04	01	00

		£	s.	d.
1658.				
Nov.	30. For 3 ells & $\frac{1}{4}$ of holland at 7 ^s y ^e elle	01	02	06
	30. For 1 elle, & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Cambrick	00	15	00
	30. Spent at London.....	00	08	06
Dec.	1. Paid to M ^r Wilstoncroft for my Chamber for one month.....	01	04	00
	1. For engrossing 2 Deeds concerning Yokes & for y ^e Parchment	00	08	06
	1. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	5. Given to a Briefe	00	01	00
	8. Spent at London.....	00	08	06
	9. Paid to Jack for his halfe yeer's wages ...	00	10	00
	9. Spent at London.....	00	01	06
	10. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	11. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	20. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	21. Spent at London.....	01	10	00
	22. Spent at London.....	00	02	06
	23. For a black cap	00	02	00
	23. For a pa[ir] of pearle colour silk tops ...	00	07	00
	23. For 5 ounces of worsted	00	02	00
	23. Spent at London.....	00	08	00
	24. For 4 pa[ir] of gloves, & 3 ya[rds] of bl[ack] ribbon & a pa[ir] of oyled gloves	00	13	06
	24. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	24. For 12 bush[els] of oats	01	01	00
	27. Paid to my man Darcy Wentworth for his quarter's wages ended y ^e 25 instant	01	05	00
	27. Paid his bill.....	00	05	00
	31. Spent when I lay at M ^r Austen's 1 night	00	03	00
The sum is.....		51	04	06

The whole sum of this yeer's expences is 167 02 03

[1658-9.]				
January	8. Given to ye servants at my bro[ther] Manning's	00	19	00
	8. Given to Good[man] Poulter, & C[ousin] Swift's man.....	00	03	00
	9. Given at a Briefe	00	01	00
	15. Spent at Yokes	00	01	06
	18. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	19. Given to Cap ⁿ Player when I received £500 out of y ^e Chamber of London, being y ^e remainder of £2700	02	00	00
	19. Given to his 2 men.....	01	00	00
	19. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	20. Paid M ^r Ware's bill for wine y ^e sack at 22 ^d y ^e quart, y ^e Frensh wine at 9 ^d y ^e quart	03	03	00

328 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1658[-9].		£	s.	d.	
Jan.	20.	Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	21.	Spent at London.....	00	12	00
	22.	Spent at London.....	00	08	00
	22.	Paid to my sister Manning for 6 months' Interest of £300 ended y ^e 4 & 6 of November last	09	00	00
	22.	Paid for shoeing my horses till this time	00	15	00
	24.	Spent at y ^e Election at Maidstone	00	03	06
	31.	For Bird's Magazin of honour	00	01	00
	31.	For y ^e 2 ^d Part of y ^e Misterye of Jesuitisme	00	02	00
Feb.	31.	Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	1.	Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	3.	Spent at London.....	00	04	06
	4.	Spent at London.....	00	07	00
	5.	Spent at London.....	00	12	06
	7.	Spent at London.....	00	10	00
	8.	Spent at London.....	00	13	00
	10.	Paid M ^r Wilstoncroft's bill	09	15	00
	10.	Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	10.	Paid to M ^r Wilstoncroft for my lodging at severall times	01	00	00
	11.	Spent at London.....	00	04	06
	12.	Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	12.	For a po[und] of Spanish Tobacco	00	09	06
	15.	Given to y ^e Musick at M ^r Bodenham's, & to his man	00	03	06
	16.	Paid Jack's bill	00	04	00
24.	Given to a Briefe for y ^e fire at Fleetbridge	00	02	06	
March	4.	Paid for Taxes out of Good[man] Miller's rent	01	09	00
	4.	Paid to Good[man] Miller for a young black mare Colt	05	00	00
	4.	For a bush[el] of oats	00	02	00
	7.	Given to M ^r Gifford	01	00	00
	9.	Given away when I lay 2 nights at Sir J. Cotton's	00	10	00
	10.	For 10 ells & halfe of bag holland to make me 3 shirts at 6 ^s 10 ^d y ^e elle	03	11	00
	10.	Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	11.	Spent at London.....	00	07	00
	12.	Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	21.	Given to my Sister's Nurses.....	00	12	06
	22.	Paid old Good[man] Martin's bill	00	05	00
	23.	For 3 po[unds] of sugar	00	03	00
	23.	For a book cal[led] The French Gardener	00	01	08
	23.	Spent at London.....	00	02	04
The sum is.....			44	17	00

		£	s.	d.
1659.				
March	25. Paid to Darcy for his quarter's wages.....	01	05	00
	25. Paid his bill	00	18	00
	25. Paid to Jack for his quarter's wages	00	10	00
	25. Paid to my Brother Manning for my diet and my two men's fro' y ^e 21 th of January 1657 to this time, being 60 weeks for one of my men, at 5 ^s p. weeke, and 25 weeks for my selfe and my other man, at 20 ^s y ^e weeke, I being y ^e rest of y ^e time at Lon- don and Yokes	40	00	00
	29. Paid for Taxes out of Good[man] Stone's rent	00	01	10
Aprill	2. Spent at Yokes	00	01	06
	7. For a quarter of oats	00	17	00
	9. For a Neat's Tounge	00	02	06
	9. Spent at London	00	04	00
	12. Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Honye's rent ..	00	02	06
	16. Paid to Paswater for my diet, & my man's from y ^e 9 th of October 58 to this time being 8 weeks, & 2 dayes at 15 ^s y ^e weeke	06	04	00
	19. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	20. Spent at London.....	00	14	00
	21. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	22. For a cloath saddle w th bridle stirrops girts and saddle cloath.....	01	08	00
	22. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	23. For a serge sute for Jack	01	08	00
	23. Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	23. For halfe a po[und] of Jessamin powder...	00	01	00
	23. For a booke of Cookery	00	01	00
	26. Given away at Fulham	00	05	00
	26. Spent at London.....	00	08	00
	30. Spent at London.....	00	02	06
May	2. Spent at London.....	00	07	06
	3. Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	4. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	6. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	7. For a pa[ir] of band strings.....	00	03	06
	7. For a book called France painted to y ^e life	00	02	00
	7. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	9. Given to M ^r Parrye	00	05	00
	9. Spent at London.....	00	07	06
	10. For footing 5 pair of boothose	00	03	00
	10. Spent at London.....	00	04	06
	11. For 3 yards of 8 ^d black ribbon	00	02	00
	11. For a large pair of lacet boothose.....	00	12	00
	11. For y ^e standing of my young horse, & gray Mare at Roberts's 10 dayes	01	18	06
	11. Spent at London.....	00	07	06

330 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1659.		£	s.	d.
May	12. Paid for Taxes out of my rent [$\text{£}68:17:1\frac{1}{2}$ for 6 months] in Lincolnshire	03	09	00
	12. Spent at London.....	00	16	00
	13. Spent at London.....	00	10	00
	14. For a pair of halfe waxt boots	00	18	00
	14. For a pair of shooes	00	05	00
	14. Given to Jack for his quarter's wages ending at Midsummer next.....	00	10	00
	14. Paid Mr Furner's bill for y ^e charges of drawing y ^e Conveyance, passing y ^e Fine, & for a Dedimus to take it in y ^e Countrey of Mr Bradshaw, & his wife, for his land in Merworth, w ^{ch} cost me $\text{£}95$ for 2 parts in 7 parts.....	04	00	00
	14. Paid to Mr Wolstoncroft for one month's lodging.....	01	04	00
	14. Spent at London.....	00	08	00
	21. For $\frac{1}{2}$ a po[und] of thred to knit me a pair of stockings.....	00	02	00
	21. For knitting of them	00	04	06
	26. For $\frac{1}{4}$ a quarter of oats	00	10	06
	28. Spent when I lay at my Cou[sin] Swift's 1 night.....	00	04	00
June	1. For paeceing my Dunne Mare, & 2 Bushel of oats	00	10	00
	6. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	7. Spent at London.....	00	07	06
	8. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	9. For 2 lawne bands	00	06	00
	9. For a pound of Jessamin powder	00	03	00
	9. For a pair of gloves, & 5 yards of 2 ^d rib-band	00	03	00
	9. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	10. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	11. For 10 yards of stitch (?) Bombazene at 3 ^s 2 ^d	01	11	00
	11. For 8 yards of Taby at 7 ^s y ^e yard	02	16	00
	11. For 6 Dozen yards of ribbon for Fancyes at 7 ^s 6 ^d y ^e Dozen.....	02	05	00
	11. Spent at London.....	00	05	00
	13. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	14. Spent at London.....	00	13	06
	15. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	16. Spent at London.....	00	05	00
	17. For makeing a pair of garters, 2 pair of shooe strings & a pair of cufte strings... ..	00	05	00
	17. Spent at London.....	00	12	00
	18. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	20. Spent at London.....	00	13	00

1659.		£	s.	d.
June	21. For my Lodging a fortnight	00	13	00
	21. For a malepillion & girts, 2 collars, & a peece of girt webb	00	06	00
	21. For a large pair of lace't boothose	00	12	00
	21. For washing my linnen	00	03	00
	21. Spent at London	00	07	00
	25. Spent at Yoaks	00	01	06
	27. Paid Jack's bill	00	04	00
	29. Given away when I lay at Tappenden's one night	00	05	00
July	2. Spent at Yoaks	00	02	00
	4. For makeing 3 fine holland Shirts	00	06	00
	4. For makeing 4 lawne bands	00	02	00
	9. Given away when I lay at Greenwich 2 nights	00	05	00
	9. For a pa[ir] of women's silke stockings ...	00	17	00
	9. Spent at London	00	05	00
	14. Spent at Yoaks	00	01	06
	15. Spent at Mr Edward's house	00	18	00
	15. Given to my Aunt Bourne's, & M ^{rs} Tenche's Nurses	00	04	06
	25. For 10 ells, & an halfe of fine holland to make me 3 shirts at 6 ^s y ^e elle	03	03	00
	25. Spent at London	00	03	06
	28. Spent at Maidstone & Yoaks	00	07	00
	30. Given to a Briefe for Southwold in Suffolk	00	02	06
August	4. Given away when I lay at Cou[sin] Swift's and Cou[sin] Smith's 2 nights...	00	03	06
	5. For a foot rule, & a boo[k] called y ^e Car- penter's rule	00	02	06
	5. Spent at London	00	02	06
	6. Paid Jack's bill	00	03	06
	16. Paid to Goody Boreman for makeing 2 pair of sheetes 4 ^s 6 ^d , & for 6 shirts 6 ^s & 6 handkerchiefs 2 ^s in all 12 ^s 6 ^d	00	12	06
	17. Given to y ^e servants when I lay 1 night at Cousin Swift's	00	05	00
	20. Spent at London	00	05	06
	27. Spent at Yokes	00	04	06
	29. For a pa[ir] of waxt shooes, &c.	00	06	00
	30. Given at y ^e Fast	00	01	00
Sept.	3. Given away when I lay at Co[usin] Smith's 1 night	00	03	00
	3. For a Portmantua	00	09	00
	3. For a po[und] of Jessamin powder	00	03	00
	3. Spent at London	00	06	00
	6. For a pa[ir] of Buckskin gloves	00	07	00
	6. Given to Jo. Cox for his quarter's wages, & at his going away fro' me	00	15	00
	17. Spent at Yokes	00	03	00

332 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1659.				
Sept. 17.	Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Miller's rent [of £37 : 10 : 0 for 6 months]	01	09	00
18.	Given to a Briefe	00	01	00
21.	For y ^e Practice of Piety	00	01	08
21.	For a qu. of a po. of Spanish Tobacco.....	00	02	04
21.	For making 3 fine shirts	00	06	00
21.	Spent at London.....	00	10	00
21.	Given away when I lay at C[ousin] Glawill's 1 ni[ght]	00	03	00
21.	For a glasse Sun Diall	00	05	00
24.	Given away when I lay at M ^r Goldwell's [in Bexley] 1 night	00	05	06
26.	For a pa[ir] of waxt boots	00	18	00
The sum is.....		105	04	00
October 6.	Spent when I lay at Maidstone 1 night	00	09	00
8.	For a gray Nag 5 yee[rs] old bought of M ^r James	11	00	00
8.	Given to his man	00	02	06
8.	Spent when I lay at Yokes 10 dayes	00	07	06
8.	Paid for taxes out of G. Honye's rent.....	00	10	00
13.	Given to M ^r Usher for drawing a Mortgage of Good[man] Miller's farme to M ^r Duebois for £200 for 6 months.....	01	00	00
14.	For a pa[ir] of gray worsted stockings, & a pa. of silke tops	00	16	00
14.	For 2 pa. of gloves	00	04	00
14.	For 3 yards 3 quarters of gray Spanish Cloath for a sute and coat, at 21 ^s y ^e ya.	03	19	00
14.	For 8 yards & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Taby to line it at 7 ^s y ^e ya.	02	19	00
14.	Spent at London in 2 nights.....	00	06	00
16.	Given at y ^e Sacrament	00	01	00
17.	Paid Good[man] Barton's bill for makeing my man's livery	02	04	00
22.	Paid to Paswater for my diet, & my man's [diet] fro' Aprill 1659 to Michaelmas following, being at severall times 6 weeks and an halfe at 15 ^s y ^e weeke	04	17	06
22.	Paid for Postfine when I bought M ^r Downing's land.....	00	10	04
22.	Spent at Yokes	00	01	00
Nov. 1.	Given to M ^r Wall	00	16	00
2.	Spent when I lay at Greenwich 1 night ...	00	05	00
2.	Spent at London.....	00	02	06
3.	Spent at London.....	00	06	00
4.	Spent at London.....	00	04	00
5.	Given to my man for a week's board	00	05	00
5.	Spent at London.....	00	04	00

		£	s.	d.
1659.				
Nov.	6.	Spent at London.....	00	02 06
	7.	Spent at London.....	00	05 00
	8.	Spent at London.....	00	03 06
	9.	Spent at London.....	00	03 00
	10.	Spent at London.....	00	06 06
	11.	Paid for Taxes out of my rent in Lincolnshire	06	18 00
	11.	Spent at London.....	00	02 06
	12.	For a pa[ir] of shooes, & goloshooes and 2 pa[ir] with out	00	18 06
	12.	Given to my man for a week's board	00	05 00
	12.	Spent at London.....	00	02 06
	15.	Spent when I lay at Fulham 3 nights	00	05 00
	16.	For Philpot's Survey of Kent	00	08 06
	16.	For mending my watch	00	02 00
	16.	Spent at London.....	00	04 00
	17.	Spent at London.....	00	05 00
	18.	Spent at London.....	00	07 06
	19.	For 2 po[unds] of sugar, & 3 po[unds] of raisins	00	03 02
	19.	Paid M ^r Ware's bill for wine	01	15 06
	19.	Paid to him more for 2 gallons and 3 quarts of Sack at 7 ^s y ^e gal[lon], & for 12 glasse bottles	01	05 00
	19.	For a leather belt	00	10 00
	19.	For a paire of woollen stirrop hose	00	02 00
	19.	For a pa[ir] of slippers	00	02 06
	19.	Spent at London.....	00	05 00
	21.	For 2 quarters of oats	01	03 00
	26.	Spent at Yokes	00	03 06
	28 to 30.	Spent at London	00	17 06
Dec.	1 & 2.	Spent at London	00	05 06
	3.	Paid to M ^r Wilstonerof for my chamber [in London] one month	01	06 00
	3.	Spent at London.....	00	05 06
	6.	Paid to Ja. Mack for shooeing my horses till now	00	03 00
	8.	Paid to Good[man] Gammon for gathering my quit-rent 4 yeere ended at Micha. 1658	01	16 03
	8.	And for seizing an Heriot at y ^e death of Sir Nicholas Miller*	00	10 00
	10.	Spent at Yokes	00	06 06
	15.	Spent when I lay at Greenwich 2 nights	00	03 00
	15.	For 2 pair of gloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ a po. of powder, & some bl. ribbon	00	07 06
	15.	Spent at London.....	00	02 06
	17.	For a black cap lined.....	00	02 00

* Among M^r Master's receipts he enters: "I rec. of S^r Humphrey Miller by y^e hands of his servant Petit y^e 16 of Jan. 1660 £05 00 00 for an Herriot due to me at y^e Death of his father Sir Nich. Miller."

334 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1659.				
Dec.	17. For a fine castor [<i>hat</i>]	02	00	00
	17. For new lining, & dying 2 other	00	05	00
	17. Spent at London.....	00	05	00
	17. Paid my man John Sandall's bill	01	04	00
	24. Spent at Yokes	00	01	00
	31. Paid for 3 quarters of oats at 11 ^s 6 ^d y ^e qu.	01	14	06
Y ^e sum is.....		59	06	09
The whole sum of this ye[<i>ar</i> 's] expences is		209	07	09
<hr/>				
[1659-60.]				
January 1.	Given to y ^e servants at my bro. Mann- ing's.....	00	19	00
	4. Spent at London when I lay there 2 nights	00	08	06
	12. Spent at London when I lay there 3 nights	00	12	06
	16. Given to M ^r Gifford [<i>the Councillor</i>]	00	10	00
	17. For a pa. of shooes.....	00	04	00
	17. For 2 pa. of gloves.....	00	05	00
	20. Given away when I lay at Cou[<i>sin</i>] Master's 3 nights	00	07	00
	21. Spent at Canterburys, & at Charing	00	11	00
	23. Paid for 2 bush[<i>els</i>] of Pippins carried to London	00	16	00
	26. Paid for a load of hay	02	10	00
	26. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	27. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	28. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	29. Spent at London.....	00	02	06
	30. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	31. Spent at London.....	00	04	06
	31. For an answer to y ^e King's booke, & y ^e Case of y ^e Seven Members	00	02	00
Feb.	1. Spent at London.....	00	05	00
	2. Spent at London.....	00	02	00
	3. Spent at London.....	00	02	06
	4. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	6. Paid my man's bill	00	03	00
	6. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	7. Spent at London.....	00	02	06
	8. For a book made by R. Sharrock	00	01	06
	8. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	9. For an Act for an Assessment	00	01	06
	9. Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	10. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	11. For my lodging a fortnight	00	14	00
	11. For fire & candle	00	05	00
	11. For a bl. headstall & ranes, & mending my bit.....	00	03	00
	11. For my man's diet almost a fortnight	00	09	00
	11. Spent at London.....	00	08	00

		£	s.	d.
1659[-60].				
Feb.	18. Spent at Yokes	00	03	00
	23. For 12 pa. of woemen's white gloves	01	00	00
	23. For 6 pa. of socks, & $\frac{1}{2}$ a po[und] of Jes[samine] powder	00	04	00
	23. Spent when I lay at London 2 nights.....	00	08	00
March	2. Paid for taxes out of G[oodman John] Miller's rent	02	18	00
	3. Spent at Yokes	00	01	00
	7. Spent at London.....	00	05	00
	8. For y ^e change of £6 into gold	00	12	00
	9. Spent at London.....	00	07	06
	9. For a new saddle to carry a Portmantua...	00	13	00
	10. For horsemeat when I lay at London 3 nights	00	07	00
	10. Paid to Jo. Sandall for his halfe yee. wages	02	02	06
	10. Paid his bill.....	00	02	06
	17. Paid to Jack Cox in part of his quarter's wages ending y ^e 10 of June 1660.....	00	10	00
	24. Given away when I lay at Sir John Pel- ham's a weeke [at Halland near Lewes]	00	16	00
	Y ^e sum is.....	22	13	06
1660.				
March	27. Paid for taxes out of Good. Stone's rent	00	02	06
	28. Given to Jack Cox in full for his quarter's wages ending y ^e 10 of June 1660.....	00	10	00
	31. Spent at London.....	00	02	06
	31. Paid for a load of hay bought at Farning- ham	02	10	00
April	3. Paid to M ^{rs} Dubois for 6 months' Interest of £200 ended y ^e same day	06	00	00
	3. For 2 po. of sugar & 1 po. of raisins	00	02	00
	3 to 5. Spent at London.....	01	10	06
	7. For a new scabbard, & scouring my sword	00	02	06
	7. Spent at Fulham, & at London	00	07	06
	13. Paid for taxes out of Good. Gardner's rent	00	03	00
	21. Spent at Yokes	00	02	00
	26. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	27. Spent when I lay at Greenwich 1 night ...	00	04	00
May	1. Spent at Maidstone	00	02	08
	1. For a new bridle & snaffle	00	01	10
	5. Spent at Yokes	00	01	00
	7. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	8. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	9. Spent at London... ..	00	02	00
	10. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	10. Paid Jack's bill	00	03	00
	11. For 3 pa. of holland boothose	01	01	00
	11. Spent at London.....	00	08	00

336 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1660.				
May	12. For mending my watch.....	00	01	06
	12. Spent at London.....	00	05	00
	14. For halfe a po. of Jessamin powder	00	01	06
	14. Paid to M ^r Bishop for 5 months' & 1 week's Interest for £200 ended y ^e of Aprill last past at 6 ^l p. cent.....	05	05	00
	14. Spent at London.....	00	04	06
	15. For 3 po. of sugar & 2 po. of raisins	00	03	06
	15. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	18. Paid for taxes out of Good. Honye's rent	00	10	00
	18. Paid to Paswater for my diet, & my man's at severall times fro' y ^e 27 th of Sep ^r 1659 to y ^e 27 th of March 1660 being 9 weeks & 4 dayes at 15 ^s y ^e weeke	07	03	00
	19. Spent at Yokes	00	01	00
	22. Given to y ^e Nurses at my sister Manning's daughter's Christening	00	12	06
	23. Spent at London.....	00	04	06
	24. For y ^e change of £10 of silver into gold...	00	12	00
	24. Spent at London.....	00	02	00
	25. For a boo. called Monarchy asserted	00	01	00
	25. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	25. For 2 pa. of gloves.....	00	03	06
	26. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	27. Spent at London.....	00	02	00
	28. For 11 ya. of stuffe to make a sute & coat	04	05	00
	28. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	29. Spent at London.....	00	18	00
	30. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	31. Spent at London.....	00	02	06
June	1. Given to Gerrard Usher	00	05	00
	1. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
	2. Paid M ^r Wotton for 3 pa. of shooes	00	14	06
	2. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	2. Paid to Tom. Stansted for twice going to London	00	02	00
	7. Given to M ^r Avis for comming to Yokes	00	10	00
	12. For mending y ^e fetters	00	01	06
	15. Paid to my brother Manning for my dyet and my man's at severall times fro' y ^e 25 th of March 1659 to y ^e 25 th of March 1660 being 24 weeks at 20 ^s y ^e weeke ...	24	00	00
	15. Paid to my bro. Manning for a load of hay bought of him y ^e last winter.....	02	05	00
	15. For a white cotton horse cloath	00	02	00
	16. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	23. Spent at Yokes	00	01	06
	26. Spent at London.....	00	01	06
	27. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	28. For 2 peeces of 6 ^d ribbon	02	02	00

		£	s.	d.
1660.				
June	28. For a pa. of white gloves, & makeing hat-band	00	08	00
	28. Spent at London	00	04	06
	29. Paid Jack's bill	00	05	06
	29. For Bacon's Catechisme	00	01	00
	29 to July 5. Spent at London	02	15	00
July	6. For halfe a po. of Jessamin powder	00	01	06
	6. Spent at London	00	04	06
	7. For a pa. of thred stirrop hose	00	03	00
	7. Spent at London	00	11	00
	7. Paid for taxes out of my rent in Lincoln.	06	18	00
	9. Spent at London	00	07	00
	10. Given to M ^r Bradshaw	01	00	00
	10. Given to Jack in part of his wages	00	05	00
	10. Spent at London	00	08	06
	11. For a pa. of silke tops	00	06	06
	11. For washing my linnen	00	06	00
	11. For a boo[k] about fruit trees	00	01	00
	11. Spent at London	00	09	06
	12. Spent at London	00	04	06
	21. Spent at Yokes	00	02	00
	23. Given to M ^r Gifford	00	10	00
	24. Spent at London	00	02	06
	27. Given to M ^r Vsher	01	00	00
	27. Paid M ^r Wilstonecroft's bill	14	02	06
	27. Paid to him for my lodging [<i>in London</i>] a month at severall times	01	04	00
	27. For a bit with white bosses	00	03	00
	27. Paid M ^r Ware's bill for wine (sum omitted).			
	27. Spent at London	00	10	00
	28. For 2 pa. of white gloves	00	03	04
	30. Spent at Fulham	00	03	08
August	18. Spent when I lay at Tunbridge Wells 5 dayes	01	12	00
	24. Spent when I lay at y ^e Wells 4 nights ...	01	14	06
	24. Paid to Jack in full of his quarter's wages ending at Michaelmas next	00	15	00
	31. For $\frac{1}{2}$ a po[und] of Jessamin powder	00	01	06
	31. Paid Jack's bill	00	06	06
Sept.	1. Spent when I lay at Lamaby* 1 night	00	08	00
	12. Spent when I lay at Maidstone 1 night ...	00	09	00
The sum is		106	00	00
October	2. Paid to Nicho. Rich Collector of the Poll Money	04	00	00
	5. Spent at y ^e Bull	00	02	00
	6. Spent at Maidstone	00	03	00

* Mr. John Goldwell's house in Bexley.

338 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1660.		£	s.	d
Oct.	12. Paid to Good[man] Willard for curing my gray Nag of y ^e Farce & for his meat 14 nights	00	11	00
	14. Given to Briefe	00	01	00
	15. Spent at Malling	00	04	00
	15. Paid Jack's bill	00	05	00
	16. Paid for taxes out of Good. Honye's rent	00	05	00
	16. Spent when I lay at Yokes 6 weeks.....	00	04	00
	20. Spent at London	00	03	00
	22. Spent at London [<i>when Sir R. Bettenson paid £24 for 6 mon. interest on £800</i>]	00	06	00
	23. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	24. For 2 peeces of black ribbon	01	16	00
	24. For a pa. of Cordovan gloves	00	03	00
	24. For a pa. of bl. serge stockings, & cannons	00	09	06
	24 & 25. Spent at London	00	07	00
	26. Given to Jack for his week's diet.....	00	05	00
	26. Spent at London.....	00	02	06
	27. Paid to Roberts for y ^e standing of my gray horse a fortnight y ^e last summer	01	05	00
	27. For 2 quilted caps & 2 holland ones	00	03	06
	27. Paid for a new Perriwig.....	03	00	00
	27 to 29. Spent at London	00	11	06
	30. For a pa. of canvas riding stockings & points	00	06	06
	30. Spent at London.....	00	12	00
November	1. Given to Jack for his diet till now ...	00	04	00
	1. For 2 cawis horscloaths, 2 suscingles, & pads, and 7 yards of girt web	00	14	00
	1. Spent at London.....	00	08	06
	6. Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Gardner's [<i>half-year's</i>] rent [<i>of £1 for the house at Swanton</i>]	00	01	00
	10. Paid for a new stock, & mending my gunne	00	05	00
	10. Given to Good[man] Bulfinch	00	02	06
	14. For a quarter of oats	00	13	00
	14 to 17. Spent at London	00	19	06
	17. For a new Perriwig	01	10	00
	20. Spent when I lay at Fulham 3 nights	00	07	00
	21. Given to Jack for his week's diet.....	00	05	00
	21. For a pa. of woollen stirrop hose, & 4 ya. of bl. ribbon.....	00	04	00
	21 to 23. Spent at London	01	01	00
	24. For a boo[k] made by Jo. Childrey	00	01	06
	24. For 3 holland skull capps	00	02	00
	24 to 27. Spent at London	00	13	00
	28. Paid to Jack for his week's diet	00	05	00
	28 & 29. Spent at London	00	08	06
	30. Given to Sergeant Glin.....	01	00	00

1660.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 30.	Spent at London.....	00	02	06
Dec. 1.	For a pa. of fine gray worsted stockings...	00	11	00
1.	For a pa. of Shamway riding gloves	00	06	00
1.	Spent at London.....	00	07	06
1.	For a pa. of waxt shooes, & soleing 2 other pare	00	07	06
2.	Given to a poore parson	00	01	00
3.	Paid Jack's bill	00	06	00
5.	Paid for a quarter of oats	00	13	00
12.	Given to y ^e King's Trumpetters	00	02	06
14.	Paid for taxes out of Good. Miller's rent	04	07	00
20 & 21.	Spent at London	02	08	00
21.	For a boo[k] cal[led] y ^e Interest of England	00	01	00
22.	For y ^e Speeches of y ^e 10 Condemned persons.....	00	01	06
22.	For a pa. of Cordovan gloves & $\frac{1}{2}$ a po. of powder	00	04	06
22.	Spent at London.....	00	15	06
24.	Given to M ^r Usher.....	00	05	00
24.	For Jack's diet, & his bill	00	05	00
24.	Spent at London.....	00	03	06
26.	Given to Jack in part of his wages	00	05	00
	y ^e sum is.....	36	04	06

The whole sum of this yeer's expences is 164 18 00

[1660-1.]

January 1.	Given to y ^e servants at my bro[ther] Manning's [at S ^t Mary Cray]	01	00	00
1.	Paid to Jack in full of his quarter's wages	00	15	00
3.	Paid to Tom. Stansted for going twice to London.....	00	02	00
3.	Paid to M ^r Dubois for 6 months' Interest of one £100 ended y ^e 3 of Dec. last.....	03	00	00
5.	Spent at Bromley	00	01	06
14.	Paid to M ^r ffurner for keeping 5 courts, 3 for y ^e Hundred of Littlefield, & 2 at Peck- ham and Suanton [manors]	02	10	00
14.	Paid to him more for drawing y ^e writings fro' M ^r Bradshaw, M ^r Pattenden & Jessop to me for theyr land in Merwood, & for passing y ^e fine	03	10	00
14.	Paid to him more for drawing y ^e writings from M ^r Peake, & M ^r Pattenden to me, for theyr land in Merworth	00	10	00
20.	Spent at Yokes	00	02	00
22.	Spent at London.....	00	05	06
23.	Paid to M ^r Johnson for 6 months' Interest of £200 ended y ^e 9 th instant.....	06	00	00

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[1660-1.]		£	s.
Jan. 23.	Paid to Mr Charlton for 5 ya. & $\frac{1}{2}$ of bla. cloath for a sute, & cloake, at 24 ^s 06 ^d y ^e ya.	06	15
23.	Paid for y ^e change of £12 in silver into gold	00	14
23.	Spent at London.....	00	02
24.	Given to Jack for his week's diet.....	00	05
25.	Spent at London.....	00	08
26.	For a new Perriwig & altering another...	02	02
26.	For a boo[k] made by Mr Baxter.....	00	01
26 to 31.	Spent at London	01	01
Feb. 1 to 5.	Spent at London	00	13
6.	For 2 books, Mr Croston's answer, &c. ...	00	03
6 to 9.	Spent at London.....	01	03
9.	Given to Jack for his diet.....	00	05
11 & 12.	Spent at London	01	02
12.	For inrolling Sir Rich. Bettinson's* Recog[nizance]	00	07
13.	Spent at London.....	00	06
14.	Spent at London.....	00	02
15.	Paid for the change of £20 in silver into gold	01	05
15.	Paid for 2 peeces of 6 ^d bl. ribbon.....	01	16
15.	For 12 pa. of women's white gloves.....	00	18
15.	For a pa. of bl. silk knit tops	00	09
15.	For a pa. of shooes & goloshooes	00	09
15.	Paid to Jack for his week's diet	00	05
15.	Spent at London.....	00	10
16.	Paid to Jack in part of his qu. wages	00	10
16.	For washing my linnen	00	04
16.	Spent at London.....	00	05
27.	For a book conc[erning] Bowing to y ^e Altar	00	00
27.	Spent at London.....	00	04
28.	Spent at London.....	00	04
March 1 to 9.	Spent at London	01	04
8.	Paid to Jack for his week's diet	00	05
9.	For a cloath saddle, & cover bridle, stirrops girts, & saddle cloath	01	11
9.	For a curry comb, & brush	00	03
9.	For a great pa. of waxt boots, & spurrs ...	01	15
9.	For a Catalogue of all y ^e Knights of K[ing] James	00	01
11.	Paid to Tom. Stansted for a iourney to Lon.	00	01
14.	Spent when I lay at Maidstone 1 night ...	00	14
18.	Spent at Maidstone	00	02
The sum is.....		46	07

* Sir Richard Bettenson, who purchased Scadbury from the Walsingh had borrowed £800 from Mr. James Master.

		£	s.	d.
1661.				
Aprill	1. Paid for taxes out of Good. Honye's rent	00	15	00
	4. Spent at Yokes	00	03	06
	6. Paid to Jack in full of his quar. wages ...	00	10	00
	6. Spent at Dartford	00	01	00
	8 to 12. Spent at London	01	02	06
	15. Paid Jack's bill	00	06	06
	18. Given away at Fulham	00	05	00
	18. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	19. Paid for y ^e change of £20 in silver into gold	01	07	00
	19. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	20. Paid for a fine Castor [<i>hat</i>]	02	03	06
	20 to 22. Spent at London	00	17	06
	23. For hay & oats for my Stone horse 15 dayes	01	08	00
	23 & 24. Spent at London	00	05	00
	25. For a new Perriwig	02	00	00
	25. Given to Jack for his diet for a fortnight	00	10	00
	25. Paid for 13 yards of coloured Poudezow at 12 ^s y ^e yard for a sute & coat.....	07	16	00
	25. For 7 ya. of Taby to line it at 7 ^s 6 ^d p. ya.	02	12	00
	25. Spent at London.....	00	08	00
	27. For new knitting a pa[<i>ir</i>] of worsted stockings feet	00	00	09
	30. Spent at Yokes	00	01	06
	30. For 2 peeces of Taffaty 8 ^d ribbon.....	01	16	00
	30. For 1 pee[<i>ce</i>] of sattin ribbon, 9 ^d ya. & ma[<i>king</i>] hatb[<i>ands</i>]	01	08	00
	30. Spent at London.....	00	01	00
May	1. For a new pa. of shooes	00	05	00
	1. Spent at London.....	00	01	06
	2. Spent at London.....	00	04	06
	2. For Dod upon y ^e Sacrament	00	02	00
	3. For y ^e standing of my horse 3 nights	00	05	00
	7 to 9. Spent at London.....	01	11	06
	10. Paid to Jack for his week's diet	00	05	00
	10. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	10. Given to my cousin Master for his advice	00	10	00
	10. For a book concerning Episcopacy	00	01	04
	11 & 12. Spent at London	00	04	08
	13. For a boo. of M ^r Prinn's	00	01	06
	13 & 14. Spent at London	00	06	06
	15. For a pa. of white gloves	00	01	08
	15. Spent at London.....	00	07	06
	16. Paid to Jack for his week's diet	00	05	00
	16 to 18. Spent at London	01	14	06
	20. Spent when I lay at Fulham 3 nights	00	08	00
	21. Paid for y ^e Change of £10 into gold	00	14	00
	21 & 22. Spent at London	00	18	06
	23. Paid to Jack for his week's diet	00	05	00
	23 & 24. Spent at London	01	07	00

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		£	s.	d.	
1661.					
May	24.	Paid to Jack for his quarter's wages, ending at Midsummer next	00	15	00
	25.	For a pa. of thred stockings, & a pa. of scarlet worsted tops	00	06	06
	25.	For washing my linnen	00	06	00
	25.	Spent at London	00	08	06
June	1.	Spent at Yokes	00	01	00
	5 & 7.	Spent at London	00	03	06
	7.	Given to Jack for his week's diet.....	00	05	00
	8.	Paid to Captaine Johnson for 6 months' interest of £100 ended y ^e 5 th instant...	03	00	00
	8.	Given to Mr Vsher.....	00	05	00
	8.	Spent at London	00	06	06
	10.	For 2 Canary birds.....	01	05	00
	10.	For a double cage	01	01	00
	10.	For new altering a Perriwig	00	15	00
	10.	For a pa. of gloves	00	02	00
	10 to 15.	Spent at London	02	08	00
	18.	Given away at Fulham	00	03	00
	18.	For a pa. of shooes.....	00	05	00
	18.	For a pa. of gloves & $\frac{1}{2}$ a po[und] of Jessa[mine] powder	00	04	00
	18.	For 2 plane holland bands.....	00	06	00
	18.	Spent at London	00	05	06
	19.	For y ^e change of £20 into gold at 16 ^d y ^e po.	01	06	06
	19 & 20.	Spent at London	00	08	00
	20.	Given to Mr Frogmorton to teach my man to trim and shave	02	10	00
	20.	Paid to Jack in part of his quarter's wages ending at Michaelmas next	00	10	00
	21 to 23.	Spent at London	00	12	06
	22.	Paid to Jack for his week's diet	00	05	00
		The sum is.....	55	12	05
	24 to 26.	Spent at London	00	11	06
	26.	For 2 pa. of whitegloves, & ap[air] Cord[ovan] ..	00	05	06
	26.	For Cassandra.....	00	14	00
	26.	For a description of Jamaica, &c.....	00	01	00
	27.	For searching in y ^e King's bench office ...	00	05	00
	27 to 29.	Spent at London	01	12	00
	28.	Given to Jack for his week's diet.....	00	05	00
July	1 to 6.	Spent at London	01	10	06
	3.	Given to Jack in full of his quarter's wages ending at Michaelmas next	00	05	00
	6.	For a copying out of Letters Patents	00	09	00
	6.	Given to Mr Woodward.....	00	05	00
	6.	Given Jack for his week's diet	00	05	00
	8 to 12.	Spent at London	01	04	00
	9.	For 3 ya. of black ribbon	00	02	00

1661.		£	s.	d.
July	11. For an haire belt.....	00	10	00
	11. For 4 holland bands	00	12	00
	12. For searching Records	00	04	06
	13. Paid to M ^r Cooke for my Chamber 5 weeks	01	05	00
	13. Paid for washing my linnen 5 weeks	00	12	06
	13. For a new scabbard, & chape & cleaning my sword.....	00	05	06
	13. For a new paire of shooes.....	00	05	00
	13. For grasse for 2 horses for 8 dayes	00	09	06
	13. For 12 yards of 2 ^d ribbon	00	02	00
	13. Given to Jack for his week's diet.....	00	05	00
	13. Spent at London.....	00	08	00
	14. Given to a Briefe	00	01	00
	23. Spent at Yokes	00	04	06
	25. Spent at London	00	05	00
	26. For searching y ^e Augmentation Office &c.	00	07	00
	26 & 27. Spent at London	00	13	06
	28. Given to a Briefe	00	01	00
August	1. Given to M ^r Lovelace y ^e Councellour.....	01	00	00
	1. Given to my Cousin Master	00	10	00
	2. For a pound of thred.....	00	02	06
	2. Spent when I lay at Maidstone 3 nights...	01	08	06
	6. Paid for Taxes out of Good. Miller's rent	04	07	00
	7. Given to Willard for drenching my Stone horse	00	06	00
	9. Paid to Captaine Johnson for 6 months' Interest of £200 ended y ^e 9 th of July last past	06	00	00
	9. Given to M ^r Vsher.....	00	05	00
	9. For all y ^e Acts of y ^e last Parliament	00	01	06
	9. For a pa[ir] of Tables, men &c.	00	17	00
	9. For a whip	00	03	00
	9. For y ^e change of £20 into gold	01	06	06
	9. Spent at London	00	05	06
	10. Spent when I lay at Fulham 1 night	00	06	06
	16. Spent at Yokes	00	04	06
	27. Given away at Sir John Pelham's	01	05	00
	31. Given away at M ^r Fowle's	00	10	00
Sept.	12. For a boo[k] of the Marquesse of Argiles	00	01	00
	12. Spent at London	00	03	00
	16. Spent at Fulham when I lay there 4 nights	00	12	06
	17. Spent when I lay at Frogpoole 1 night ...	00	05	00
	25. Paid for Taxes out of Good[man] Gardner's rent	00	03	04
	28. Spent at Yokes	00	03	06
	28. For a new paire of Paniers	00	07	00
The sum is.....		35	05	04

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1661.		£	s.	d.
Octob. 1.	Spent at Plumsted	00	02	00
4.	Given away at Mr Wiat's	00	01	06
7.	Spent at Maidstone	00	14	06
11.	Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Honye's rent	00	01	06
15.	Given to y ^e King	10	00	00
15.	Spent at Wrotham	00	02	06
16.	Spent at Yokes	00	01	00
18.	For y ^e change of £10 silver into gold	00	16	08
18.	For y ^e Abridgment of all y ^e Statutes since 1640	00	01	00
19.	Spent at London	00	04	08
26.	For hay & oats for my 2 horses at Fulham 1 week	00	16	00
26.	Given away there	00	03	00
Novemb. 16.	Given away to my Sis[ter] Manning's Nurse & Midw[ife]	00	10	00
18.	For a pa. of waxt shooes, & soleing another pa[ir]	00	06	06
18.	Spent at London	00	02	06
19.	For a pa. of shooes, & goloshooes	00	09	00
19 to 21.	Spent at London	01	00	06
22.	For a pa. of waxt shooes	00	05	00
22.	Spent at London	00	04	06
23.	For a boo[k] cal. A Petition for Peace, &c.	00	02	06
23 to 26.	Spent at London	00	18	00
26.	Given to Jack for his week's diet	00	05	00
27.	For a po[und] of Jessamin powder	00	02	06
27.	For a boo[k] call[ed] y ^e Parson's Law ...	00	01	06
27 to 29.	Spent at London	00	16	00
30.	For a black french riding hat	00	12	00
30.	For a pa. of mild [milled?] stockings.....	00	04	00
30.	For a pa. of wool stir[op] hose, and ankle socks	00	03	00
30.	Paid to Jack for his diet	00	03	00
30.	Paid to Mr Barker for my Chamber a fort- night fire and candle.....	00	13	00
30.	For a pa[ir] of Pattens.....	00	02	02
30.	For a po[und] of Powder, 6 po. of Shott, & 2 horns	00	02	10
30.	Spent at London.....	00	05	06
Decemb. 9.	Paid Good[man] Willard for breaking my young Sorrell Mare, & for her meat a month	01	10	00
14.	Given to y ^e poore of Mer[e]worth	01	04	06
14.	Spent at Yokes	00	01	06
17.	Paid to Tom. Stansted for 2 iournyes to London & Yokes	00	02	06
17.	For a pa. of waxt shooes	00	05	00
20.	Spent at London	00	12	03

1661.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 21.	For 2 ya[<i>rds and</i>] $\frac{1}{2}$ a qu[<i>arter</i>] of gray cloath at 10 ^s y ^e yard to make Jack a Coat	01	01	00
21.	For 4 ya. & $\frac{1}{2}$ of greene Cloath to cover my Billyard table at 10 ^s y ^e yard.....	02	05	00
21.	For 4 ya. of fine Spannish cloath at 23 ^s y ^e yard to make a sute & coat	04	12	00
21.	For a pa. of perl colour silk stirrop hose...	00	15	00
21.	For a pa. of bl[<i>ack</i>] & a pa. of white short worsted stockings	00	11	00
21.	For bl[<i>ack</i>] ribbon, shoestrings, & dying pa. of Stockings.....	00	06	06
21.	For a lit[<i>tle</i>] glasse of essence of orange .	00	02	06
21.	For fire, & my lodging 3 nights.....	00	04	00
21.	Spent at London.....	00	09	06
30.	For a leather belt, w th bl[<i>ack</i>] ribbon	01	04	00
30.	For altering my sword	00	03	00
30.	For a lit[<i>tle</i>] book about Chesse play	00	01	00
30 & 31.	Spent at London & at Fulham	00	07	00
31.	For my horses standing at Putney 1 night	00	03	06

The sum is..... 36 14 01

The whole sum of this yeer's expences is..... 173 18 11

1661[-2].

January 1.	Given to y ^e servants at my Bro. Manning's [at <i>S^t Mary Cray</i>]	01	00	00
1.	Given away at Sir Oliver Butler's [<i>Barham Court in Teston</i>].....	00	02	06
3.	Given away at M ^r Scot's*	00	10	00
4.	Given away at M ^r Buggin's [at <i>North Cray</i>]	00	10	00
6.	Paid Good[<i>man</i>] Hobs for shooing my horses	00	08	00
10.	Paid for Taxes out of Good[<i>man</i>] Miller's rent	00	09	08
15.	Given away at Sir William Swan's [at <i>Southfleet</i>]	00	09	00
16.	Paid Jack's bill	00	15	00
16.	Paid to Jack for his qu. wages, end[<i>ing</i>] at Christ[<i>mas</i>] last	00	15	00
18.	Given away at Sir Rob. Austin's [in <i>Bexley</i>], M ^r Buggin's, &c.....	00	02	00
25.	Spent at Yokes	00	01	06
27 & 28.	Spent at London	00	03	00
28.	Paid to Captaine Johnson for 6 mo[<i>nths</i> '] Interest of £300 ended y ^e 5 of Dec. 1661, & y ^e 9 th of Jan. 1661	09	00	00

* It is doubtful whether this was Edward Scott of Scot's Hall, Smeeth, or John Scott of Langley.

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1661[-2].		£	s.	d.
Jan. 28.	Given to Mr Vsher.....	00	07	06
29 to 31.	Spent at London	00	18	06
February 1.	Paid Jack's bill	00	03	06
1.	Paid for him for his diet.....	00	04	00
1.	Spent at London	00	03	06
4.	Spent at London & Fulham	00	06	06
5 to 8.	Spent at London.....	00	14	06
8.	Paid Jack's bill	00	03	06
9 & 10.	Spent at London	00	06	00
11.	Paid to Jack for his week's diet	00	06	00
11.	Spent at London.....	00	10	00
12.	Given to Mr Philpot	00	10	00
12.	For a pa[ir] of Bruxell's Twizers	00	14	00
12.	For 2 Billyard sticks, 2 balls, king & porch	00	18	00
12.	For a pa[ir] of shooes & goloshooes	00	09	00
12.	Spent at London.....	00	09	00
13.	Paid ye Sadler's bill	00	16	00
13.	For 2 pa[ir] of coloured gloves	00	04	06
13.	For 6 pa[ir] of Linnen socks	00	02	06
13.	Spent at London	00	02	06
15.	For washing my Linnen	00	04	06
15.	Paid to Jack for his diet	00	04	00
15.	Paid to Mr Barker for my lodging 3 weeks	00	15	00
15.	Paid for fire & candle.....	00	05	00
15.	Spent at London.....	00	09	00
21.	Paid Good[man] Willard for hay & oats for Manchester, 5 weeks	01	00	00
24.	Paid Good[man] Malam for carrying apples to Lon[don].....	00	01	06
28.	Spent at Yokes	00	05	06
March 3.	For a pa[ir] of Canvas riding hose	00	04	06
3.	Spent at Footscray.....	00	01	00
13.	Spent when I lay at Maydstone 3 nights...	01	17	00
20.	Given away when I lay at Sir Jo. Pelham's 3 ni[ghts] [at Halland near Lewes].....	01	02	00
The sum is.....		29	06	02

1662.				
March 26.	Paid for taxes out of Good[man] Honye's rent	00	10	00
April 4.	Paid to Jack Cox for his quarter's wages ended at Ladyday last past	00	15	00
8.	Paid for 18 ells of bag holland for 6 shirts at 5 ^s 6 ^d y ^e elle	04	19	00
9.	For 2 horses' meat at Fulham 6 nights ...	00	14	00
19.	Spent at Yokes	00	02	00
21 to 25.	Spent at London	01	00	00
26.	For a pa[ir] of shooes	00	05	00
26.	For new dying & lining 3 hats	00	06	00

A.D. 1662.

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1662.		£	s.	d.
April 26.	Given my Cou[sin] Master's Clerke for taking out some Records, and other writings	01	02	00
26.	Spent at London.....	00	07	00
26.	Paid for y ^e change of £10 into gold.....	01	00	00
29.	Given away at Fulham	00	04	00
29.	Spent at London.....	00	09	00
30.	For y ^e hire of 2 horses	00	06	00
May 1 & 2.	Spent at London.....	00	06	06
3.	For a new Perriwig, an old one and [£3 : 5 : 0] in money	03	05	00
3 to 5.	Spent at London	00	10	06
5.	Paid Jack's bill	00	08	00
5.	Paid to him for his diet a fortnight	00	10	00
6 to 9.	Spent at London	01	15	00
9.	Paid to Jack for a week's diet	00	05	00
10.	For 4 pa[ir] of large Linnen Boothose ...	01	10	00
10.	Spent at London.....	01	07	06
10.	For some black ribbon	00	02	00
10 & 12.	Spent at London	00	10	06
13.	Paid to John Cox for his halfe yeer's wages ending at Michaelmas next 1662	01	10	00
13 & 14.	Spent at London	02	10	06
15.	For a booke cal[led] y ^e Carpenter's Rule .	00	02	00
15.	For a pa[ir] of threed stockings	00	03	00
15.	For washing my linnen	00	05	06
15.	For my lodging 3 weeks, & for Candles ...	00	16	06
15.	Spent at London.....	00	07	00
16.	Spent at Fulham.....	00	01	06
20.	Paid for Taxes out of Good[man] Miller's Rent.....	02	18	00
29.	Paid Jack's bill	00	11	00
June 3.	Spent at Yokes	00	02	06
4 to 14.	Spent at London	01	16	06
7.	For a pa[ir] of Shooes	00	05	00
12.	Given away at Fulham	00	03	00
12.	Given to my Co[usin] Master for drawing a Deed for a Recovery for Yokes & Peckham	01	00	00
13.	For 9 ya[rds] of stuffe to make me a coat & breeches	01	07	00
13.	For . . ya. of Taby to line y ^e coat, & make y ^e dublet	02	03	00
13.	For 3 ya[rds] of white Taby to line y ^e dublet	01	02	00
14.	For a seale skin Trunck.....	00	15	00
14.	Given to Jack for his week's diet.....	00	05	00
17.	For 2 pa[ir] of Slippers	00	05	00
17.	Paid to Jack Cox for his halfe yeer's wages ending at Ladyday 1663	01	10	00
17.	For 2 pair of white gloves.....	00	03	00

348 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1662.		£	s.	d
June	17 & 18. Spent at London	00	11	00
	19. Paid to M ^r Barker for my lodging a fortnight.....	00	10	00
	19. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	21. Given away at my Cousin Luther's	00	10	00
The sum is.....		44	04	00
	25. Spent & given away when I lay 4 nights at my Co[<i>usin</i>] Bourne's	01	05	06
	26. Spent at London.....	00	02	00
	26. For washing my Linnen	00	04	06
	26. Spent at London	00	06	00
	30. Spent & given away at Fulham	00	04	06
July	1. Given to my sister Manning's maid's wedding	00	10	00
	5. Spent at Yokes	00	02	00
	8. For 2 bookes made by M ^r Baxter.....	00	03	06
	8. Spent at London	00	07	06
	14. Given to 4 Councillours	04	00	00
	15. Given to my Cou[<i>sin</i>] Master his Clerk...	00	05	00
	18. Spent at Maidstone when I lay there 3 nights	01	15	06
	19. Spent at Yokes	00	02	06
	24. Spent at Cou[<i>sin</i>] Glawill's one night.....	00	07	06
	28. Spent at Fulham when I lay ther 4 nights	00	04	06
	29. Given away at M ^r Chester's 1 night	00	04	06
	29. Paid Jack's bill for horsmeat at Fulh[<i>am</i>] his diet, & other things	01	10	00
August	4. Paid James Hunt's bill for shooing my saddle horses fro' Octo. 1, 1661, to May 7, 1662.....	01	12	00
	18. Spent at y ^e Wells	00	03	06
	26. For an elle & qu[<i>arter</i>] of holland, to make a pa[<i>ir</i>] of sleeves	00	06	00
	26. Spent at London	00	02	06
	26. For books.....	00	03	06
Sep.	13. Spent & given away at Sir Jo. Pelham's when I lay there 11 dayes [<i>near Lewes</i>]	01	17	06
	16. Spent at Malling.....	00	05	06
	17. Paid to M ^r Ratcliffe y ^e Baliffe for 2 Post Fines for y ^e land I bought of Pattenden & others	01	05	00
	27. Spent at Yokes	00	04	00
The sum is.....		17	15	00
October	1. Paid to Jo. Waker for a pa[<i>ir</i>] of waxt shooes	00	05	00

		£	s.	d.
1662.				
Oct.	1. Paid to him more for his man going to London and to Yokes	00	02	06
	2. Spent when I lay at Fulham 1 night	00	06	06
	4. Paid to Good[man] Lewen for y ^e Chimnye [tax] money.....	01	01	00
	8. Spent when I lay at Maidstone 2 nights ...	00	11	06
	11. Paid for a bushell of Walnuts	00	03	06
	11. Paid for Taxes out of Go[odman] Honye's rent	00	10	00
	16. Spent at Yokes	00	03	04
	31. Spent at Yokes when I lay there 9 dayes .	00	01	00
Nov.	6. Paid for horsmeat at Fulham 6 dayes	00	12	00
	6. Spent at (sic) given away there	00	04	06
	6. Spent at London.....	00	02	00
	7. Paid to Captaine Johnson for 6 months' Interest of £300 end. in June & July last past	09	00	00
	7. Given to Mr Vsher.....	00	10	00
	7. For a pa[ir] of worsted stockings.....	00	08	00
	7. Paid Mr Gibbons his bill for y ^e charges of passing a Recovery of Yokes & Peckham	07	01	00
	7. For y ^e Composition of y ^e Fine	03	00	00
	7. Spent at London.....	00	02	00
	8. For a pa[ir] of riding Trooses	00	04	00
	8. For a pl[ain] Holland band	00	03	00
	8. Paid for my horses 2 ni[ghts] at London...	00	04	06
	8. Spent at London.....	00	08	00
	10. Paid for my 2 horses 2 nights at Fulham .	00	05	00
	13. Paid Go[odman] Hobbs his boy for going 2 ^{ce} to London & a Shoe	00	02	06
	21. Paid for Taxes out of Go[odman] Miller's rent	02	18	00
	25. Spent at Yokes	00	01	00
	25 to 27. Spent at London	00	12	06
	27. For a boo[k] call[ed] Gratia Theatrales...	00	01	06
	28 & 29. Spent at London	00	12	06
	29. Paid Jo. Cox for his week's diet	00	07	00
	30. Spent at London...	00	01	06
Decemb.	1. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	2. For a pa[ir] of green silke stockings	00	11	00
	2. Spent at London.....	00	05	00
	2. For a qu[arter] of a po[und] of Tobacco...	00	02	00
	2. For a pa[ir] of gloves & for orang flower water	00	03	06
	3. For an Indian Gowne	02	12	06
	3. For a Stuffle riding Cloake.....	01	12	06
	3. For my lodging a weeke	00	05	00
	3. For fire & candle	00	13	06
	4. For 6 holland bandes	00	16	00
	4. Given away when I lay 2 nights at Fulham	00	06	00

350 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1662.				
Dec.	4. For horse meat 2 nights	00	04	08
	5. For makeing 6 holland plaine Shirts	00	12	00
	6. Spent at Sennock [<i>Sevenoaks</i>] Faire	00	03	06
	24. Spent at Yokes	00	02	00
	24. Given to y ^e Poore	01	07	00
	30. Given away when I lay at Sir Ol[iver] Butler's [<i>in Teston</i>] 1 ni[ght]	00	06	00
The sum is.....		40	09	10
The whole sum of this year's expences is		131	15	00
1662[-3].				
January 1.	Given away to y ^e Servants at my B. Manning's	00	18	08
	7. Given to y ^e Musick at B[rother] Manning's & Sir R. Austin's.....	00	06	00
	12. Spent when I lay at Fulham 3 nights	00	09	06
	12. For a quarter of oats	00	16	00
	29. Spent at Yokes	00	06	06
	31. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
February 2.	Paid Dr Lang, Mr Wilstoncroft's executour his bill for my Cloaths end[ing] August 1661, and for my Lodging	08	11	00
	2. Spent at London	00	03	00
	3. For a book called Hudibras	00	01	00
	3 & 4. Spent at London	00	17	00
	5. Given to Jack for his week's diet.....	00	07	00
	5 & 6. Spent at London	00	10	00
	7. For a pa[ir of] shooes, & galoshooes	00	09	00
	7. Paid Jack's bill	00	06	06
	7. Spent at London.....	00	02	00
	10 to 13. Spent at London	01	09	00
	13. For a bo[ok] called Ignoramus.....	00	01	00
	13. Paid Jack's bill	00	06	00
	14. Paid to Mr Terry for a demie Castor [<i>hat</i>] & band	02	05	00
	14. Spent at London.....	00	02	00
	16. For a new scabbard, & makeing clean my sword	00	04	00
	16. Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	17. For a pa[ir] of women's silk stockings, garters & shooe strings	01	00	06
	17. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	18. For 2 ya[rds] 1 qu[arter] Spanish cloath for a sute 23 ^e y ^e yard.....	02	11	00
	18. For a leather belt w th yal[low] buckles ...	00	12	00
	18. For washing my linnen	00	03	06
	18. For a po[und] of powder, & 3 ya[rds] of bl[ack] ribbon.....	00	04	00
	18. For a pa: of band strings	00	03	00

		£	s.	d.
1662[-3].				
Feb.	18. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
	18. For 4 ya[rds] & $\frac{1}{2}$ of bl[ack] velvet to make me a coat at 28 ^s yard	06	06	00
	19. Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	20. Paid M ^r Barker for my Chamber 3 wee[ks]	00	15	00
	20. For fire & candle.....	00	06	06
	20. For 8 peeces of ribbon to trim my sute, gloves, hatband garters, & shoos strings	07	13	06
	20. For a pa[ir] wh[ite] worsted stockings short.....	00	05	06
	20. For a pa[ir] of Jessamin gloves, makeing &c.	00	09	00
	20. Paid Jack's bill	00	07	00
	20. Spent at London.....	00	04	06
	23. For my horses standing at Fulham 3 nights	00	07	00
March	3. Paid for taxes out of G[oodman] Gard- ner's rent.....	00	06	04
	11. Spent at Yokes	00	05	06
	12. Spent at Malling.....	00	02	06
	19. Spent when I lay 3 nights at Maidstone...	01	01	06
The sum is.....		42	15	10
1663.				
March	26. Paid for taxes out of Goo[dman] Honye's rent	00	11	08
	26. Paid Jack's bill	00	04	06
Aprill	14. Spent at Yokes	00	03	06
	17. Paid Goo[dman] Sweetapple for a leather girt, crupper, &c.	00	02	06
	17. Spent at S ^t Mary Cray	00	01	00
	22. Paid M ^r Hogsflesh for 2 quar[ters] of oats bo[ught] formerly	01	12	00
	25. For a Perspective glasse	00	02	00
	25. Spent at London.....	00	07	00
	25. Paid for dying & lining an hat.....	00	02	06
	25. Paid to Jo: Cox in part for one year's wages ending at Lady day next 1664 ...	04	00	00
	28. Paid for 2 horses meat at Fulham 11 dayes	01	02	00
	28. Spent at Fulham when I lay there 11 dayes	00	04	00
May	1. Spent at Maidstone	00	03	00
	6. Paid to Go[odman] Waker for 2 pa[ir] of waxt shoos	00	10	00
	14. Spent at Yokes	00	01	06
	16. For y ^e Adventures of five houres	00	01	06
	16. Given to Jack for his weeke's diet	00	07	00
	16 to 20. Spent at London	01	00	06
	20. For D ^r Peirce's sermon & a bo[ok] by Phillips	00	01	03
	21. Spent at London.....	00	05	00
	22. For a pa[ir] of thinne shoos	00	05	06
	22 & 23. Spent at London	00	05	06
	26. Spent at Fulham.....	00	04	00

352 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.

1668.		£	s.	d
May	26. For y ^e second part of Hudibras	00	01	00
	26 & 27. Spent at London	00	11	06
	27. Given to Jack for his week's diet.....	00	07	00
	28. Paid for a Perrewig	05	00	00
	28 & 29. Spent at London	00	09	06
	30. For a new Cap for my Perriwig	00	03	00
	30 to June 2. Spent at London	02	06	00
June	2. For 3 linnen caps	00	02	00
	3. Spent at London	00	17	06
	4. For a riding hat	01	06	00
	4. For washing my linnen	00	03	06
	4. For 3 po[und] of Prunellaes.....	00	03	06
	4. Paid y ^e saddler's bill for things.....	00	10	00
	4. Paid for a fine Cloath saddle, cover, stir- rops, girts, bridle, & saddle cloath	01	08	00
	4. For a Portmantua Saddle	01	02	00
	4. For an Abridgment of y ^e Statutes	00	02	00
	4. For my lodging 3 weeks, & for candles ...	00	16	06
	4. Paid for horsemeat formerly & now.....	01	03	00
	4. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	4. Given to my sister Manning's Children ...	01	00	00
	5. Paid for taxes out of Goo[dman] Miller's rent	03	07	08
	The sum is.....	33	03	07
July	1. Spent at Yokes	00	06	08
	2. For Gurnall's Compleat Armour	00	15	00
	2 & 3. Spent at London	00	11	06
	4. Given to Jack for his diet.....	00	03	00
	4. For a pa[ir] of silk stirrop hose	00	14	00
	4. For 6 ya[rds] of black ribbon	00	03	00
	4. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	6. Spent at Putney	00	05	00
	8. Given away at Fulham	00	04	00
	8. Spent at London.....	00	03	00
	9. For a pa[ir] of thred stockings & a pa[ir] of worsted stockings.....	00	10	00
	9. For 2 horses grasse a weeke at Fulham ...	00	07	00
	9. For my lodging a weeke at London	00	05	00
	9. Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	10. Spent at Vxbridge and Tetsworth.....	00	12	06
	16. Spent when I lay at Oxford 6 nights	03	00	00
	17. Spent at Redding & Windsor	01	01	00
	18. Paid to Captaine Johnson for 6 months' Interest of £300 ended in Dec. & Janu- ary last past at 6 ^l per cent.	09	00	00

(Here the Account Book is turned upside down and goes on at the opposite page.)

DALISON DOCUMENTS.

LETTERS OF THOMAS STANLEY OF HAMPTONS, WRITTEN
BETWEEN 1636 AND 1656.

Communicated by MRS. DALISON *of* HAMPTONS, *and Edited by*
CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE writer of these letters, Mr. Thomas Stanley of West Peckham, was born there in February 1580-1. Late in the reign of James I., upon the death of his father John Stanley, in March 1616-7, he succeeded to the possession of *Hamptons*, in West Peckham, where a portrait of him is still preserved. His daughter and ultimate heiress, Frances Stanley, married young Maximilian Dalison in or before 1652; and Hamptons has remained with them and their descendants, ever since Mr. Stanley's death in 1669.

In what year Thomas Stanley first came to occupy his West Peckham home is not certainly known. For some years, after his father's death, he was described in legal documents as domiciled at Gravesend. There his first wife's former husband (Leiston) had resided. Mr. Stanley's papers shew that he lent money to many persons while he lived at Gravesend. He had also some connection with a brewery there, called "Mr. Finch's Brewhouse," which was occupied by Thomas Collett, who relinquished it at Michaelmas 1633. Mr. Stanley continued to possess this brewhouse for many years after he had removed to Peckham. In 1635, and later still, he speaks of his "Houshold Stuff and Plate" at Gravesend, and at Maidstone, at Rochester, at North Stoke (Sussex), at London, at Canterbury, and in Thanet. He was a man of great activity, who so far increased the patrimony left him by his father, that, in 1635, when that patrimony was valued at £900, his other possessions were worth nearly £10,000 more.*

* MY ESTATE, 29 Sept. 1635.

	Value.
	£
My land at Peckham, from my Father, viz., the house, £10; Milfield, £5;	
Kitchenfield, £5; Horseleas, £6; Mildrede, £4; Long Meade, £3;	
Hillyfield, £3; Theslyfield, £2; Calvescroft, £2; Horesmeade,	
£5; the Strake and fish ponds, £4	90

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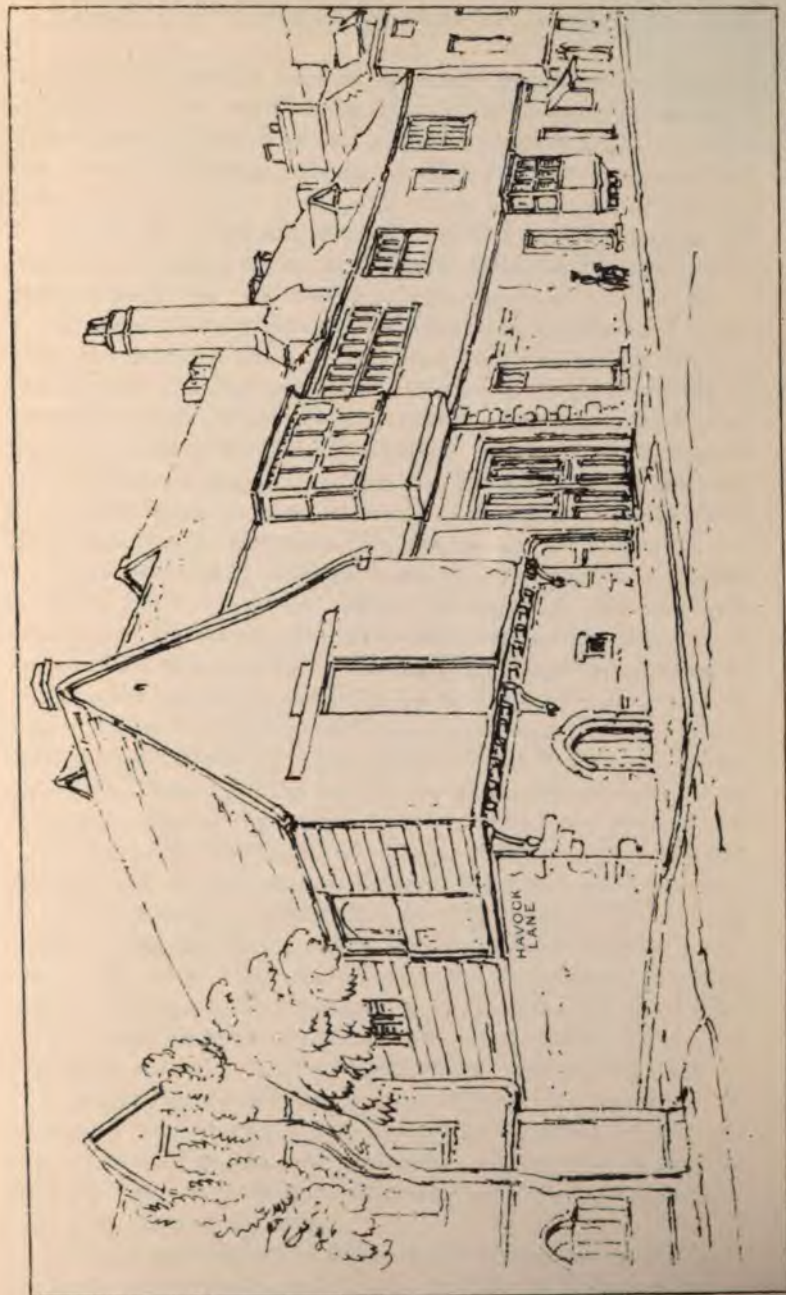
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Not at Gravesend only was he a man of influence. Mr. Stanley occupied a much more prominent position in the town of Maidstone. We know that he was Mayor of Maidstone, and that he was the owner of Earls Place there. At that time Earls Place was a mansion surrounded by park-like grounds, which extended from the mansion-house to Week Street on the east, and from Earl Street to St. Faith Street on the north. In 1635 he estimated the value of Earls Place at £640; but in 1645-9 its value had increased to £750; and in 1653 it had risen to £850.

Whether Mr. Stanley resided at Earls Place I cannot ascertain; but he probably did so; as we know that at some house in Maidstone he possessed "Plate and Household Stuff," which he always included in the periodical valuation of his property, until after the year 1640. In 1645, however, he no longer retained a residence in Maidstone; and Earls Place seems to have increased in value, to the extent of £110. Probably he had let it to a good tenant. In 1640 he mentions among his property the lease of "Bower" at Maidstone as worth £150.

His connection with Rochester was mainly through a brewery; probably that which had been the property of Alderman Duling.

	Value. £
Turkes, £80; Sheepcrofte, £70; Bingham's, £110; Guttermead and Pondbrooke, £90; Highlands, £200; Fullingmill and lands, £700; Cases, £120; Pullins, £170	1540
Threalesland at Northstoke, £35 per ann., and a fairer house	700
The old brewhouse, Gravesend, £30	500
EARLS PLACE at Maidstone	640
The Ship	180
The little Farm, Great Peckham, £6 per ann.	110
Lease for 500 yeares at Ratcliffe, a bakehouse	280
Land at Plextole	100
Stock at Peckham.	
6 Oxen and 2 Steers, £42; 7 kine, £28; gray gelding, £10; gray nag, £7; mare and colt, £5; buckhorse, £10; blackhorse, £10; black gelding, £10; a colt at Stoke, £3; 12 Runts, £20; 10 acres wheat, £20; wheat, malt, and oats, in the loft, £15; and in the barne, wheat, oats, pease, and tares, £24; hay, 30 lodes, £50; Wood, £10; tymber and boorde, £10; Wagons, Carts, tackle, harness, and ymplements, £15	245
Houshold stuffe and plate HERE, at MAIDSTONE, ROCHESTER, NORTH-STOKE, LONDON, CANTERBURY, and THANETT	500
The lease of Rochester Brewhouse, and Stock	2000
Debts due to me	2160
Officium Irrotulament' fortasse	800
Total value	£10655
I owe	£2995



J. F. BELL, ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR, 27, HOLBORN, E.C.

EARL'S PLACE, MAIDSTONE.

(THE PROPERTY 1635-45 OF THOMAS STANLEY OF WEST PECKHAM MAYOR OF MAIDSTONE 1641-2)



In 1636, he valued his lease of Rochester brewhouse and stock at £1800. In 1640 we find the lease at Rochester put down at £1500; and the freehold of an "old berehouse," at £500. In 1645 the freehold houses are valued at £450, and the lease at £1100 only.

Among his active employments we find him serving in the militia as lieutenant under Sir Percival Hart for fourteen years; and as captain of a "Selected Band" for ten years.

He seems to have represented Maidstone in the House of Commons, for three months, in 1625; from May to August. Thomas Stanley was also Mayor of Maidstone from November 1625 to November 1626. When the great rebellion was imminent Stanley was on the side of the Church and King. In November 1641 there was a contest for the office of Mayor of Maidstone. The majority of the townsmen were Royalists then, and they procured the election of Thomas Stanley, who was a judicious and moderate man.

When the Grand Jury of Kent, at the Maidstone Assizes, in March 1642, agreed to petition Parliament in favour of the Liturgy and the Clergy, the House of Commons caused a copy of the petition to be burned before the real petition had been presented. The Speaker issued an order for the arrest of all concerned in it. Among others Mr. Stanley (as Mayor of Maidstone) and his servant Skelton were "attached." They attended at the House of Commons for a week, from April the 15th to the 22nd, without being called to the bar. Stanley then petitioned either to be heard or dismissed.

In July 1643, the Royalists in Kent actually took up arms; and they achieved a slight success between Sevenoaks and Tunbridge. It was so evidently transient that Stanley besought them to come to terms with the Parliamentary leaders; and he acted as peace-maker. He went in person, late at night, to Wrotham to see the Deputy-Lieutenants who managed Kentish affairs for the Parliament, and did his utmost to prevent the action which took place at Tunbridge, when the Parliamentary soldiers captured that town.

In Maidstone the Royalist cause lost ground during 1643. In November 1643 Stanley seems to have endeavoured to seize the office of Mayor, but he was superseded. A few months later, in February 1644, he and other Royalists were removed from their position as jurats of the town.

Until the great Rebellion he had a large share (worth £800) in the fees or other profits derived from an *Office of Enrolment* in the Court of Chancery. This source of income vanished during the

Rebellion. Mr. Stanley recapitulates his losses by that Rebellion during six years (1643-1649) until they make a total of £1780; including "composition paid" £275; paid in fines £130; and "plundered" £60. He adds, in 1649, that he had "lost with my son Walsall £250;" and subsequently in 1652 Mr. Stanley writes, "more lost by Walsall £550." To his brother John, he says in 1649, "£600 given," and "to W. Stanley given £1000."

Thomas Stanley was an active churchwarden at West Peckham. Much of the parish register was written by his hand; and in 1631-3 he obtained and administered a Brief to collect money for the restoration of West Peckham Church.

Thomas Stanley was thrice married. The first of these letters relates to the college expenses of Thomas Leiston (or Leyston), who was sent to Oxford in 1636. This young man was a nephew of Mr. Stanley's first wife, a widow named Margery Leiston of Gravesend, whom he married in or about 1606, but by whom he had no children. When Thomas Leiston went to Oxford his aunt Mrs. Margery Stanley had not long been dead. She was buried at West Peckham in May 1633; and within three months Mr. Stanley married Ann, daughter of Captain Long, and widow of John Harvey. Mrs. Harvey married Thomas Stanley at Brabourne Church, on the 20th of August 1633. This lady did not survive many months; she was buried, at West Peckham, on the 24th of April 1634. Before young Leiston went to Oxford his guardian had wedded, as his third wife, Mary Duling, widow of William Duling, and daughter of Manasses Norwood of Chilston in Boughton Malherb. She had one child, Bessie Duling, aged 13, when she married Thomas Stanley on the 29th of September 1634, and she soon became the mother of his only child Frances, who was born on the 24th of July, and baptized on the 4th of August 1635, Frances Lady Vane being one of her godmothers.

When this child was nearly a year old, young Leiston was sent to Oxford, at the end of June 1636. A friend named Champneis, acquainted with the University, had been consulted as to expenses, and as to a tutor. He recommended Mr. George Wilde as private tutor, and estimated the yearly expenses of the undergraduate at £40; but he seems to have suggested a larger allowance, so that Mr. Stanley promised to allow the young man £50 a year. As this sum scarcely sufficed for the first four months, Mr. Stanley wrote a letter of remonstrance, adding, however, that he would make the allowance £60 per annum.

To M^r GEO. WILDE (T. LEISTON'S* Tutor).

Sir—before I resolved to put my kinsman to the Univ'sity I consulted with divers touching the yearly charge, amongst whome M^r Champneis was one. The most gen'all resoluc'on was that it might well be borne with 40^{li} a yeare, but because his meanes is good I was willing he should be at 50^{li} p' annu' charges viis et modis. And to that end I wrote unto you in the beginning to conteyne his charges within the boundes of 50^{li} p' annu', but haveing received 2 l^{res}† from you, one of 6 Sept. and the last (with a note inclosed) of 17 Octob'r I finde (to my great discontent) thinges carried far otherwise then I intended, or then in reason as I conceive is fitt; for first I sent you 20^{li}, and then you rec' of M^r Champneis 10^{li}, all w^{ch} is spent; and nowe you have sent a bill w^{ch} comes to almost 17^{li} w^{ch} (as you write) is all oweing; and he had of me at his first goeing for spending money as I thinke 3^{li}, soe that in a q^{ter} of a yeare & 3 weekes the whole 50^{li} is nere yf not wholly run out; yf this high rate goe on, both your discrec'on & mine cannot avoyd a iust censure, and indeed it is more then his meanes will beare, and yf he spend his whole revenue in this course of life and at these yeares, what p^{ro}portion‡ doth it hold with the tyme to come? I must not suffer it least it tend to his undoeing, and I may be accounted the cause of it. After the rate of this bill, his very diett will be almost 40^{li} p' annu'; you have set 40^s for tuic'on,§ whether you meane it for halfe a yeare, or but a q^{ter} I cannot tell, but M^r Champneis & I did speake of noe more then 4^{li} p' annu'; there is alsoe for wood 20^s w^{ch} I marvaile at, because I cannot ymagine howe he should spend 20^s in wood for this so^{me}r q^{ter}. I shalbe content that *his whole charge be 60^{li} p' annu', but yf it be more, I doe hereby p^{ro}test|| against it.* Howbeit I suppose that this first yeare (being his tyme of entrance) his charges may be extraordinary w^{ch} I shall give way unto soe far forth as reason shall requier. I knowe

* Mr. Thomas Leiston and his sister Margery seem to have been orphans; for whom their "uncle" Thomas Stanley acted as guardian. Young Thomas Leiston came of age soon after May 1638, when he left Oxford. He married early; and his first child, William, was born on the 9th of April 1640, at West Peckham. He resided there, with Mr. Stanley, for a year or more, together with his wife Mary Leiston, and her maid; he had also there a manservant, and a white nag. For the board of himself, his wife, and her maid, he paid to Mr. Stanley £50 a year; the manservant's board cost generally 3s. a week, but occasionally 1s. more. The keep of the white nag was charged at only 1s. 8d. per week. A capital sum of £600 belonging to him was in Mr. Stanley's hands for several years, and for the use of it young Leiston received £40 per annum; rather more than 6½ per cent.

The connection of Mr. Stanley with the Leiston family was twofold. His mother's brother, Thomas Tuttesham, married a widowed Cecilia Leiston in 1581; and he himself married a widowed Margery Leiston in 1606. Both these ladies were described as "of Gravesend." Mrs. Margery Leiston is said to have been the daughter of an Essex gentleman, named Edgate. As Mr. Stanley in an estimate of his estate, made in November 1649, says, "I owe sister Edgett £50," we may regard it as true that his first wife was Margery Edgate before she married Mr. Leiston.

† Letters.

‡ Proportion.

§ Tuition.

|| Protest.

not how to send money unto you by reason of the tymes, but have taken order to have left at my Brothers; John Stanley goldsmith in Cheapside 16^{li} for you, & 19^{li} for M^r Champneis; w^{ch} you may there receive yf you can send for it. I have cause y^{ou} but not tyme ynough to write more largely, but I conclude with earnest request to you soe to mannage him, not only in his learning & manners, but *alsoe in his gen^lall expense & charge*, that we may ingaged to give M^r Champneis reall thankses for helping us to s^o good a Tutor.

Your very affecc'onate

We. Peck. 30 Oct. 1636.

T. S.

To T. LEISTON at Oxford.

Kinde Cosen—Your l^re dated 17 Oct. I have rec^d, wherby y^e expresse great & gratefull love & respect unto me, w^{ch} gives n^o very good content. I hartely reioyce at your welfare, especially your p^riciency in your studies. I rec^d a l^re & a note from y^{ou} Tutor w^{ch} discovers a much too great a charge & expence in s^o little a tyme; far beyond what was p^rposed* by any other, & intended by me. I was & am still very willing that your Exhibic'on should be large, and reason good for it is your owne; but this rate w^{ch} comes to about 40^{li} in a q^uter of a yeare is much more then reason and it tendeth to your wrong & harme, and to my great discredit and will render me unfitt & unworthie to governe you or y^{ou}r estate. I p^rtest yf you were my owne only sonne I would n^o suffer it, and I am verely p^rswaded that your goodnes & modesty: such that you will not expect I should let loose the raines of y^{ou}r expence further then may be good & necessary for you. Be p^rswaded to affect discrec'on & moderac'on,† and let not any m^a worke uppon your flexible nature beyond the boundes of reason. Consider your owne estate, pry narrowly into your owne Acc'ons, and yf you finde in your selfe an inclinac'on to profusenes & iⁿ company, strive to resist it. Have God in all your thoughtes, then noe doubt your Acc'ons§ will be iudicious & discreet. Quia quid agas prudenter agas et respice finem.

Your assuredly loveing uncle

West Peck. 2 Novemb^r 1636.

T. S.

To M^r WILDE.

Sir—the bill w^{ch} I have rec^d from you by T. L. comes t^o 12^{li} 18^s, besides his sute of App'^r|| w^{ch} you guesse at 7^{li}; wherfore have sent you by him 20^{li}, the cheifest thinges w^{ch} I except ag'^t¶ at the silke stock & Holl'*** shirtes at 4^s p^r ell. I thinke it would hav

* Proposed.

† Exhibition—the sum devoted to an undergraduate's expenses at th^e University.

‡ Discretion and moderation.

§ Actions.

|| Suit of apparel.

¶ Against.

** Holland.

done well to have begun to weare silke stock 2 or 3 yeares hence, & 3^s or 3^s 4^d an ell for shirtes is as high a rate as I weare any. There is much danger in rankeing or rateing him too high, but for these I am satisfied with a fayer excuse, for he tels me that the King coming to Ox.* was the cause of the one, & a mistake of his Laundresse a cause of the other. I have expostulated with him touching his charge there for the tyme to come. He assures me that he will conteyne himselfe within the dist(ance) of 25^{li} for comons, etc., and of 20^{li} for Apparell, and he desires 10^{li} for expences; to this must be added tuic'on, chamber wages, & charges of Journeys into Kent; all this will rise to above 60^{li}, yet I shall not be discontented with it, being confident that you will be carefull to have thinges done with moderac'on & discrec'on. Touching your Tuic'on I am well content that it be 6^{li} and my earnest desire is that you will be pleased to accept therof. I well beleewe you to be a gent. of worth & meritt, yet I dare goe noe higher fearing to be taxed for it in the tyme to come. I like very well his adm't to the dauncing schole, and a moderate frequenting therof; I know it is good for his health, breeds a good comportm't & the charge not great, and I hope it may p'vent some tyme w^{ch} otherwise might unhappily be spent in worse & more chargeable Recreac'ons, yet I beseech you take heed y^t he be not soe filled with delightes as to alien his mynde & affec'ons from his studies. Vale.

Yours very affecc'onate

20 Ja. 1636[-7].

T. S.

To M^r CORDELL.

Good Sir—our M^r workeman Jenkes is now disposed to make a Journey to see our worke, by whome I have sent some old powder desiring it may be new wrought bicause its vertue is decayed, or els send me some better in the roome. You of your owne free will p'mised to give me some powder & to send it for me to my Bro. Jo. Stanley in Cheapside, but Courtyers p'mises are often but formall comple^{mts} either never intended or soone forgotten. I shall ioy to heare that our worke holdes currant & successfull. Comend my fayer respectes to your better p'te as alsoe to M^r Collins. Haste compells me to be briefe, and brevity is acceptable to men of great employm't, therefore I say noe more but what I shall ever say that I am

Your servant to comand

West Peckham, 20 July 1638.

T. S.

20 July 1638. My Bro. Norwood† sent his man from the§ Welles to see us howe we doe; I told him I wondered he should

* King Charles I. went to Oxford with his Queen on August 29th. Before his departure on the 31st, Prince Rupert, and James Stuart, Duke of Lenox, were created Masters of Arts.

† Admission.

‡ Richard, son and heir of Manasses Norwood, of Chilston.

§ Tunbridge Wells.

send such a Message to them he hates. I bid him del'* this Messag back againe:—that I was 100^{li} the worse for him for he had force his mother to give to a younger Sister 100^{li} w^{ch} she intended to u that I take him to be the greatest Enemy I have or ever had.

To my Mother NORWOOD.†

Moste kinde Mother—I have rec' from your toe bounteous hand 25^{li}, what it is a token of your love I doe most kindly & thankfully receive, but yf you spare this out of that short meane your sonne allowes you, & soe pinch your selfe of your livlyhood it would be more acceptable to me that you keepe it to your own use. Yf your sonne had kept his Covenant, you might without any p'iudice to your selfe or him have given us content, albeit it wer but 100^{li} 6 monthes after your death, but by violence & wrong he hath disabled you soe to doe; and wheras the last tyme I was in Thanett you did promise & undertake that he should give his bond to do it, and that he hath above 200^{li} a yeare of your estate w^{ch} he hath most iniuriously wrested from you, yet it seemes that (doe you what you can) neither your authority over him, your desert from him, nor your ympportunity to him can move him to p'forme. wha you have undertaken, and nowe being thus disabled you woul pinch & spare out of your small allowance to give us content. Certainly yf your sonne doe lay the foundac'on of his family in the sandes of such iniquity, he must needes drawe downe the wrath of God uppon the building, and it will never p'sper or receive p'fecc'on.] I want tyme to inlarge my selfe as I desire. Only this I doe earnestly intreat you, good Mother, that for the tyme to come you would spend & bestowe your small revenue uppon your selfe, & spare nothing for us; for we shall rather accept your goodwill and affection then your benevolence with inconvenience. Soe I take my leave with my harty prayers for your ioy & happienesse ever resting.

Your faithfull & serviceable

Hamptons, 30 Aug. 1638.

T. S.

To my father DULING.§

Good Sir, as touching your intended porc'on|| for Besse¶ Duling my wife referres you to your owne will & pleasure, only she praies

* Deliver.

† The widow of Manasse Norwood of Chilston; and the mother of Mary third wife of Thomas Stanley.

‡ Prosper or receive perfection.

§ John Duling was Mayor of Rochester in 1624 and 1633, and owner of a Brewery there, which was subsequently held by Barnabas Walsall. Mr. Duling's son, William, married Mary Norwood of Chilston; but he died early, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth. William Duling's widow married Thomas Stanley.

|| Marriage portion.

¶ In 1642 Bessie married W. Style, by whom she had seven children. She was buried at West Peckham, in January 1668-9.

LETTERS OF THOMAS STANLEY OF HAMPTONS. 361

you to call to minde your promise to your sonne on his deathbed, viz^t that his Child should be to you as your owne, alsoe your p'mise to her that you would make your grandchild as good in estate as any of your owne daughters,* to whome as well as to your sonne you have given former porc'ons. She desires you alsoe to consider of what value & condic'on her p'sent estate consistes, and praies God soe to guide & direct your actions in this life that you may goe to your grave in peace & with a good conscience; and for my selfe I did not well understand your meaning, therefore I doe hereby send you myne, that is yf I keepe & care for Grandchild I will be allowed noe lesse for it then 40^{li} a yeare, and whatsoever her Rentes & her money at 20 nobles p' cent comes to more I will be accountable for, yf you like not this I am freely willing that you p'vide her another Gardian, and I shalbe ready to pay in your money uppon reasonable warning, in w^{ch} case I pray consider that visites & intercourse betweene her Mother & her may be chargeable to me, and let not me be dishartened from a willingnesse to beare it, soe leaving all thinges to your mature deliberac'on & resolution I take my leave with my prayer to the Almighty to send you helth here & the ioyes of heaven hereafter, ever resting

Yours faithfully loveing

Hamptons, 2 Oct. 1638.

T. S.

TO M^{rs} SAMMON.

Right vertuous Sister—Wheras I became bound to your ffathert for paym^t of 640^{li} at our Lady Day last, I p'd him in the some of 300^{li} being one halfe of the principall money, in or about July was twelwe monthes, for w^{ch} as I remember I had a note under his hand; but since I came from you I have made dilligent serch for it, but haveing mislayd the same I am almost out of hope to finde it, but I hope your ffa. hath set downe the same on the backside of the bond, as he ought to have done; yf not, yet I make noe question but he hath acquainted you with it or that you knowe of it by some other meanes, for I serious' p'test† & will take my othe that I have p'd him the said some of 300^{li}; and I hope you will give Creditt to my p'testac'on as one Christian should beleeeve another, and I alsoe hope that you will not wrong your Conscience soe much as to make me pay it againe, and for this purpose I doe earnestly & zealously intreat you to accept of such a Reckoning as I told you of, & to give me in my old bond & to take a new bond for 300^{li} & the int'est at our Lady Day next, w^{ch} yf you will vouchsafe to graunt I shall take it as a great favour & shall ever remayne

Your Bro. & servant to com'

Hamptons, 19 Nov' 1638.

T. S.

* Alderman Duling's daughters; one married Stephen Alcock, and another — Salmon.

† Alderman Duling of Rochester, who died in 1638.

‡ Seriously protest.

To Mr W^m STILES.*

Good Sir—I wrote unto you about halfe a yeare since touchin
14th 10^a due to me uppon reckoning for your wifes dyett & som
other disburse^{mt}, to w^{ch} you sent me an uncerten & unsatisfyein
answer. You say that when you should be fully satisfied that ther
was a p^rfect Agream^t, & that it had bene duly p^rformed, and tha
you should receive a true accompt from me of money received &
desbursed for her, since I had the p^rtecc^{on} of her, then yf the saic
som^e were iustly due you would pay it. Sir whether or when you
shalbe satisfied that there was a p^rfect Agream^t betwixt us I do
not know, nor is it much materiall as I conceive, for you knowe i
could not be p^rfect because she was under age, and yf I shall accep
a satisfacc^{on} according to such Agream^t it will be (I take it) in
your and her favour. I was not her Gardyan, as you suppose
therfore I owe noe accompt for it. I have often jorneyed on her
behalfe, and for your p^rte^t I gave you a free welcome to her at al
tymes, albeit you may well thinke that I had some reason to looh
another way. For this I expect noe greater retribuc^{on} from either
of you then your love & my iust debte, both these I desire & deserve
& I hope to have them with your free willingnesse. And I earnestly
pray you not to expect that I should purchase your love with the
losse of soe much money. I take my leave, being very desirous to
be & continew

Your very loveing ffriend & servant

Oxnoth, 18 July 1642.

T. S.

To Capt. SKINNER.‡

Honord Sir—I have had of late some suspic^{on} of your dis
affect^{on} towards me and of your acting ill offices against me, w^{ch}
did beget in me an ill oppinion of you, and the rather because I
conceived that I had deserved well at your hands; but now I gladly
p^rceive that I am deceived, for S^r John Sedley|| told me that when
the businesse was agitated among you concerning my Captainship,
almost you only (besides himselfe) did speake on my behalfe, w^{ch} I
could not expect: this hath discovered a noble disposic^{on} in your
selfe & fair report to me and is soe very acceptable as I still think
my selfe therby ingaged to be (by way of gratitude) your p^rpetuall
debtor not looking uppon the stresse; wherfore I beseech you to

* William Style (half-brother and ultimate heir of Sir Humphrey Style, Baronet) was a barrister, born in 1619. He married Elizabeth Duling, daughter of Thomas Stanley's third wife (*née* Norwood) by her first husband William Duling, son of John Duling, Alderman of Rochester. William Style, in 1659 inherited the Langley estate, in Beckenham, from his half-brother.

† Protection.

‡ Part.

§ Augustine Skinner, of Tutsham Hall, in West Parleigh. He was M.P. for Kent 1640–55, and an active supporter of the Parliament.

|| Sir John Sedley, Bart., of St. Clere in Ightham, son and heir of Sir Isaac Sedley of Great Chart. This surname has often been written "Sidley" and "Sydney." Sir John Sedley died in November 1673, having held his title as a baronet for nearly fifty years. He was an active supporter of the Parliament.

make noe scruple to comaund my service in any thing that lies in the power of your really loveing ffriend & servant

West Peckham, 21 Sept. 1642.

T. S.

To S^r HENRY HAYMAN.*

Noble Sir—It was my misfortune to be possesst of the Maioralty of Maidst.† by a litigious Elecc'on,‡ this begat a contr'v'sie,§ & that some mallicious enemies ag'¶ me, whoe have iniuriously rendred me odious to divers, with whome otherwise I have had a good esteeme. Amongst others I suspect that their spirit of detracc'on¶ hath in some measure wrought uppon you, bicause (as I understand) you have said me guilty of some thinges wherof I p'test** myselfe faultlesse. Beleive me, Sir, I never comited any offence against the Parl^t or against you but have ever obeyed & executed your orders & direc-c'ons and shall ever be ready to doe faithfull service to the King, the Parl^t & Com'on Welth.†† There hath bene p'fe†† ynough of my ready obedience to my sup'iors§§ and you shall not now finde me a contemner in anything, p'ticularly||| of your authority in that you have put me from my Comand, for you have thought it fitt and I submitt though through ignorance I have too much neglected the Com'ittee at the Assizes (ut dicitur) I shalbe ready to repaye the same by a better observance. Howbeit for the future I humbly beg your good oppinion & respect untill it shall evidently appeare that I shall deserve the contrary. That your debates & resolutions may tend to the Glory of God & the peace of this Kingdome is the hartly prayer of

Your humble servant to comand

22 Sept. 1642.

T. S.

To Capt. LEE.¶¶

Honord Sir—About this tyme twelvemonth we (of the burrough of Oxnoth of the Hundred of Hooe)*** received a Warrant from Seriant Clerk to certifie the landes & goodes of our Burrough w^{ch} we spedily did & sent it on 3 June 1642 a Coppy wherof I here p'sent††† to your view; since w^{ch} tyme we heard nothing of it untill the rate of 7^{li} 0^s 6^d was laid uppon us, for the first p'te††† of the great subsidy; and a taxe made without our privy & returned into the Excheq^r, and then after sent us to collect; w^{ch} I alsoe p'sent†††

* Sir Henry Heyman, M.P. for Hythe 1640–53, was an active supporter of the Parliament, and a prominent member of its Committee for Kent.

† Maidstone. ‡ Election. § Controversy. ¶ Against.

¶ Detraction. ** Protest. †† Parliament and Commonwealth.

†† Proof. §§ Superiors. ||| Particularly.

¶¶ Richard Lee, of Great Delce, M.P. for Rochester 1640–53; he was Mayor of that city in 1643. Capt. Lee was an active supporter of the Parliament.

*** Hasted says (iv., 8) that the Manor of Great Hoo extends over part of the parish of West Peckham. At the court of this Manor, a borsholder is appointed for the borough of Oxenheath.

††† Present.

††† Part.

to your view. This being done (as by dark) hath these Errors in it (1) Whereas in our Certificate under the title of Sr Nich. Miller is conteyned all his landes in that burrough both in his owne & his Tenantes Occupac'on* (where a Cornemill is exprest) at 75^{li} p' annu'; yet he is taxed for 80^{li}, & his Tenant Austen for the said Cornemill & landes at 24^{li} besides; w^{ch} comes to more then according to truth & our certificate, at 4^d p' li. (the rate of the rest of the Hundred) 29^{li} p' annu'—w^{ch} is 9^s 8^d. (2) All my lands in that Burrough were alsoe certified by the name of my mansion house, 3 tenem^{ts}, one fullingmill, & 63 acres of land, at 42^{li} p' annu'; yet my Tenant Greene for the fullingmill is taxed at 20^{li} p' annu'—6^s 8^d. (3) We certified John Usher for a tenem^t & 10 acres of land in thoccupac'on of Rob'te Clampard at 7^{li} p' annu', w^{ch} comes to but 2^s 4^d; yet this is set in that blind taxe at 90^{li},—30^s w^{ch} is more then right by 27^s 8^d (a grosse mistake) Yet bicause this was taxed & sent into the Excheq^r we were remedylesse, & were forced to beare it. Our whole land comes to but 207^{li}, w^{ch} at 4^d p' li. is 3^{li} 9^s; and our goodes to 580^{li}, w^{ch} at ob't^t p' li. is 1^{li} 4^s 2^d; w^{ch} comes to 4^{li} 13^s 2^d w^{ch} some† is the full some that ought in Justice to be imposed uppon us. And according to this Error wee are p'porc'onably§ too much for the weekly contribuc'on. Good Sir, Serieant Clerk is offended with us, and sutes|| have bene touching the Jurisdicc'on of the Court of Hooe over us, and we have little hope of helpe by any adresse to him, whoe we feare is the cause of our harme. I humbly beg your helping hand & iust favour to reduce us to the said some‡ of 4^{li} 13^s 2^d w^{ch} is our due p'porc'on§ for the last paymt. of the great subsidy. Alsoe to doe us iustice by an equall distribuc'on of the weekly contribuc'on, w^{ch} being p'porc'oned§ generally to an eight p'te¶ of the moiety of the great subsidy will be 11^s 8^d a weeke, for our little burrough of Oxnoth; soe shall we be the better encouraged to pay the some. Pardon Sir that I in p'son** doe not wait uppon you, w^{ch} I would most willingly doe but I have bene long lame & cannot travaile; p'don alsoe my want of pap'.†† Lastly my sute is that I may enioy your former love & good esteeme with a Continuendo, and I shall ever rest

Your obliged kinsman & humble servant

Oxnoth, 15 May 1643.

T. S.

Oxnoth for the great subsidy 4^{li} 13^s 2^d
for the weekly contribuc'on - 11^s 8^d

To y^e Lady SEDLEY.††

Sweetest Madam—Your favours towardes me are soe manifold, that I cannot (without great ingratitude) but have them in a highe

* Occupation.

† "At ob' p' li." means "at one halfpenny per pound."

‡ Sum.

§ "P'porc'on" stands for "proportion."

|| Suits at law.

¶ Part.

** Person.

†† Paper.

‡‡ Mary Bradshaw, married Sir John Sedley, Bart., of Great Chart, who purchased St. Clere in Ightham (from Robert Moulton). Sir John seems to have

esteeme; soe that I might therewith very well rest satisfied, and not (doe as I now doe) beg for a friend; but tis your fault (yf goodnesse be a fault) for that invites me to this boldnesse. The case is thus—One Woolfe (who hath some relac'on* to Sr John Sedley) was lately at Mr^s Norwood's at Chilson† in the Parish of Boughton (her husband [my wife's owne brother] lyeing sicke 30 miles from home) and there tooke an Inventory of their Cattell and apprised the same, w^{ch} brought uppon my sister Norwood a great p'plexity,‡ the rather because her husband hath bene very compliable to the pleasure of the Parliam^t, except in the gen'all§ lending & giving a yeare ago, but instead therof he gave freely 20^{li} for Ireland, and yet his horses and armes, to the value of 80^{li}, were about 3 monthes since taken away without any restituc'on,|| and yf these now prised¶ should alsoe be taken from them, I hope your La^p will thinke it very hard measure, and iudge this their case a fit subiect for your compassion & intercession; w^{ch} that you will vouchsafe to doe in your owne p'vayling** way is the full som'e†† of this my humble sute.

The God of m'cy keepe your La^p.

Your La^p's devoted servant

West Peck. 26 May 1643.

T. S.

The following letters are of importance in their bearing upon Kentish history. Very few details have been preserved of the Royalist risings, in Kent, during the years 1642 and 1643. These letters furnish us with several facts. The Royalists had achieved a slight success, in July 1643, near Tunbridge. They had captured two of the Kentish Parliamentary leaders (Sir Thomas Walsingham and Lieutenant Lee), and were sending up a petition to both Houses of Parliament.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the Parliament were assembled at Wrotham, and Thomas Stanley was striving to obtain a cessation of hostilities.

To my very Loveing ffrriends Capt. LEE, M^r ROBERTES, M^r CHASE‡‡ & the rest of the gents assembled at Tunbridge.

Gentlemen—We came soe late last night to Wrotham that the Deputy Lieutenants were gone to bed, & we were forced to sit up

borrowed money from Mr. Thomas Stanley. In 1639 he owed that gentleman £100; in 1640, £116; in 1645, £150; in 1647, £150; and in 1649, £160. Sir John Sedley was one of the leading members of the Parliamentary Committee of Kent. A letter of his is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, III., 195.

* Relationship.

† Chilston Park, now the seat of Mr. Akers Douglas, M.P.

‡ Perplexity.

§ General.

|| Restitution.

¶ Appraised.

** Prevailing.

†† Sum.

‡‡ These were the Royalist leaders who had in their hands Sir T. Walsingham as their prisoner.

the rest of the night untill they met this morning about 6 o'clock at w^h tyme we d'd* our Petic'on & l're, after w^h (and their consultac'on betwene themselves) we were called in and they d'd thei mindes unto us very faierly but not soe fully as we desired w^e occasioned a long debate and at the last for the p'venting of blou & Ruyn to this County they have agreed to send our Petic'on to th^e Parliam^t this day by a Messenger of their owne with their l'res o^f recommendac'on, hoping such an answer as may content reasonabl^e men; and as touching our l're for a cessac'on of armes until aⁿ answer from the 2 Houses to our Petic'on; they have therunt agreed, soe we will doe the like, as alsoe keepe our soldiers from plundering & violence. The great hardship of this last day & nigh have soe distemp'd my body that I cannot come unto you this day but I shall (God willing) wait uppon you to-morrow and doe yo^r the best service I can yf I may enioy my former freedome & lib'ty wherof I would make noe question yf I had not some cause o^f suspicion. I protest I have (since I came among you) bestowed al the faculties of my witt & understanding for a good accomodac'o^r betwene them & us, for the peace & utility of this County in danger to be destroyed by these unhappy distrac'ons; noe man can p'mis to himselfe his desired successe, a bad end is better than lawe, soe a reasonable satisfacc'on is far better then a miserable devastac'on. Let me intreat you to send me a l're by this bearer w^h may testify your consent to avoyd all Actes of hostility & plundering, as alsoe that I may freely come unto you; and yf your mindes be unhappily otherwise, yet send it p'sently unto me that I may give an Account unto the Deputy Lieuten'tes. The God of peace direct you al for his glory & our comfort. Soe I rest

Your really affecc'onate

West Peck. 23 July 1643.

T. S.

S^r—I dispatched a l're yesterday to the gentlemen at Tunbridge touching what was agreed on betweene the Deputy Lieuten'ts & us:—w^h was that they would p'sent our Petic'on† and that both sides should forbere hostility untill our Petic'on should be answered, this I conceived to be the Agream^t, yet my body & minde being distemp'd I might forgett, of this I was to return a speedy answer, yet albeit my l're came to you by one of the clock, and my man wayting for an answer untill midnight could not get any, but returned this morning without. I was inforced to signifie the same unto the Deputy Lieuten'ts this morning, before my man returned; for w^h cause it seemes they conceive you have reiected the matter of my l're to you, and theruppon are resolved to advance towards you with more forces then you are able to resist. I advise you therfore by all meanes to lay downe your armes, to release S^r Tho. Walsingham & Lieuten't Lea, and to lay hold on the Pardon sent unto you in

* Delivered.

† Present our petition.

the declarac'on of Parliam^t w^h yf ye doe not yee are undone; this is counsell of

Your Loveing ffriend

Monday, 24 July [1643] at 12 o'clock. T. S.

To Capt. SKINNER.

Honord Sir—A weeke since I rec' a l're from you to p'vide* a horse & armes to shew before you to-morrow at Offam. Sir, I was S^r Percivall Hart's Lieuten^t 14 yeares and have comanded a selected Band 10 yeares for w^h service I ought to be p'viledged from finding of armes by the custome of this kingdome. Wherefore I humblie beg your favour that I may enioy that priviledge. For some speciall service to you (w^h p'haps you know not) I have deserved more then your lawfull favour, then let it not now be wanting to

Your truly devoted servant

Oxnoth, 28 Aug. 1643. T. S.

To M^r STEPHEN PANKHURST.

Worthie Sir—When my ffather sold you the parsonage of Northstoke† you p'mised a lease therof to my Brother Beeke‡ for 21 yeares at 50^{ll} rent & 5^{ll} for the Cure, this you have p'formed accordingly, but this lease is long since expired, and after the expiracon of it you agreed to continew my Sister your Tenant, at the former rent, soe as she would pay 10^{ll} a yeare to the Curat; and you p'mised to make her a lease for 21 yeares on the same termes, since w^h tyme she hath soe held the same, but hath noe lease; yet she hath bestowed much money on stone walles & buildings, and of late (since the Bishop's Courts are downe) the Vicaredge tithes are very ill paid, and not halfe soe good as formerly, alsoe the other tithes are much ympaired and would be farre worse yf my Sister were out of it. And bicause of her unhappie marriage she hath forborne to request your p'mise, but now that her daughter is dead she doth intreat you to make a lease to this bearer, my Nephew, whome she hath especially made choise of to trust in that matter. He is well able to answer you your Rent, and he is well able to doe you service, otherwise, by reason of his office in Chancery; And if it be your minde to deny a lease on her behoof, then shee must of necessity leave it & p'vide for her selfe elsewhere. But I hope you will not thinke fitt to put out an old tenant, of soe long continewance, who hath bestowed soe much uppon it; and yf she should hold it without a lease you will expect security for your rent, w^h she of her selfe cannot make (being a feme covert) & none other can safely doe it, unlesse he have an interest therin, by lease, to secure himselfe. Wherefore I thought fitt to comend this her request to

* In this letter *p'* stands for *pro*, and *pri*, and *per*. † Near Arundel.

‡ Thomas Beeke married, 26 Sept. 1604, Elizabeth Stanley, who was baptized at West Peckham 25 Dec. 1579.

your tender considerac'on, and I have sent my Nephew of purpos
to you, to negotiate the same on her behalfe. God keepe you
Soe I rest

Your very affecc'onate

Oxnoth, 4 Sept. 1643.

T. S.

To y^e Ladie SEDLEY.

Dere Ladie—I have now rec'd a l'ret from y^e Comittee to pa
30^{li} to their Treasurer within few daies, and indeed I am altogethe
unprovided; nor doe I know where to get it. But unles your La^d shal
now furnish me, after soe over long tarriange,† I am like to have m
goodes taken from me as heretofore, w^h I must endeavor to avoyd
Good sweet Madam helpe me now, in this pinch of need, least I b
exposed to take some such course, to save this sore, as may be sor
ag^t my minde. Consider I beseech you how long a tyme I hav
forborne, how many p'mises I have had, and by how many sev'al
waies I have bene driven into want, and then you will I knov
earnestly strife to rememb' him whom I suppose you have most un
willingly forgotten, soe not doubting of your La^d's helpe at thi
tyme, I humbly take my leave ever resting

Your La^d's Humble servant to comand

1st Dec. 1645.

T. S.

To Capt. Howe at Maidston.

Worthie Sir—I have rec' a Ticket to quarter 4 foot soldier
here where I dwell. The truth is I have not above 20^{li} a yere in
this parish, in mine owne occupac'on. I p'sume you have bene mis
informed concerning me, w^h I intreat you to rectifie according t
Justice, and let me not exceed the rate & p'porc'on of other men
howbeit yf you shall thinke fitt to shew favour to me (of your owne
ranke & p'fession) it shalbe to him whoe abhorres ingratitude

Your humble servant

West Peck. 4 Oct. 1647.

T. S.

Son Walsall||—I have long expected money, viz' 32^{li} rem' at
Mich' last, 50^{li} & 13^{li} at Lady Day, alsoe money for my wheat w^h
you p'mised at a month 19 q^{rs} 4 b at 3^{li} p' q^r, w^h will now come to
nere 60^{li}; and now, notwithstanding my great necessity, instead of
money (long waited for & with much patience) I am supplied with
wordes; nay w^h is worse, instead of money to me you would have
money from me, to lend you 50 or 60^{li} p'sently & to be bound for
200^{li}; surely you have not your reasonable wits about you, in
demanding such a thyng of me, with whome you are soe much

* Received.

† Letter.

‡ Tarrying=delay.

§ Against.

|| One Barnabas Walsall married Adrie Stanley, widow of William Stanley,
at West Peckham Church, on the 25th of September 1625. He was Mayor of
Rochester in 1639-40. "Son Walsall," also named Barnabas, was Mayor in
1649. Constant Walsall, distiller at Strood, issued a copper token in 1667.

run behinde, and have broken soe many p'mises & ingagem^{ts}. Be it known unto you, that my necessities are made soe great by you, & my patience soe far p'voked, that I doe not only utterly refuse your request, but doe really intend to take a speedy course ag' you. I see that my very much forbearance hath harmed us both, yet I did it out of my love, but seeing my love p'ves your p'iudice it is high tyme to take another course. You write that you will follow my advice to your utmost abillity, but I cannot beleve it, nor intend to try it, for (besides all former direcc'ons & instructe'ons) I gave you some in writing about 3 yeres since w^{ch} you p'mised to observe, but I doe not know that you have observed any one of them. Touching your p'posic'ons for putting of* the Brewhouse I can say little, bicause I know not how thinges stand; only in your third p'posic'on you demand 300^l for your addic'onall buildinges, without w^{ch} Mr Duling thrived well, grew rich, and would not soe build, though an Owner & a man of great estate; yet, your estate being alwaies weake, you would needs weaken it more with unnecessary building, etc. Me thinkes yf you mean to put of, you should looke & thinke much upon those articles & termes, as were p'pounded, debated & lastly agreed on, betweene Mr Duling & us. And yet yf you can put of upon better condic'ons I shalbe very glad, but I doubt you must content your selfe with worse, bicause for ought I see, you have put your selfe upon an absolute necessity of putting of, & cannot tarry a better market then the p'sent tyme will afford. I advise you to take heed & be wise, least an improvident close bring upon you an utter undoeing, w^{ch} you may p'vent. The cause requires me to write much more at large, but I have noe tyme nor will soe to doe; consider how much your friend I have bene, and doe not now inferre the contrary. Vale.

Yours in what I reasonably may.

3 Sept. 1649.

T. S.

Son Walsall—I am much obliged to M^{rs} Dalyson† for her affectionate inclynac'on towards my daughter, but that the very young couple should in the first place see each other I doe not well approve of, especially here at my house, untill all other matters are

* Off; i.e. selling.

† Mrs. Dalison was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Oxenden, of Dene in Wingham. Her husband, William Dalison of Halling, had died in May 1642, in the 33rd year of his age, leaving her with one son Maximilian, and two daughters Mary and Margaret. In 1650, on the 20th of September, Thomas Stanley records his intention to let to Mrs. Dalison on lease (at a rental of £61 per annum) his house at Hamptons in West Peckham, with garden, 2 orchards and fishponds, £10; Kitchenfield, 5 acres, £4; The Park, £9; Upper Horslease (5½ ac.), £4; Milfield 4, Mildrede 3½, the Strake ½, Pondbrook 1½, Horesmede 4½, the Upper Orchard 1, being special good meadow containing 15½ acres, at 26s. 8d. per acre, £20; Hillyfield and Sheepcroft (5 ac.), £5; Calvescroft (3 ac.), £2; 2 pieces of Upper Highlands (15 ac.), £7. Total £61.

Young Max. Dalison, in 1651 or 1652, married Frances Stanley, Thomas Stanley's only child; and as a consequence of this connection between them, Mr. Thomas Stanley henceforth (oddly enough) spoke of Mrs. Dalison, ser^{vi} as "Sister Dalyson."

in some measure agreed; in Order wherunto I thinke fitt, yf M^r Dalyson soe please, that she come hither with you under the notion to accompany you and as having occasion this way, only I am not p^rvided for her enterteynm^t according to her worth; after w^h I may take occasion to see her son & soe p^rceed on or of* as the cause shall requier. This matter I desire to be a while concealed from my wife, who I know will oppose it what in her lies; bicause she inclynes to another whom you well know, being noe far dweller from you, and where she inclynes her byas drawes hard. A good opportunity doth now p^rsent it selfe, bicause she is not at home. Vale.

Yours very assured

18 No^r 1649.

T. S.

Son Walsall—by your l^re w^h I rec^d last night, I finde that the Alpha & Omega of it concernes my takeing a course ag^t you, for that great p^rte^t of my estate w^h is in your handes; you say that upon your giving me satisfaction for my wheat I p^rmitted to stay (but you say not how long) this I deny. Did you thinke I would be content with nothing of those great Arreres for the Maine (w^h is my chiefe livelyhood) and noe assurance when to receive or what. You speak much of my wisdom, piety, pitty, Clemency, etc., but to suffer you (as I have already too long) to go on in a consuming way and so sinke me with your selfe would be neither wisdom, piety, or pitty, for true pitty & charity begin at home. Your serious offers, promises & p^rtestac^ons made by many l^res & otherwise cannot stand with innocency & integrity bicause not p^rformed, yf they were I should not be brought into such vexatious penury as I am, and soe forced (with great grieve of hart) to take a course soe destructive to you & displeasing to my selfe. I have forborne & forborne iterum atque iterum, untill my most scrutinous thoughtes can find noe hope of help but this on hand, w^h I fear (as you doe) will tear & mangle your estate much more then I would it should. I shalbe glad, very glad to stay the good tyme wherein you may make the most, & put of with the best advantage, (yf a short tyme) but not soe long untill you have nothing left to make the most of, for I see and for many yeres past have observed that your courses tend to manifest consump^on, how ever you flatter your selfe & will not be removed from it. When you followed my Modell you could in a weake estate keep touch, buy for ready money and pay currant, and increast in few yeres from 500^l to 2500^l; but then you grew proud of your estate forsakeing myne & falling into extravagances, wherof when I took notice & used some rep^rhension and advise, you slighted the same or rather scorned it, as appears by your l^re 11 Oct. 1643 wherein are these wordes "though much ingaged to you I know my self for estate able & for resoluc^on willing to pay, I desire you would forbere your frequent too sharp reproofes, grave & gentle admonic^ons become the mouth & pen of a friend, but to be continually like an Apprentice boy or slave, subiect to the lash, I have

* Off.

† Against.

‡ Part.

not patience to bear it." Upon the reading of this I're I resolved therin to be silent, untill by a visible declinac'on from that tyme, you fell soe lowe and brought your Affaires to soe p'plexed a Condition, that you prayed my Ayd, wherupon int' alia I sent you instruct'ons in writing w^{ch}, yf you had punctually observed, you might have kept tyme with me & all men els, and not have brought this trouble & damage both upon your self & me. You write that with a little help you might not only hold forth but thrive, etc., but can you expect help from me, who besides 1500^l principall debt are run behinde above 200^l, w^{ch} you p'mised at your last contract to pay in due tyme (it being a great p'te of my maintenance); and not only soe but to pay of, before this tyme, a good p'te of the principall? You complaine that bad Clerkes have been your greatest hinderance, Whose fault is that? Whie did you not p'vide better, and when you had them whie did you not looke better to their Accountes? I should write much now of this, but I cease bicause you intend to be here on Tuseday next wherof I pray faile not. Touching the I're of Attorney it is not intended to alter the nature of the Executorship but only thus—My Cosen* Leiston, being a Coexecutor and lyable therunto, doth desire for his own security & indemnity that the money therin menc'oned may be put into safe handes, to be desposed of by the ioynt consent of y^r Executors & not by me, and to that end did intreat me to receive the same, and soe much is exprest in the I're of Attorney. Touching M^r Dalyson I know not how to treat untill I can know the strength of my estate. Vale.

Yours assuredly soe far as conveniently

18 No' 1649.

T. S.

M^r Maur—Having occasion to send to my Attorney I thought fit to write to you, my chief errand is to put you in minde that you neglect no opportunity w^{ch} may conduce to the putting off† the brew-house, for (as I often prest it before) it must be done, and you must not stand upon niceties & Puntilioes, to have your Customers offer them selves; but he that hath a comodity w^{ch} lies upon losse, must either send it to market, or use other meanes to put it of, least he fall under the Censure of extreme neglect, etc., this will be your case yf you take not the more care of it, for I assure you I am not able, nor will my affaires p'mitt me, to forbere longer then Mich' at the farthest, w^{ch} is the greatest favour I am able to do you; wherfore I pray you in tyme consider the great detrym^t may accrue unto you yf you neglect this thyng, for then I cannot avoyd (yet with great grief of hart) to take such spedy course ag' you as the Law will allow. I say noe more now but that you send me your Account.

Your very loveing friend

9 Aprill 1650.

T. S.

* Cosen here means nephew.

† Putting off = selling.

To my Cosen DILLINGHAM late STANLEY.*

Kinde Cosen—I p'mised Mr Powell to send you an account of Rentes from Gravesend & Peckham, w^{ch} I here send you though long; first, the first rent from Gra. due at Mich. 1648 besides the taxes was 13^{li} 15^s; but there is noe reason in the world you should expect that, for in Novemb' foll. there was 33^{li} 6^s 8^d due for a whole yeres int'est, for 500^{li}, for w^{ch} that at Gr. was ingaged, & is not yet redeemed. As for the 2 tenem^{ts} here—Terry & Best; they were then in Mr Bowles† his handes, & he rec' that Mich. rent; therfore good Cosen doe not urge it any farther, but according to your own native gentlenesse and loving kindnesse sit down & be quiett. The Rentes afterwards stand thus:—the Lady daies Rent (taxes deducted) from Gra. was 13^{li} 15^s, last Mich. Rent for that was 13^{li} 5^s, and last Lady Day 14^{li} 5^s. Terry paid for a whole yere at Mich. last besides taxes 6^{li} 5^s, and Best for a yere then beside taxes & reparac'ons 5^{li} 0^s 6^d. Last Lady Dayes rent they have not yet pd. w^{ch} I suppose will come to about 5^{li} 15^s, all w^{ch} amounts to the some of 58^{li} 15^s 6^d. This according to my Judgem^t must, and by my will shalbe pd. you, yf you will accept therof. I rec' this last week 157^{li}; wherof there was but 7^{li} for int'est, w^{ch} 7^{li} I have appoynted to be paid to you; the int'est came to 18^{li} more, all w^{ch} you should have had, but it seemes that Mr Mour rec' 6^{li} of it, & th'other 12^{li} was pd. to Mr Callice for Phisick. I hope you shall rec' the next rentes your selfe, and for the said arreres I will contribute my best assistance, that they may be so spedily pd. as contently they may, and over & above I shall ever rest

Your really loveing uncle

5 May 1650.

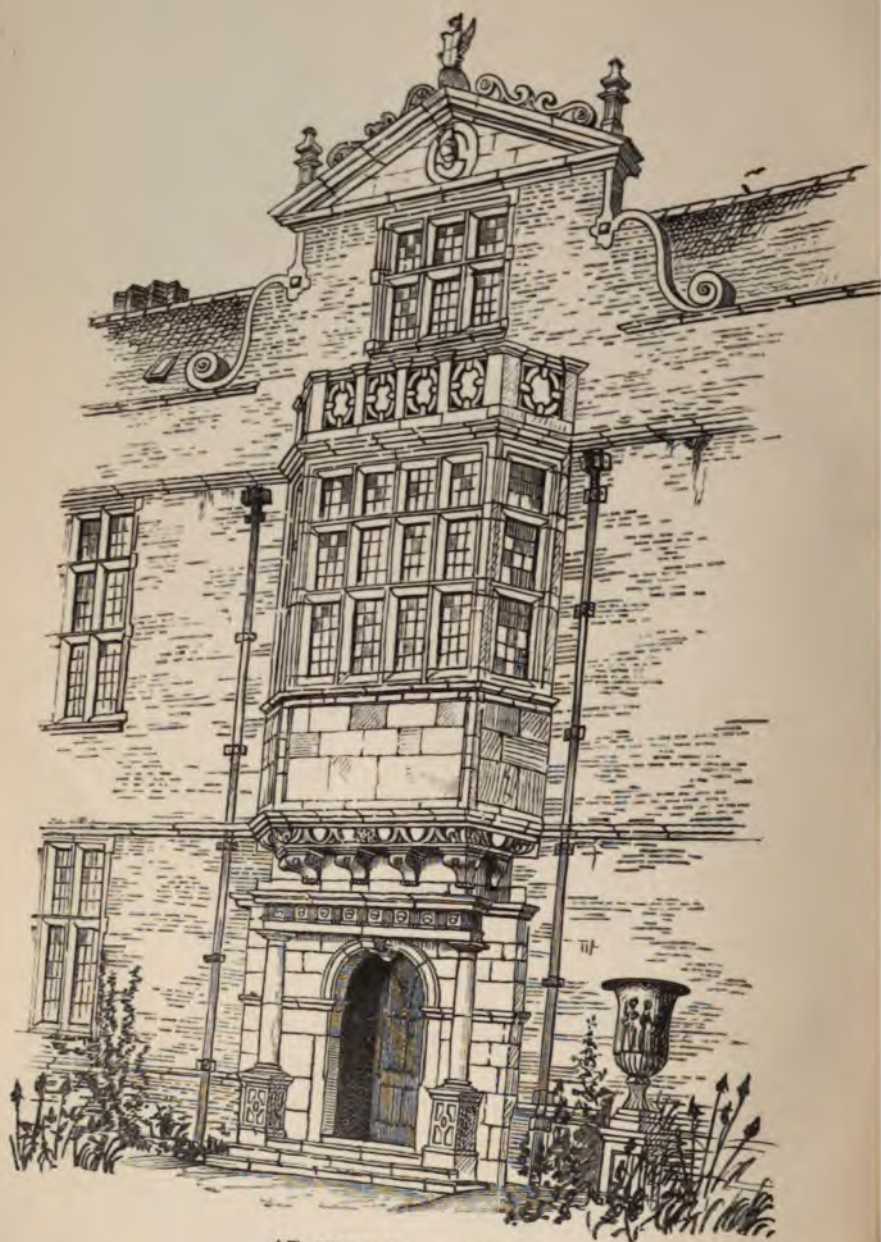
T. S.

Since these pages were printed I have ascertained that Mr. Stanley was Portreeve of Gravesend from Michaelmas 1611 to Michaelmas 1612, and also, a second time, from Michaelmas 1616 to Michaelmas 1617.

W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

* Ann, daughter and coheir of Thomas Streatfeild of Shoreham (who was buried at Chiddingstone in 1628) by Frances daughter of John Reeves (afterwards in 1632 wife of John Seyliard), married three times. Her first husband was William Stanley, of the Middle Temple, nephew of Thomas Stanley. She married him in 1644, and her marriage settlement is still preserved at Hamptons. Ann Streatfeild's second husband was the Rev. Samuel Dillingham. She married, thirdly, the Rev. Dr. Stephen Luddington.

† Mr. Bowles was the clergyman, Vicar of West Peckham.



AT COBHAM HALL.

DOORWAY in the north side of the SOUTH WING.

[This and the two following Plates are taken from drawings made, and given to the Society, by HERBERT BAKER, Esq., of Owlets, Cobham.]

COBHAM HALL.

LETTERS TO THE DUKE OF LENOX A.D. 1667-72.

EDITED BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE Additional MSS. 21947-8 in the British Museum consist of autograph letters, addressed to Charles Stuart, last Duke of Lenox and Richmond. They are of all kinds: some being official letters from the King, or the Privy Council, addressed to the Duke as Lord-Lieutenant of Dorsetshire, or as "Lieutenant of the General Staff" of the Kentish Militia; others are from the Duchess (his third wife, the lovely Frances Stuart) during his absence from home; many are from his stewards, respecting income and expenditure; others are from his half-sister Lady Elizabeth Levingston, dated from Nocton, speaking of her aunt Stanhope, and, in May 1666, of Lord John Butler's breaking the bridge of his nose, against the edge of a chair. There are two or more letters from Mr. Samuel Pepys, whose *Diary* is so well known; and others are from the Duke's Kentish neighbours.

Among the earlier letters, one written in 1662, by Nat. Tilson,* deprecates the Duke's idea of taking a house in London, on account of his extravagant expenditure, which had already far exceeded his income. Mr. Tilson declares that during two years the young Duke (then twenty-three years of age) had expended £57,300, or twice as much as his income. Probably the cost of alterations at Cobham Hall had consumed a large sum. Yet his marriages, first with Elizabeth coheir of Richard Rogers of Bryanston, Dorset (widow of Charles Cavendish, Lord Mansfield), and secondly with Margaret widow of William Lewis of the Van

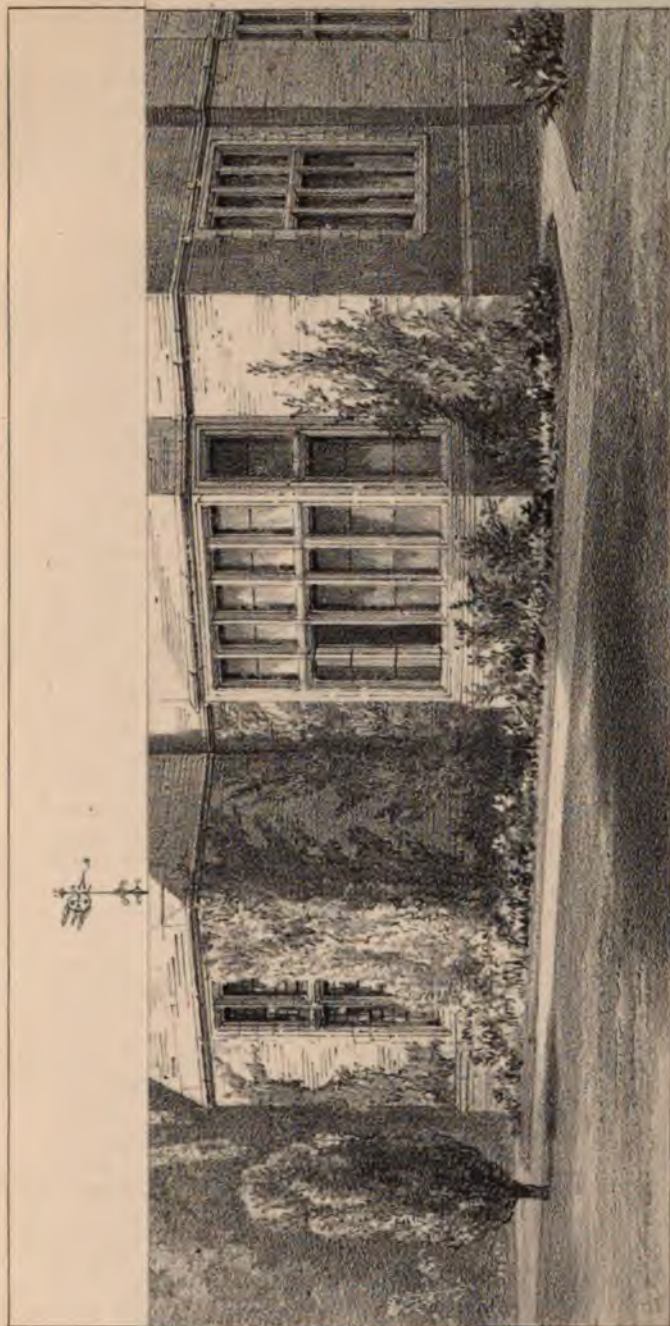
* To Mr. Tilson the Duke ultimately bequeathed £100 and an annuity of £50.

in Glamorganshire, had largely increased his income. Nevertheless, throughout the Duke's life, his expenditure was upon such a princely scale that his agents were ever in a chronic state of dilemma as to means of raising funds to meet it. Letters in these volumes, from Roger Payne, from Jar. Maplesden, and from others, testify continually to these difficulties. His third wife, from whom alone there are letters, brought him no wealth. In *Archæologia Cantiana*, XI., 254-258, I have mentioned some details of his financial matters. Not the least of his difficulties arose from the prolonged life of his aunt, the Dowager Duchess of Lenox and Richmond, whose income from the Cobham estates was a heavy burden upon him, as long as he lived.

Upon public events and upon the Duke's life from 1667 to 1672 the letters in these MS. volumes throw additional light. A few weeks after his marriage to "la Belle Stuart," the Duke wrote, on the 22nd of May 1667, from Cobham Hall to Sir Joseph Williamson, who subsequently, in 1678, became the second husband of his grace's sister, Lady Katherine. Two years later, writing to the Duke on the 30th of August 1669, Sir Joseph speaks of "gratitude for your grace's many honours to me." Sir Joseph also says in the same letter that Lord Thomond was so extremely troublesome to his son Henry, Lord O'Brien (the first husband of Lady Katherine Stuart), that O'Brien had need of all the aid his friends could give him.

From his honeymoon the Duke was constrained to hurry off, into Dorsetshire, to take measures for watching the Dutch fleet, and for protecting the coast of Dorset, off which that fleet was cruising. While he was thus occupied, at a distance from his bride, the Dutch attack was made close to his home at Cobham. Dire catastrophes ensued in the Medway and the Thames (between which rivers Cobham Park is situated) bringing disgrace upon England. Afterwards, Prince Rupert was despatched to fortify Sheerness, in the hope of preventing a repetition of such incursions as the Dutch made, up those rivers, in June 1667.

These events, which must have alarmed the young Duchess greatly, shall be explained in detail after we have



Herbert Baker, del.

COBHAM HALL

WEST END OF THE NORTH WING; WITH "QUEEN ELIZABETH'S" ROOM ABOVE, AND
THE "CLIFTON" LIBRARY BELOW.

C. P. HILL, LITHO. & F. DUFFY & CO. LONDON, E.C.



LETTER FROM THE DUCHESS OF LENOX, A.D. 1667. 375

read her grace's letter to her absent husband. Upon several English medals, of this period, Philip de Rothier, the engraver, introduced an effigy of the writer's handsome form, which now appears as Britannia upon our English copper coins.

Cobham, the ii of July 1667.

My Dearest Lord,

Yesterday I reseived a letter from you; it is the second since you arrived at Do[r]chester; and for which I give you many thanks, because it has eaysed me of a great delle of care and trobel that I had, fearing you were not well. Oh! my Dearest, if you love me have a care of yourselfe, for longer then you are in health I cannot be in rest.

I will not fail to send to M^r Freeman, about what you desiered. This day Captain Jonson came heythur, to bring me news of the Francis.* I will not give you the trobel of a dubble relation consirning her, and I belive in the enclosed hee has don it at full.

Prince Rupert has bin thisse too days in the ill of Sheppway to fortify Sheerness, which the Citty of London has undertaken to do for Ten thousand pound, and the King gives it them. So that S^r John Robinson is now thayr, to see what materialls the Prince will comand for that purpos. My L^d George came yesterday from Sheerness, and by him the Prince did desier me to send him a buke [buck]. I gave order imediately to have an out Layen Deere hunted, which was done this morning; but thay could not gitt any, so that I thinke tis best to have one shotte.

I hope, before this comes to y^r hands, you will have liue [leave] to come home again; for I longe extremly to see my Dere Lord, in whom consists all my hapyness. I wonder you have not reseneud your powder, for I sent it by Dicke Rogers. The snuffers and pan I have again, for I suspected you had given them to have the armes changed, and I sent to M^r Ellson for them. I writ you word, long since, that Miller was returned; but he beeing wanting 6 days I thought he was run away; upon which I hyered the other painter you mention, to paint the Bedchamber; it is now almost done, and lickwis all that apartment, but the Alcove cannot possibelly be done in too months, which maid me advis you not to lett them go about it this summer; if you did but know how hard it is to gitt work men at this time, and how layzey thosse are which are here, I am sure you would be of my opinon. I have tolld Tempel that you have ordered him money, but if he dos not make more hast than he has done yet I will not pay it him so sone, for in ernest, he is a very iddel felow. The next weeke Flexney shall buy some deall bordes, for then thayer will want some. M^r Paynet† is at his owne house

* The *Francis* was one of the Duke's privateer vessels. He had several cruising about in search of foreign cargoes.

† Mr. Roger Payne, of Hall Place, Otterden, managed the Duke's affairs at Cobham. He had previously acted as steward for Lord Mansfield, whose widow (née Rogers) had been the first wife of Charles, Duke of Lenox. She inherited, from her grandfather Sir Justinian Lewin, the manor of Otterden.

but will be here again in too or three dayes; then I am confident he will tell you as I do that tis the hardest thinge in nature now to gitt workmen.

I have given order to have the Court* inclosed with all speed immaginabel and thayer are a great many payls allredy cutt, but now we cannot have sawyers to do the rest. I hope we shall care long; pray excues this tedious letter and contineu your kindness to hur that is

Your most affectionat wife and seruant
F. RICHMOND & LENOX.†

I have not had any newes yet from Coll. Titus,‡ nor from the Oring Tree.§

My L^d George, my mother, & my sister all present thayer most humbel seruis to you; soe dose M^r Lornell w^h all respect immaginabel.

Since I writ this I reseued on from you, in which I find I am still the happyest wouman that ever was borne, in haveing the hart of my Dearest Lord, and the only Joy of my life, which I will rather chusse to dy then lousse. I will not writ you the Artikels of peace, which are agreed upon, because I beleve you have heard them allredy. Ambassador Covuntrey|| is gone, this morning, post to Holland; soe as that it is to lait to writ to my L^d Cornbury¶ to spake to him; I hope you will now (that wee have peace) come bake quickly, and do your one buissinesse because you understand it better then any body else; thowe in the mean time, if you have any commands for me, let me know them and I will I assure you to se them executed, to the best of my power. I have sent my

and Otterden Place, near Faversham. Mr. Payne purchased Hall Place, and by his will made in 1701 left £20 to be invested for the relief of poor cottagers of Otterden who were good churchgoers. To him the Duke bequeathed £100 at first by his will, and afterwards an annuity of £50 per annum.

* The Court in question was the space seen, in our illustration, between the north and south wings of Cobham Hall. It was to be enclosed by erecting a straight fence, of wooden pales, across the western side of the court.

† "Lenox" was a method of spelling Lenox.

‡ Colonel Titus was an officer of the King's Household; a favourite with the Duke of Buckingham. Evelyn calls him "Col. Titus of the bedchamber, author of the famous piece, against Cromwell, 'Killing no Murder.'" Before the King, about this period (1667), the Duke of Buckingham used to mimic the Earl of Clarendon, by walking in a stately manner, with a pair of bellows before him to represent the Chancellor's seal purse, while Colonel Titus in front of him carried a fire-shovel on his shoulder to represent the mace.

§ The Oring Tree must have been the sign of some house in London, "The Orange Tree."

|| Mr. Henry Coventry (of the King's bedchamber) was coupled with Lord Holles to represent England in the Congress held at Breda, which they reached on the 20th of May. Coventry passed into England on the 2nd of July with a note of the articles of peace agreed upon, and returned on the 8th with the King's approbation of them.

¶ This Lord Cornbury was Henry, eldest son of the great Earl of Clarendon. Lord Cornbury became the second Earl of Clarendon in 1674, and his eldest son Edward, Lord Cornbury, married, in 1688, the Duke of Lenox's niece Katherine, daughter of Lady Katherine O'Brien.



Herbert Baker del

COBHAM HALL

WEST END OF THE SOUTH WING, WITH A VIEW OF THE STONE PORCH AND DOORWAY
IN THE NORTH WING

C. FRILLITUS, & PUBLISHERS, HOLBORN, E.C.

letters to Mons^r Courtin and my Cossen Howard, ten dayes agoe. Yesterday I reseued this inclosed, from my L^d S^t Albans, and am very sorry to find the House is not at his disposall, because I here S^r Hary, if it be his, will keepe it for him selfe, now he is maryed. I thinke your best way were to writ immediattly to him about it; because you did mention it to him ownc before you went to Dorsetshire; and he, I remember, ansered you that if it were in his power to lett, it should be at your seruise.

Mr Ratten has not bin here since I reseued your orders to have the measer of the s[t]ones for Coping sent you; when he comes I will not fayle to do it.

The "Court" which, the Duchess says, "I have given order to have inclosed with all speed immaginabel," was, I think, the space shewn upon the accompanying plate, as intervening between the Elizabethan wings (north and south) of Cobham Hall. The enclosure was to be made with wooden palings, that would run from north to south between the two turrets (seen on this and a previous plate, one upon each) or, probably, a little westward of the turrets.

These two wings contain some of the most important portions of the mansion. The large upper window, at the west end of the north wing, is that of a room called "Queen Elizabeth's Chamber."* Other upper windows in the north wing are those of the great picture gallery, which in the time of the last Stuart Duke of Lenox seems to have been called the "Wardrobe of Pictures."

Upon a subsequent page will be found the Inventory of Furniture and Pictures, in Cobham Hall, when the last Duke died in 1672, in which this Wardrobe of Pictures is mentioned.

The sleeping apartments are in the south wing, and in the central building finished by Duke Charles. The servants reside in the eastern court, behind.

In the north wing was the chapel; on the right or eastern side of the handsome doorway, of Caen stone, which may be seen in the accompanying plate, but it is more fully represented in Vol. XI., opposite page lxxvii. This private chapel was constantly used, from 1653 to 1655, by James, Duke of Lenox and Richmond, and afterwards by his widow,

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, XI., p. lxxvii. Queen Elizabeth was not at Cobham after this room was built. Her visits to Cobham Hall were made in 1559 and 1573.

who resided at Cobham Hall until 1658. For service in his private chapel here, Duke James caused to be made, in 1653-4, a large and costly suite of silver gilt Communion vessels, which are shewn upon the plate opposite. With these beautiful vessels, successive domestic chaplains, the Rev. James Fleetwood, and the Rev. . . . Gunton, celebrated the Holy Communion at Cobham Hall.

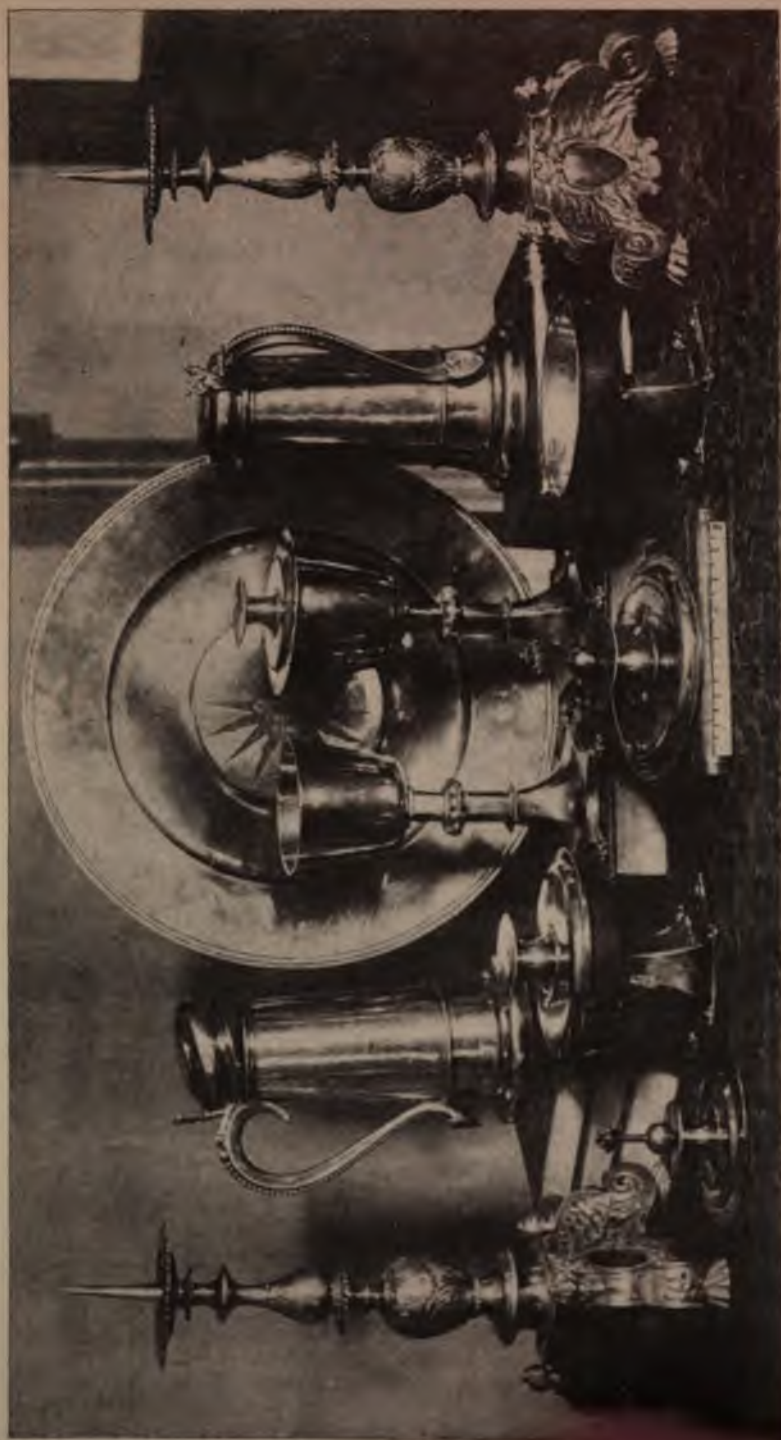
Duke Charles seems to have carried this plate to Denmark, in May 1672, when he went thither as Ambassador from King Charles II. Ultimately it was purchased by Sir Joseph Williamson, who by his will bequeathed it to Rochester Cathedral.

For the expenses of his large retinue, upon his embassy to Denmark, the Duke was allowed £100 per week by the English Government. He carried over a large number of attendants, many horses, and a huge state coach, covered with crimson velvet, and adorned with gold lace. This coach the Queen of Denmark talked of buying; but she did not; and it was sent back to Cobham.

THE DUTCH FLEET IN THE THAMES, 1667.

Details of the historical events referred to in the foregoing letter of the Duchess are so imperfectly known, that it may be well to give a *resumé* of the movements of the Dutch Fleet in the Thames and Medway. Histories of England give very imperfect statements of the matter. A Kentish writer, Mr. R. P. Cruden, collected many of the facts, and printed them in his *History of Gravesend*, to which I now add much information derived from the Calendar of State Papers.

If the lovely Duchess of Lenox in her husband's absence had mounted one of those heights in Cobham Park, whence the river is visible, upon Sunday the 9th of June 1667, she might have seen Vice-Admiral van Ghent's flagship, the *Agatha*, of 62 guns, leading a Dutch fleet up the Thames. Happily, the English ships (20 merchantmen from Barbadoes, and a dozen men-of-war), which were the prizes sought, had during the night retired farther up the river, beyond Gravesend. Consequently, on Monday the 10th, a spectator in Cobham Park would have seen the Dutchmen (five ships of war, three frigates, and seventeen smaller craft) return down the Thames to attack the little fort at Sheerness. This vain defence had been planned so lately as in the previous February; the King and his brother the Duke of York having gone to Sheerness on the 27th of that month, to see the ground marked out for the fort. It contained sixteen guns (18-pounders), of which nine were



THE ARTIST, LONDON & CO. LONDON.

COMMUNION VESSELS.

USED BY THE DUKES OF RICHMOND AND LENOX, AT COBHAM HALL;
AFTERWARDS BEQUEATHED TO ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL BY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.



of little or no use. Sir Edward Spragg, the Vice-Admiral, was there, and in response to his requests for reinforcements, one company of Lord Douglas's regiment marched into Sheerness from Sittingbourne, on Monday morning; Major Hugessen with a company of the trained bands arrived in the afternoon; and forty-four seamen from the *Monmouth* were brought in by Mr. Gregory, who was Clerk of the Check at Chatham Dockyard.

At five o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 10th of June, the occupants of Cobham Hall must have heard the Dutch guns firing upon Sheerness Fort.* Pepys at Gravesend heard them. For an hour and a half the cannonade continued, and during it a renegade Englishman, Colonel Dolman, landed at the head of 800 Dutchmen. Seven guns in the fort were dismantled; one man of the garrison was killed, and another wounded. The English Admiral, Sir Edward Spragg, had retreated up the Medway in the *Unity* (42), and, when the Dutchmen landed, all but seven of the garrison ran away. Sheerness Fort was abandoned by the English, and occupied by the Dutch, between six and seven o'clock on the evening of Monday the 10th of June 1667. The Dutch carried off to their ships many large masts, quantities of spars, and abundant other stores (estimated by some to have been worth £40,000). On the morning of Tuesday, the 11th, they laid under water the fort and the lands adjacent, and then they re-embarked in their ships.

After this success, the Civil Commissioner, De Wit, who accompanied the Dutch Fleet, desired De Ruyter, the Admiral-in-Chief, to come up with all his force. Therefore, on Tuesday the 11th, a spectator on high ground in Cobham Park might have seen, at and about Sheerness and the Nore, the masts of seventy-two Dutch ships of the line and frigates, with a quantity of smaller vessels, having on board 2790 soldiers.

For defence, a chain weighing 12 tons 14 cwt. had been fixed across the Medway, a little beyond Gillingham. The iron shackles and tackle for fixing it, added so much to its weight, that the total was 14 tons 6 cwt. At the Muscle Bank in the Long Reach of the Medway, Captain Rand with Stephen Woodgate, boatswain of the *Great Victory* (80), had sunk three fireships, the *Constant John*, the *Unicorn*, and the *John and Sarah*, on Tuesday morning, endeavouring thus to block the passage up the river.

By this time the Lord General, the Duke of Albemarle, had reached Chatham (on Tuesday the 11th of June), around which Lord Middleton, Lord Douglas, and Lord Carlisle had concentrated a force of 6000 men.

The *Royal Charles* (82) had for safety been towed up the river to lie above Upnor Castle.

On Wednesday the 12th, Vice-Admiral van Ghent sailed up the Medway, sending on the *Vreede* (40), Captain van Braakel, to

* Only three Dutch ships were engaged; (i) the *Vreede* (of forty guns), in which Captain Jan van Braakel led the way, first opened fire; (ii) a second *Vreede*, of forty-six guns (Captain Jacob de Bois); and (iii) the third was 't Raadhuis van Haarlem, of forty-six guns (Captain Pieter Maguuszoon).

lead the way. When near Gillingham, about ten o'clock in the morning, Captain van Braakel attacked the *Unity*, which was outside, but as near as possible to, the extended chain. In spite of heavy firing from the *Matthias* (54), *Charles V.* (54), and *Monmouth* (70), which were beside the chain, van Braakel boarded the *Unity*, and carried her, losing only three of his men. The Dutch fireship, *Pro Patria* (Captain Jan Danielzoon van dan Ryn), followed closely, and grappling the *Matthias* (54), set her on fire. The *Sancta Maria* (50) was also burnt. Two Dutch fireships, attacking the *Charles V.* (54), were both sunk, but they had set her on fire. The *Royal Charles* (82) was soon afterwards abandoned by her crew, and seized by nine Dutchmen in a small boat. The firing from other Dutch ships silenced the land batteries, so that the troops were withdrawn from them. The English also abandoned the *Helverston** (60), which had formerly been captured from the Dutch. The chain disappeared early in the battle, and it was generally supposed to have been broken by the fireship *Pro Patria*, but Pepys said he could not find where the chain was broken, and from the Dutch records it seems to have been unmoored by some Dutchmen, whom Rear-Admiral Vlug instructed to land and break the iron bolt that fastened the chain at one end. The bolt was long preserved at Enkhuisen, in Holland, as a trophy and memento. Undoubtedly, some renegade Englishmen were on board the Dutch fleet, and probably some of them had been workmen in Chatham Dockyard, where the men's wages were sadly in arrear, and their dissatisfaction had been very great.

The fall of the tide prevented the Dutch ships from pursuing their advantage at once. They had captured the *Royal Charles*, and the *Unity* on board which Captain van Braakel received the congratulations and compliments of De Ruyter, the Admiral-in-Chief, and of the Civil Commissioner De Wit. These two great officials passed Wednesday night on board the *De Bescherming*, the foremost ship of the Dutch squadron.

During Wednesday night the Duke of Albemarle caused a battery of eight guns to be formed on the north side of Chatham Dockyard, and three ships† to be sunk in the passage. About mid-day on Thursday, the 13th of June, seven Dutch frigates and sloops (two of thirty-six guns each, and the rest smaller) sailed up to attack four large English ships in the river. Two of the Dutch ships anchored before Upnor Castle, about two o'clock, and opened fire upon it. The Castle and the temporary batteries replied briskly. A Dutch fireship, the *Rotterdam*, sailing past the *Royal James* (82), set on fire the *Loyal London* (90), which was lying about half a cannon shot below Upnor Castle. They next burned the *Royal James* (82), and the *Royal Oak* (76). The *Marmaduke*‡ (42) was

* This ship was not carried off nor burnt by the Dutch.

† The *Royal Catherine* (76) below the Dock; the *St. George* (60) against the ropewalk; and the *Victory* (80) against Chatham Church.

‡ Richard Tylor's narrative in the Bodleian Library omits notice of the *Marmaduke*, which is also said by some to have been sunk near the chain on Tuesday night.

drawn higher up the river, and by thus retreating escaped. This was the work of Thursday the 13th.

On Friday, the 14th, the Dutch rigged the *Royal Charles* (82), and attempted nothing more; but Richard Tylor says that they burnt on Friday morning five fireships, which the English had sunk in the river to stop the enemy's passage.

On Sunday, the 16th, the two captured ships, the *Royal Charles* and the *Unity*, were sent away to Holland. On Thursday, the 27th of June, the Dutch sailed up the Thames and anchored in the Hope, but finding no English ships there, and seeing few at Gravesend, where, and at Tilbury, eighty guns were mounted on the batteries, they retired without striking a blow. Nearly a month later the Dutch again sailed up the Thames, on the 23rd of July, and had a short sharp conflict with the English ships, but this was the last act in the drama. A Treaty of Peace was signed at Breda on the 21st of July, and proclaimed in London a few days later.

In consequence of these events in the Thames and Medway, the City of London was greatly alarmed, and the Court of Aldermen, at the end of June, promised an immediate loan of £10,000, for the erection of a strong fort at Sheerness. They communicated with Sir J. Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, and he begged leave to go down and tell Prince Rupert that whatever he commanded, in men and money, should be bought with ready money. The Prince (as the foregoing letter of the Duchess of Lenox tells us) went down at the end of June or on the first of July to superintend operations at Sheerness. He took the *Henrietta* yacht to attend him. His greatest difficulty was to procure men and vehicles for the works at Sheerness. A royal warrant was issued to Justices of the Peace for Kent, directing them to impress carts and waggons for Sheerness works. The King addressed the Lord Mayor representing to him that there was great lack of masons and bricklayers for those important works, and desiring his Lordship to summon the Masters and Wardens of the City Companies connected with those crafts, and order as many able workmen to be sent down as would suffice for perfecting the work before the bad season set in. So great was the lack, that workmen and labourers were impressed *nolens volens*. These unfortunate men found themselves working three miles away from any fresh water, or small beer; and they had only one house for the purchase of provisions. This is piteously pleaded in a petition, sent by the workmen to the Navy Commissioners, asking for more pay for extra work, since Midsummer, beyond two tides a day.

Nor were the masons, and others working on the new fort, the only people to be fed at this ill-supplied and remote spot. The militia regiment raised by Henry, third Marquis of Worcester, and mustered at Cirencester in June, had been chosen by Prince Rupert, "to stand by him" in Sheerness. It was well officered, although it had been raised with great rapidity. The men had marched 200 miles to reach Kent, and such was their *morale* and discipline, that every Sunday all mustered for Divine Service.

These stirring events of June 1667, had, no doubt, been narrated by the Duchess to her husband in their previous correspondence.

LETTERS FROM THE DUCHESS.

I have transcribed two other letters written by the Duchess. They give ample evidence of her good sense, and of her affection. They contain several incidental references to Cobham, and the neighbouring Kentish gentlemen, which may be of interest. The Duchess omitted, from their dates, the year in which they were written. It seems to have been 1669, which year the Duke spent mainly in France and in Scotland. It could not have been 1668, for Pepys mentions in his Diary, that he saw the Duchess at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on the 30th of August 1668; and visited the Duke, in his "lodgings" at Whitehall, on the 9th of September.

Aug. y^e

My deare Lord,

I reseved yours this day in which you writ me word you shall not returne soe soon as you intended; the reason of which you say my [*L^d*] Ashly or *L^d* of Bathe will tell me. I have seen neyther since I reseved yours and would not fail writting by this post. My [*L^d*] Ashly is out of Towne; but my Lord of Bathe I will endeavor to spake with, soe soone as I can, and give him your Letter.

By the last post I sent you a bill of Exchange for 400 pound. I hope it came safe to your hands, and that by the next I shall have it confirmed by you; which pray doe not neglect as soon as is possible, beecasse if that should misscary I have an other to send you, and I feare very much that our Letters are often lost, because I did not heere from you by neyther of the 2 posts before the last; and I am confident tis not your falght but rather my missfortune, or else peoples curiosity, for many of yours appeere to me to have bine opened. On Munday next the King begins his Jurny towards the west. How long hee will stay is not certaine. I will not trouble you now any farther but to desire you will beelevé mee as truly I am

Your most affectionat wife and servant,

F. RICHMOND & LENOX.

Last night poore littell blake Dike dyed, but noe body can tell of what. All the world could not make him take any kind of thinge after he furst sikened, which was not 2 dayes before he dyed.

The widdow presents her humble servis to you. My duty pray to my Mother, and desire her to excuse my not writing this post for my head akes soe extremly I know not what I doe.

Addressed—

For the Duke of Richmond & Lenox att the Queene Mother of inglands Court att Paris, or Collombe.

Cobham the 3i of Aug.

My Deare Lord,

by my not heereing from you this last week, I conclude you have begun your Journey into the West; but by that time this can arrive, to Eadenburg, I suppose you will be returned theyther. Till to day we have had very fine weather, and I hope shall have more of the same, for I take great pleasure in hunting. Meethinkes your park is finer this yeere then ever I saw it; and the new stand you built, since my comeing from Douer, is very fine. I was in it the other day my selfe, but could not perswad my mother go up, for all the world. I can send you no newes but that I heere the Court is to return to London on the 5th of Sep. By my next you shall know the certentey of it; but now pray be content with the assurance of my beeing very faitfully

Your affectionat wife & seruant,

F. RICHMOND & LENOX.

Our frind Mr Titus has sould his government of Deal to my L^d of Bristol, for his son. I heere my L^d of Essex is in Holland, and dayly expected heere; but I am sure he is not yet come, for I make every body that goes to Gravesend inquier if he hath passed that way.

Mr Sidley* & Mr Fane have bine heere, this 3 dayes, and all the naybors heere about have very kindly bine to see me. I only want fair weather to return them thanks.

THE DUKE'S TRAVELS IN 1669.

During May and June, 1669, the Duke seems to have been at Bourbon les Bénis. He wrote thence to his steward, Mr. Roger Payne, on the 21st of May; and on the 11th of June Mr. Thomas Bond wrote, from Coulombe, St. Germain, to the Duke at Bourbon les Bénis. Bond said, among other things, "Your Calesh is in hande, but I cannot find horses fit for your grace."

The Duke was at Aubigny on the 2nd of July. Thence he wrote respecting schemes for obtaining a diplomatic appointment. The King would not give him the embassy to Italy: so Lord Ashley suggested that the Duke might well be sent to Poland, to congratulate the King upon his election. Lord Bath approved and assisted this project, and Lord Arlington proposed it to the King. From Hampton Court, however, Lord Arlington wrote to the Duke on the 16th of September, 1669, saying that the King

* John Sedley of Kemsing, afterwards Sir John Sedley of Ightham.

thought it would be highly improper for him to send an Ambassador to Poland for that purpose.

The Duke was at Paris, with the Queen-Dowager Henrietta Maria, in August; and he seems to have returned thither from Edinburgh in September. A letter from "Le Duc de Verneuil" to him, there, is dated September 21. Probably the illness, resulting in death (on September 10) of the Queen-Mother, had drawn him thither. On the 11th of October, 1669, Mr. Roger Payne addressed a letter to him at "the Hotel Holand between the College of the Four Seasons and the Hotel de la Bazienneere at Paris." He hopes the Duke is recovering from his indisposition and distemper, and says that his grace's coach is at the Custom House Quay in London, having arrived from Paris. He complained that the freight charged for the coach was more than £22. Enclosing to the Duke a Bill of Exchange for £100, he adds, "I know not where or when your grace can have a penny more from here."

After the Queen-Mother's death, the Duke (in October 1669) begged Lord Arlington to ask the King for continuance of a pension of £1000 a year, promised to the Duchess. He urges that on her Majesty's death additional revenue comes to the King. We do not know the result of this application. We cannot give the whole of Mr. Payne's earlier letter written in May 1669, but we print a good portion of it. Among the paragraphs omitted is one respecting the embroidering of three trumpeters' coats. These coats were to cost £110; but as no money was forthcoming, the embroiderer threatened to strike work.

London, 20 May, '69.

May it please yo^r Graces,

Just now I received yo^r Graces l^re dated from Borbon 21st instant

The £5000, soe faithfully promised before yo^r Grace went away, is not like to come from Deepe. Capt. Foster thinks wee have hopes of it in another place but I feare it: by meanes of which disappointment I am like to be torne to peeces by those persons yo^r Grace was pleased to order the paym^t. I feare underhand dealing is in the case; but that as time shall discover.

As for the retorne of the £200 for Liveryes, as soone as ever we gett the money out of the Exchequer, which M^r Tilson & I are now laboring for, it shalbe sent; but *how yo^r businesse at Cobham & the buidling of the kitchen wilbe done I know not.*

I was forced to discharge the Masons there for want of moneyes; if I could gett but soe much as would pay the poore Tyle-maker & the Mason to cover the

remainder of the New building I did not care, but my credit is now so good that I have enough to do to keepe thinges in order as to the hows expense. The last weeke I went to see the fine Colt yo^r Grace hath ben so earnest for, & had a freind that understands those kind of Creatures better than myselfe to buy him in his owne name for me; but wee find him not to be of that bewty & goodnesse as was I suppose presented to yo^r Grace; he hath a short great neck, thick head & ill sett on; little eyes; a handsom body for a padd, but I believe dull. I am sure yo^r Grace would never like him: however the gent. (by my request) offered 18 Guynes for him but he would not come under 20, M^r Sonds having offered 18^u for him before.

ROGER PAYNE.

MAJOR MANLEY'S LETTER.

The following letter, from Major R. Manley, contains so much general information and county gossip, that I have thought it worthy of being put on record. Major Manley was one of the witnesses to the Duke's last will. He subsequently dwelt at Holloway Court, in Snodland.

Lord Fordwich, of whom it speaks, was John Finch, who became Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1640, and was then made a peer. This period of his life is spoken of, in Major Manley's letter, as "the time of his greatness." That greatness was short-lived; his connection with the odious tax called "ship-money" rendering him so unpopular that he fled from England. His first-cousin Thomas Finch was the second Earl of Winchilsea, whose son Heneage, third Earl of Winchilsea, was Lord Lieutenant of Kent, and owner of Eastwell Park, when this letter was written. Heneage, Lord Winchilsea, had been the English Ambassador in Turkey, from which country he had recently returned, with his second wife Lady Mary (daughter of the Duke of Somerset), the mother of most of the Earl's twenty-seven children.

Rochester, Sep. 18, old stile, 1669.

Your Graces

of the 6th instant came safe to my hands w^{ch} gave great satisfaction to yo^r friends & servants of yo^r Graces health & recovery, especially att this sickly season. London for 4 or 5 Bills of mortality hath buried 7 or 800 people, w^{ch} is double the usuall number. Kent is generally very sickly but more perticularly in & about Canterbury, where dyed two of the most eminent Attorneys.

The Lady Fordwich* about 14 days since departed this life, by

* Lady Fordwich was Mabella, youngest daughter of the Very Rev. Charles Fotherby, who was Dean of Canterbury from 1615 to 1619, and Archdeacon

whose death the Earle of Winchilsea hath £400 per ann. fallen to him : it is very remarkable, of the Lord Fordwich, that in the time of his Greatness hee made three purchases, all w^{ch} ware from his neere relations : the Lord Winchilsea's father,* S^r Jo. Fotherby's† his Lady's Brother, & S^r . . . Morton‡ of this County who was his Cosen Germaine ; to the heires of these Familys hee conveys againe the same estates after his Lady's death.

About a fortnight agoe I was invited by my Lord Winchilsea to East Well, where hee & his Lady intend to reside. Since his last comeing downe his house hath beene much viseted, especially by the Ladys, I beeleeve some out of thire respect to the Countess, but most out of curiosity to heare storys of the Great Turks performancies.

The Earle hath given away great store of Venison, & amongst the rest one Buck to yo^r Graces most humble servant R. M[anley] ; w^{ch} I am confident hee did out of respect to your Grace, hee being a meere stranger to the Earle. Another Buck hee gave to the Mayor, Gentlemen & Aldermen of the Citty of Canterbury, amongst whom Cap^t Roberts was invited to the eating ; but hee (as I am informed) said that hee scorned to taist of the Lord Winchilsea's venison, w^{ch} hath disgusted some persons, & I beleive his Lo^{pp} is not ignorant of the Captaines words.

Whiles I was with the Lord Winchilsea I shewed him your Grace's orders to Capp^t Bigg & M^r Henry Grime, High Collector for Sutton att Hone, for the paying of the money to mee w^{ch} remain'd in thire hands, and desired his Lo^{pp} to confirme the same, by a new order to each of them, w^{ch} my Lord did with all cheerfulness, the designe, I had in it, was, to pervent some persons in the Lath of S^t Augustines & Sutton att Hone, who I was jealous off, from crossing your Graces orders in your absence, of w^{ch} my good intention I hope yo^r Grace will approve off.

* * * * *

My Lord Winchilsea told mee hee had a designe to draw his owne Regiment & S^r Tho^s Peytons to one Randivouze, & to writ to S^r Edw. Hales to call his foure Companeyes together, within 4 or

from 1594 to 1615. This lady erected a handsome monument in the Chancel of St. Martin's Church at Canterbury, in memory of her husband, who died in 1661, aged seventy-seven. She was herself buried near him in September 1669.

* "The Lord Winchilsea's father" was Thomas, son of Sir Moyle Finch. Lord Fordwich was the son of Sir Moyle Finch's brother Sir Henry.

† Sir John Fotherby, Knt., of Barham Court near Canterbury, was the only son of Dean Fotherby. Sir John's sisters were Phoebe, wife of Henry Palmer (son of Sir Henry Palmer) ; Priscilla, wife of Robert Moyle of Buckwell ; Elizabeth, unmarried at her father's death ; and Mabella, wife of John Finch, Lord Fordwich.

‡ Sir Robert Moreton, of Esture Manor in Chilham, married Anne (*née* Finch), sister of Lord Fordwich, and widow of Lewin Palmer, son and heir of Sir Henry Palmer of Howlets. Her daughter Elizabeth Palmer, who married Sir Thomas Modyford, was one of the nieces to whom Lord Fordwich left property by his will. Hasted says that Sir Robert Moreton's son, George Moreton, sold Esture Manor to Sir Nathaniel Finch in or about 1642. Probably Lord Fordwich obtained it from Sir Nathaniel.

5 days. I tould him a Mounth was too little, & I made a great doubt whethere hee would act any more; then a new Colonell was thought on; one named Sr W^m Hugesson* another Sir Jo. Henden,† & some of the Company said neither was fitt for the Commaund; att last my Lord tould mee hee would not act any thing in the Militia untill your Grace came into England, w^{ch} I was glad to heare, & with all desired mee to speake to yo^r keepers or write to your Grace for a brace of your Graces young Dunn Deere.

My Lady Delawne‡ is lately married to M^r Deering§ who calls himself the Kings Marchant, & brother to M^{rs} Deering|| neere Maidston.

Sr John Tufton¶ is gone into Lincolneshire, & with him Dudley Sonds** & Hen. Tufton†† & will not returne untill the next Sessions of Parliament.

This summer there hath beene made a good progress in y^e workes att Sheere-ness, & the Forts att Gillingham & Cockham-wood side, both these are likewise to have Towers in them, w^{ch} besides the keepinge of Stores are to bee a retreat to the Soldiers in case of necessity; they are to have 50 peeces of Cannon in each of them, the least of w^{ch} is to carry 24 pound ball. Sheerness is to bee fortified with 250 gunnes of y^e same size.

* Sir William Hugessen, of Provender in Norton (but originally of Swards in Lynsted), was a lineal ancestor of Lord Brabourne. He died in 1675, having had three wives, and must have been an old man in 1669. Probably he was the Major Hugessen who led a company of the Trained Bands to the assistance of Sheerness Fort in June 1667. His third wife was Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Sondes of Throwley, and widow of Abraham De Laune of Sharsted.

† Sir John Henden, of Biddenden, succeeded to the estates of his uncle Sir Edward Henden in 1662.

‡ My Lady De Lawne was Dorcas, daughter of Sir Robert Barkham of Tottenham High Cross. She had been the second wife of Sir William De Laune of Sharsted, in Dodington, who died in 1667.

§ Mr. Deering, who married Lady De Laune, was Edward, a son of the first Sir Edward Dering, Baronet, by his third wife Unton Gibbes, and a half-brother of the second Baronet, also named Sir Edward. This Mr. Dering was of Gray's Inn, and in 1679-80, being knighted, he became like his half-brother a titular Sir Edward Dering. He lived to see his nephew become the third Baronet, Sir Edward Dering, and died in 1706, when "my lady De Lawne," then Lady Dering, proved his will.

|| Mrs. Deering, near Maidstone, sister of the Edward Dering above mentioned, must have been Frances Dering, who married Thomas Cowper of Maidstone. His other sister, Dorothy Unton Dering, had married Thomas English of Great Buckland in Maidstone, and had died in April 1669, five months before this letter was written.

¶ Sir John Tufton, Baronet (son of Sir Humphry Tufton), of The Mote, near Maidstone, was a nephew of the first Earl of Thanet, and first-cousin of the second Earl, who died in 1664. Sir John was M.P. for Kent from 1660 until 1677. He died in 1685.

** Dudley Sondes, a Colonel in the Army, was the youngest son (born in 1619) of Sir Richard Sondes of Throwley. His eldest brother, Sir George Sondes, possessed the family estates at Throwley and Sheldwich, from 1632 until 1677, and was created Earl of Faversham in 1676. There are in the MS. Correspondence several letters from Dudley Sondes. In one, dated June 1667, he says, "My cause will be tried before the Lord Chancellor, next term."

†† Henry Tufton was a younger brother of Sir John Tufton, Baronet.

Mr Bickerstaff* & his adversary Hays on Tuesday last made an end of there difference. Hays (as I am informed) is to enjoy the woods, paying the rent & leaving 18 trees (such as Mr Bickerstaff is to marke out) on a acre, & Hayes lease is to bee made two yeares longer then his first.

Yo' Graces Hoy had been neere finished, had not the officers of the Dock pressed the Workmen out of her. I am tould by M^r Leyden shee hath excellent timber in her.

Yo'r Grace's

Most faithful & obedient,
R. MANLEY.

For the Duke att Phancle de

Endorsed—Received at Paris 8 Nov. '69, in Queen-Mother's Court.

The Duke was in England during most of the year 1670. On the 20th of March 1669-70, a friend, whose signature seems to be "J. Hall,"† sent to him by carrier, from Somersetshire, "the best Cheddar cheese the County of Somerset will afford."

On the 21st of May the Duchess of Orleans, the English Princess Henrietta Anne, arrived at Dover, on a visit to her brother the King. Probably the Duke of Richmond and Lenox was present; at all events, to him there, Capt. E. J. Roberts wrote from Canterbury, saying, "My ensigne (the bearer of this) hath an ambitious honour to kisse yo^r Grace's hand, before his leaving of yo^r service."†

At the same time Edward O'Brien wrote from Billing, thanking the Duke for obtaining the King's permit for him to go to Ireland, adding that he will make a point of returning to be at the Trial about the Duke's Sutton Marsh estates in Lincolnshire. § Also, "I will leave such orders with Williamson that a couple of hounds shall be sent you."

At the end of May or beginning of June the Duke probably went to Scotland, as Lord Essex speaks of his return thence.¶

The Duke had a house in the Bowling Green near Whitehall, which when he was absent he lent to Mr. Blanford. It seems that the Duchess afterwards gave to Mr. Blanford rooms at Whitehall. Then, in August 1670, Lady Essex Griffin** wrote to the Duke

* Mr. Bickerstaff was Sir Charles Bickerstaff of the Wilderness, in Seal. He managed some portion of the Duke's estates. There was a room in Cobham Hall, in 1672, called Sir Charles Bickerstaffe's room; and to him the Duke bequeathed £100. He was the Duke's Deputy High Admiral of Scotland.

† Additional MS. 21947, fol. 304.

‡ *Ibid.*, fol. 316.

§ On the 3rd of October 1670, Na. Tilson writes to Cobham Hall, saying that the tenants at Sutton are betraying their farms to Lord Newburgh "and other pretenders." (*Ibid.*, fol. 323.)

|| *Ibid.*, fol. 320.

† *Ibid.*, fol. 322, in a letter from Copenhagen, dated June 18, 1670.

** The Duke's first-cousin, Lady Essex Howard, daughter and coheir of James, Earl of Suffolk, married Edward, Lord Griffin, and was ancestress of Lord Howard de Walden.

asking him to lend her his house in the "Boollingreene," or such part of it as was not required for his goods.*

JARVIS MAPLESDEN'S LETTERS.

The following letters were written, in February 1670-1, and July 1672, from Cobham Hall, by Jarvis Maplesden, who superintended the Duke's affairs there.

May it please your Grace, I came to Cobham Hall one Wensday morning about 7 a cloacke & there I heard of another robbery don since my absence. I cald up M^r Tomsin & desired her to shew me the roomes, wheare I found in the chamber wheare M^r Payne lay last, over the darey, Robart the Bucher & an other fellow a bed; in the middell rome wheare the Red bed is, part of the silver & gould frence cut of & part of the lace of the Curtins gon. I went to your drissin rome & soe to your bed chamber wheare I found the two outter doers sheat, but all the other open, boath above & below. I have taken the Kees from her of the Loadgens of that sid & have secured them, I desire to know your Grace is pleasure hoo I shall deliver the Keese to; for there is great need of fires to be kept in them Roomes. Nothing elles at present but remaine your most Hu^ble servant to Comand

JARVASE MAPLESDEN.

Cobham Hall February 8th 1670.

For his grace the Duke of Richmond and Lenos at Whit Hall.

Cobham Hall, February the 13th 1670.

May it please your Grace I have sent by this bearer 18 duple bottels of claret & 12 singel bottels of Claret more, 24 duple bottels & 18 singell bottels of sider. All things are very well at present & those fellows are gonn. I will wait one your Grace one Wensday next and give you a farther account which is all at present but remaine

Your most Humble & dutifull servant,
JAR. MAPLESDEN.

Cobham Hall, 15 July 1672.

M^r Rutten hath almost boarded the greate Hall. M^r Smith hath sett on y^e locks. Service, the smith, and the joyners are still at work aboute the stair case. The Painter hath promised to *finish the gilding of y^e greate roome* by Michaelmas.

There is 900 stone, containing 2000 feet.

M^r Clinker hath been att Cobham & hath brought 4 Prizes to London.

Wee desire to know whether yo^r Grace intends to have any Cider made this year, or noe; for fruite is very scarce.

My Lady came to Cobham Hall aboute y^e 15 of May, and went away again aboute y^e 10th of June, and had the coach and 6 horses with her. . . .

JARVASE MAPLESDEN.

The following memorandum shews the size of the Duke's stables in London: 14 hearths in stables of y^r grace in Dukes yard. Duty for 3 half years to Michaelmas last.

ASHLEY DUNCOMBE.

Treasury Chambers, 19 July 1671.

LETTERS FROM FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM.

The Duke greatly enjoyed field sports, and one of his sporting companions was Francis Walsingham of Foot's Cray. This gentleman's brother, Thomas, had become connected with the Duke by marrying his Grace's aunt, Lady Ann Howard; and Francis

* British Museum Additional MS. 21947, fol. 344.

390 F. WALSINGHAM TO THE DUKE AT COBHAM HALL.

himself seems to have been for a short time a member of the Duke's household. From several of his letters, deprecating the Duke's anger, it seems that he was not very wise. He resolves "never more to be drunk in Madam Jepson's company." He became so involved with a certain Mrs. Wevor, that the Duke spoke of that person as Walsingham's wife, which caused repeated letters of remonstrance from Walsingham. In March 1665-6 he says, "My mother and frinds might believe it." In the same letter he mentions, "Parson Bucke."

On the 3rd of September 1668, the Duke expected Mr. Walsingham at Cobham, with his dogs, for a day's sport, but a fall, when out hunting, disabled that gentleman, and he wrote a letter of excuse for not appearing. At the same time he sent over to Cobham a man who had a "setter" dog for sale. Mr. Walsingham offered to come himself on the following Monday, with his setter and his hawk, if the Duke wished him so to do. The orthography of this Kentish gentleman is by no means so good as that of the Duchess. He was half-brother of Mr. James Master of Yotes Court, Mereworth, whose daily Expense Book has been printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vols. XV., XVI., and XVII. One of the letters written to the Duke by Mr. Walsingham was dated from Yotes Court in April 1666.

As Francis Walsingham's brother, Colonel Thomas Walsingham, had married the Duke's aunt, it may be useful to append a few lines of Walsingham pedigree, additional to, and in correction of, that which is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XIII., 401, 402; see also Vol. XV., 404.

Alan Walsingham, living in London 13 Hen. IV. . . .

Thomas, ob. March 1456, bur. in St. Katherine's by the Tower. Said to have married also Margaret, da. of Thos. Ballard. Margaret, da. and h. of Adam Bamme of Gillingham.

Sir Thomas, ob. March 1466-7. Constance Dryland of Davington, ob. 1476. John Green, ob. 1485. Cath. Boston, ob. 1493. Walter Wittell, ob. 1473.

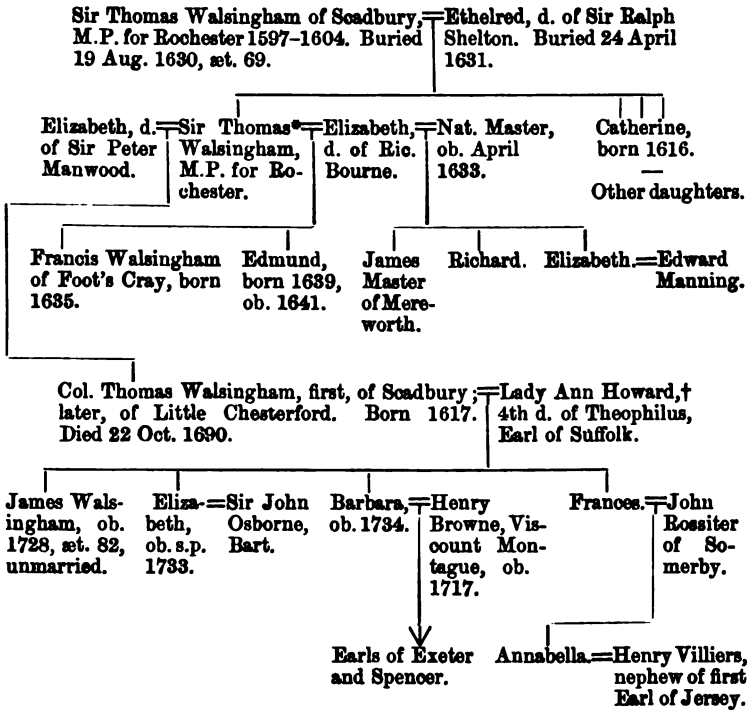
James, ob. 1540. Eleanor Wittell.

Sir Edmund, ob. 9 Feb. 1549. Eleanor, da. of John Gunter.

Sir Thomas, ob. 18 Jan. 1583. Dorothy Guldeford, ob. March 1584.

Guldeford, Mar. 1579. Ob. ante 1587. Mary Lenard, ob. Dec. 1620. Sir Thos. Gresham, ob. 1 July 1630. Edmund, ob. s.p. 1589. Sir Thomas. Ethelred Shelton.

2 das.



* This Sir Thomas Walsingham sold Scadbury, in Chislehurst, to Sir Richard Bettenson, in or about 1655-6. He had previously sold Yotes Court, in Mere-worth, to James Master, his stepson, in 1650. Sir Thomas was M.P. for Rochester in seven Parliaments, between 1620 and 1653. After 1634 he resided much at Little Chesterford, Essex. His son lived at Scadbury for ten years after his marriage, 1645-55.

† Her eldest sister, Lady Katherine Howard, married, in 1638, George Stuart, Lord D'Aubigny, and their son, Charles Stuart, was the last Duke of Lenox and Richmond. Another sister, Lady Margaret Howard, married Roger Boyle, first Earl of Orrery, whose grandson, Henry Boyle, was first Earl of Shannon. To the Earl of Shannon's sons Lady Osborne, his cousin, bequeathed her share of the Walsingham estates, in 1733. Consequently the Hon. Henry Boyle, and the Hon. Robert Boyle, successively took the name of Walsingham.

FURNITURE AND PICTURES AT COBHAM HALL IN 1672.

When the last Duke of Richmond and Lenox died in 1672, at Elsinore in Denmark, his executors, Sir Charles Bickerstaffe, Martin Forster, Esq., and Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, caused an inventory to be made of the goods and pictures then contained in Cobham Hall. By the courtesy of the Earl of Darnley, and by the kindly help of his lordship's sister, the Lady Elizabeth Cust, I am enabled to print this inventory, and to give some information respecting various portions of the furniture and pictures. The whole of these goods and chattels of the Duke seem to have remained, intact at Cobham Hall until 1703, when Lady Katherine O'Brien died. They had been bequeathed by the Duke to his widow, for her use until she married or until she died; after her marriage or after her death, the furniture and pictures were to go, together with the Hall and Park, to the Duke's sister Lady Katherine O'Brien for her life. After her death they were to pass to her son Donatus O'Brien, his heirs and assigns.

The Duchess did not desire to reside permanently at Cobham, so when Sir Joseph Williamson married Lady Katherine O'Brien in 1678, he seems to have purchased all the interest of the Duchess in the house and furniture. Thus were they kept unchanged until Lady Katherine died. Meanwhile her son Donatus had been drowned in 1682. He left a widow, the Lady Sophia O'Brien (*née* Osborne), who afterwards married Lord Lempster; but his ultimate heir was his sister Katherine, who married Lord Cornbury, afterwards Earl of Clarendon. When Lady Katherine O'Brien died, the furniture was removed from Cobham to her London house in St. James's Square, and there it was sold by auction, on the 11th of May 1703. The sale realised £1805 14s. 9d. This sum was divided into two moieties, one of which was no doubt appropriated by Lady Lempster (widow of Donatus O'Brien); and the other moiety would go to Katherine, Lady Cornbury, to whose interests her father-in-law the old Earl of Clarendon would attend.

Lady Elizabeth Cust discovered that the pictures from Cobham Hall were not sold until 1704, when some letters about them were written to Viscount Weymouth of Longleat, who ultimately purchased twenty or more. The writer, named Robinson, spoke of these pictures as being part of those which had fallen to Lord Clarendon's share (on behalf of his absent son Lord Cornbury, then Governor of New York). When Lady Emma Cust, sister of Lady Elizabeth, was at Longleat not long ago, the present Marquis of

Bath pointed out to her those portraits, from Cobham, which his ancestor Lord Weymouth had purchased.

The first Earl of Darnley had many of the old Cobham pictures, at his London house, in Arlington Street. He married Lady Theodosia Hyde, daughter of the third Earl of Clarendon; the pictures were hers.

A SCHEDULE OF Y^r GOODS W^{ch} WERE IN Y^r DUKE'S HOUSE AT COBHAM & Y^e Outhouses there at Y^e time of Y^e said Duke's decease [A.D. 1672].

IN THE DINEING ROOM.

	£	s.	d.
One round Table, one Spanish table & two turkey worked carpets.....	3	10	0
Twenty Turkey chaires at 8 ^s per chaire	8	0	0
Three window curtain rods & 3 white caleico Curtains...	1	6	0
One picture of the Dutchesse dowager* & 2 children.			
One picture of Queen Mary.			
My Lord's first Dutchesse (<i>Elizabeth Rogers of Bryanston</i>).			
One peice of Prince Rupert.			
My Lord Aubigny's picture (<i>George, L^d A., was the Duke's father</i>).			
One peice of naked Venus.			
One large peice of our Savior.			
One peice of a Grecian Lady.			
One peice of Lady Carnarvan (<i>sister of the 1st Earl of Essex</i>).			
One peice of Lady Essex (<i>the Duke's cousin Lady Eliz. Percy married the 1st Earl of Essex</i>).			
One peice of Y ^e Lady Howard & Mad ^m Brunkard.			
Four gilt branches	1	0	0
One brasse Cisterne & fontaine	5	0	0
One p ^r of Andirons w th brasses, one p ^r of Iron Doggs, one p ^r of brasse Tongs, one Iron fork, 2 brasse locks	2	15	0

IN THE PASSAGE.

One greene cloth skreen w th 12 leaves, one large guilt branch & 3 pikes.....	2	0	0
Two Iron locks & two bolts	0	18	0

IN THE DRAWING ROOME.

Six peices of 11 foot Landskip Tapistery hangings†	87	10	0
One Christall Candlestick‡	40	0	0

* The Duchesse Dowager was Mary (daughter of the 1st Duke of Buckingham) widow of James Stuart, 4th Duke of Lenox. Her two children were: (1) Esmé, 5th Duke of Lenox, who died in August 1660, aged 10 years; and (2) Lady Mary Stuart, who in 1664 married Richard Butler, Earl of Arran, but died in 1667. This Dowager Duchess of Lenox married Colonel Thomas Howard as her third husband. She died in 1685.

† These were sold for £57 to Mr. Billingsmews, in 1703, when they were described as of Antwerp make, 5 ells deep, containing about 172 ells altogether.

‡ The value of this candelabrum or chandelier should be noticed. Lord De L'Isle has, at Penshurst Place, five very early specimens of crystal chande-

	£	s.	d.
Two brasse guilt branches	2	0	0
One large Cabinet	60	0	0
One picture in a guilt frame, two elbow chaires			
One stand & a skreen	0	15	0
One looking glasse	4	0	0
One window curtain & rod	0	12	0
One brasse lock & bolt	1	0	0

IN THE LADY DUTCHESS'S CHAMBER.

One brasse lock and bolt	1	0	0
Six peices of 11 foot deep tapistery hangings, of Cleopatra*	70	0	0
One crimson damask† bed all compleat viz ^t one bedsted & curtain rods 4 curtaines & 4 Cantoneere double valence, head peice & tester & bases & counterpoint & cupps, one elbow chaire, three back chaires, & 4 stooles	40	0	0
One flock materasse, one feather bedd & bolster, one holland Quilt, two downe pillows, & 2 blanketts	7	0	0
One dressing table & stand, & a skreen	3	0	0
One p ^{ce} of Andirons with brasses			
One p ^{ce} of doggs, two p ^{ce} of Tongs & a fire fork			
One window Callico curtain & rod	0	12	0

IN THE PASSAGE.

One brasse lock & bolt, one Iron lock	1	17	0
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IN THE WAITING GENTLEWOMAN'S ROOME.

One bedsted, a materasse, one tester & head peice & Counterpoint, red cloath & curtains & Vallence, 2 Tables, & a leather carpet, & a closetstool	3	10	0
Three peices of Tapistery hangings, two window curtaines & a rodd	16	5	0

IN THE LORD DUKE'S BEDCHAMBER.

One brass lock and bolt	1	0	0
Four peices of green Landskip 11 foot deep, & a small odd peice	31	5	0
One bedsted & curtain rods, 4 curtaines & Vallence of green cloth imbroidered & lined with sarcenet, &			

liers. Tradition at Penshurst calls them Elizabethan, but at least four of them are certainly of the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1703, two of the Cobham chandeliers of crystal, with taffety cases, were sold for £14 to Mr. Gamblin.

* In 1703 at the sale in St. James's Square Mr. Cure bought, for £45, "7 pieces of imagery tapestry hangings, 12 foot deep, of Cleopatra." I believe that some of these are now in the great picture gallery at Cobham Hall, on the floor. Probably in the lot purchased by Mr. Cure there was also included "One peice of tapistery of Marcus Aurelius," valued at £16, which is mentioned, with other tapestry, in the wardrobe.

† Mr. Hibbert bought this crimson damask bed, in 1703, for £25 : 10.

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	£	s.	d.
tester & head peice & inward valence of y ^e same silk, & quilt, one great chair & 3 stools, & carpet, & table	10	0	0
One cabinet of walnut tree & a table suitable to it	7	0	0
One guilt stand & skreen	0	5	0
One canvas materasse, 1 fustian quilt, 1 blanket, 1 feather bed & downe bolster, two pillows	7	0	0
Two callico window curtains & rodde	0	16	0
One p ^r of Andirons w th brasse & 1 p ^r of Tongs	0	7	0
One Lock & spring	0	8	0

In the CLOSSETT.

One Couch frame & leather chaire	0	10	0
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In my LADY'S CLOSETT.

Hangings of Camlett as to the Roome suitable, & 2 stands, 3 cushions & 2 chaires	4	10	0
One brasse lock & bolt	1	0	0

In the CHAMBER OVER MY L^d DUKE'S.

Two window curtains & rodde	0	16	0
One lock & one spring bolt	1	10	0

In the PASSAGE (*a servants' chamber*).

One couch bed, 1 feather bed & bolster, 1 rugg & blankett & one canopy, & two curtaines of green serge, 5 chaires, one elbow chair, one Table & turkey work carpet	4	0	0
One brasse ketch & bolt	0	10	0

ANOTHER SERVANTS' CHAMBER.

One brasse ketch & bolt	0	10	0
One bedsted w th green kersey curtaines, 1 feather bedd & pillow, a rugg & blankett, a Turkey work chaire & two old stooles, a table, & closestoole	3	12	0

In the BACK STAIRCASE.

One guilt branch	0	5	0
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In the PASSAGE to the servants' chamber.

One guilt branch	0	5	0
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Upon the STAIRES BACK DOORE.

One brasse lock	1	0	0
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In the CHAMBER NEXT THE ALCOVE.

Two locks & four spring bolts	3	0	0
Four peices of Tapistry Allacay hangings 12 foot deep ...	12	0	0
One bedsted & rodde, four curtaines & valence & inward valence & head cloth & tester & counterpoint, Two			

	£	s.	d.
elbow chaires, 6 folding stooles & carpet, all of black-embroidered sattin, y ^e curtaines lined with sarcenet, one table & elbow chair of Parragon.....	15	5	0
One feather bed, bolster & quilt of fustian, two blanketts & 1 fustian blankett	8	0	0
Three white window curtaines & 2 rodde.....	1	4	0
One p ^r of Doggs & a broken Iron.....	0	2	0

In the ALCOVE ROOME.

Three peices of Tapistrey hangings	44	0	0
One bedsted & 3 curtaine rodde	1	0	0
Three elbow chaires, twelve folding stooles covered with canvas	8	0	0
One Cabinet, one large looking glasse, one table, 2 stands, all of fine wood of Indian work	60	0	0
One large Christiall Candlestick & two small Standions .	45	0	0
A voider* & a Trencher box of y ^e Mother of Pearle, & 5 peices of Cheyney	5	0	0
One picture of my L ^d Strafford.....	20	0	0
One perspective peice	2	0	0
Three white window curtaines & rod	1	4	0
One brasse lock & bolt, & 2 spring bolts	1	10	0

In the ANTICHAMBER.

A brass lock & bolt, & 2 spring bolts	2	10	0
Four peices of Tapistrey hangings of Marcus Aurelius ...	40	0	0
One garland of flower peice, 2 brasse sconces, guilt, set out with Christalls	2	0	0
Two window curtaines & one Rodd	0	16	0

One LITTLE ROOME next the Stairhead.

A bedsted & 3 Taffaty curtaines & vallence, feather bed & bolster, 1 rugg & 1 blankett, 1 Spanish table, 1 chaire, 1 stoole, 1 warming pan.....	3	10	0
One stock lock & key	0	1	0

In the PASSAGE & STAIRES.

Three Guilt branches	0	15	0
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In the PASSAGE to y^e DINEING ROOME.

Two tables	1	0	0
One horse peice.			

In the two CLOSSETS wthin y^e passage.

One armed chair & Turkey Carpet, & table & back chair	1	0	0
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* A "voider" was used by the servants (when clearing the dinner table) for removing the plates, etc.

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£ s. d.

In the LADY STEWART'S room.

One bedsted, 1 feather bed, bolster, & 1 quilt	2	10	0
One great chaire, 2 leather chaires, 1 serge chair, 1 stoole & 2 black stooles, 1 Turkey carpet, 1 table.....	1	6	0
Tapistry hangings, 6 peices, old	8	0	0
One Corte cupboard & window curtains & rodde, 1 p ^r of Doggs w th brasses, 1 stand.....	11	0	0
One stock lock & key	0	1	0

In the LINNEN ROOM.

A bedsted mat & cords strip'd stuffs curtaines, 1 feather bed, 2 bolsters, 2 ruggs, 3 blanketts, one leather carpet, one stock lock & key	2	15	0
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In the RED BEDCHAMBER.

One stock lock & key.....	0	1	0
One bedsted & rod, 1 p ^r of Red cloath curtaines & double vallence, & counterpoint tester & head cloth, & carpet, 6 back chaires fringed w th gold & silver fringe a great parte of y ^e fringe lost, y ^e curtaines lined with Sarsenet	14	0	0
Two feather bedds, 1 bolster, 2 pillows, 1 fustian quilt, one rugg, & 1 blanket	5	0	0
Five peeces of Tapistry old hangings, a table, a p ^r of Doggs & a deal cupboard, a p ^r of bellows	8	8	0

In the CLOSET adjoyneing.

One halfheaded bedsted, a Mattrass, a flock bed & bolster, 1 feather bolster, & Rugg, a Table & wooden chaire, a close stoole	1	15	0
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In S^r CHARLES BICKERSTAFFE'S roome.

Five peices of Tapistry imagery hangings	16	0	0
One bedsted & suite of serge curtaines lined w th Sarsenet to tie up w th strings, headcloth, & tester & quilt of y ^e same lining, 9 p ^r of strings, 4 caps, 7 bl. chaires	8	0	0
Two feather bedds one bolster, 1 fustian quilt a canvas mattresse, two blanketts, one rugg, one pillow	7	0	0
One window curtain & Rodd, one table, 1 p ^r of Doggs & a Chymny peice & a stand.....	0	12	0

In the CLOSETT adjoyneing.

One halfheaded bedsted, a Mattrasse, & flock bed a feather bolster, a rugg, a close stoole & Quilt	1	10	0
One lock & key	0	1	0

In the THREE GARRETTS.

Four half headed bedsteds, 1 feather bed, 4 feather bolsters, 1 quilt, 4 purple curtaines, 2 black chaires, one box, 2 cubbords, 1 couch, 2 Tables, 1 chest, 1 leather chaire, 1 stoole	4	10	0
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	£	s.	d.
In my L ^d DUKE's BEDCHAMBER at y ^e end of y ^e Gallery.			
One bedsted & rodd, 4 curtaines & vallence of yellow flowered sattin lined with sky color'd sarcenet, tester & head cloth & inward valence, & quilt of the same, four cupps, 1 carpet, & 4 back chaires	20	0	0
One holland quilt, 1 fustian quilt, 1 feather bedd, 1 bolster, 3 blanketts	7	0	0
1 large looking glas, a close stoole, a paire of doggs	2	8	0
Two Guilt suites of Armor lined w th blew in y ^e head peice, 2 plaine suites of Armor	8	0	0
An Umbrella & a weather glasse a window curtaine of callico & rodd & a wainscot chest	0	15	0

In one ROOME UPON THE STAIRES.

Two peices of hangings of Cloth & Guilt leather 1 window curtaine & Rodd, one bedsted, 2 peices of strip'd stuffe ab' it y ^e old quilts, 1 feather bolster, 1 rugg, 1 blanket, 1 box, 1 table, one chaire, 1 stoole, & 1 pillow	2	10	0
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In the BILLIARD ROOME.

Two peices of old Tapistry, one round table & Turkey carpet, & a Billiard table	12	0	0
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In the ROOME NEXT the Billiard Roome.

One pewter still & an old table	1	0	0
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In M^{rs} GLOAT's CHAMBER.

One half headed bedsted, a feather bed & bolster, & two coverlids	3	5	0
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In the PANTRY.

One couch bed frame, a feather bed, a bolster, 1 rugg, 2 blanketts, 5 leather back chaires, a Napkin presse & bread binn, 1 candle box, & a little table	4	2	6
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In the FIRST ROOME BACKWARDS IN Y^e NEW BUILDINGS.

Three peices of flatcap hangings, a Table, a wicker chaire & a stand	12	0	0
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In the SECOND ROOME BACKWARDS.

Four old peices of flatcaps, 2 Tables, 2 stands	14	0	0
One picture of our Savior.			
One chymny peice of the 4 Evangelists.			
Five peices of Tapistry, a table, & cushion, a chaire & curtain rodde	18	0	0

In the WORLDS END one p^r of staires.

The hangings of green cloth & Guilt leather 1 bedsted & rod, 4 curtaines & vallence tester & head peice &			
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INVENTORY OF PISTOLS AND GUNS, A.D. 1672. 399

	£	s.	d.
counterpoint, all of red cloth laced, 1 carpet, two window curtaines & rods, 1 Table 1 arm'd chaire, 3 folding stools, 2 stands, 2 old quilts, 2 feather bolsters, 1 rugg & 2 blanketts, 1 Pallet bed, 1 feather bed, & bolsters, 2 ruggs, a blankett & a flock bed ...	9	0	0

In the WORLDS END.

Five peeces of flatscap hangings	12	0	0
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In the chamber at the GALLERY END two pair of staires.

One bedsted, one Materasse, 1 feather bed & bolster, 1 pillow, 1 rugg, 2 blanketts, 2 chaires, 1 stoole, 1 table	4	0	0
1 Stock lock and key	0	5	0

In the LITTLE PARLOR.

4 elbow chaires 2 back chaires 4 stooles of crimson velvet, 1 Turkeywork cusheon, 2 Tables, 1 Turkeywork carpet, a callico curtain, 2 p ^r of tongs, 1 p ^r of Doggs, a p ^r of Doggs with brasse tops with a lock & keys to the two clossetts	16	0	0
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In the STONE ROOME.

Four old chaires	0	8	0
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In the DAIRY.

Three milkpans & a frame, 2 powdering tubbs, a hanging cubboard, a Pye Peel, one Table, one forme, two stooles	1	10	0
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In the DUKE'S CLOSSETT.

Ten cases of pistols—			
The A.B. Pistolls	2	0	0
The double Pistolls	5	0	0
The Turin Pistolls	2	0	0
The Lamarr Pistolls	5	0	0
The Harmanban skrewed pistolls	4	0	0
The long Brescia pistolls	2	0	0
The carved pistolls, with long chambred pistolls.....	4	0	0
The short Brescia pistolls	2	0	0
The skrewed pistolls w th cut stocks	3	0	0
The long Pistolls given me in France	5	0	0
A carbine, & a carbine, & a carbine	2	0	0
Five Muskatoones	4	0	0
A Gunn Sr Toby Bridges gave my Lord	6	0	0
The Brescia gunn	8	0	0
A short skrewed gun to be charged behind.....	5	0	0
A short skrewed gunn	4	0	0
A Spanish skrewed gun	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Damarr's Gun to be charged under the stock	3	0	0
The skrewed gun S ^r D. Savale gave me	2	0	0
A long fowling gun	2	0	0
A fowling gun made by Furlock	2	0	0
A very fine birding gun by Lamar	3	0	0
A birding gun made by James Cosens	5	0	0
A gun made by Cardier at Aubigny	4	0	0
A fowling gun	2	10	0
A gun made by Lagnaue at Aubigny	1	10	0
A gun made at Abbeville, given by L ^d Douglas	1	10	0
A great skrewed gun for a ship	15	0	0
A skrewed gun	10	0	0
A skrewed gun given by Bourman	1	10	0
A skrewed gun given by Bristol	4	0	0
A skrewed gun by Col. Cook	2	0	0
Six cases of Ordinary pistols & 2 Carbines	4	12	0
One cutlasse with an Aggat handle	0	10	0
1 cutlasse without a head	0	1	0
A gilt basket hilt sword	0	12	0
A long dish hilt rapier	1	0	0
One cutlasse gilt hilt	2	0	0
One Tuck with a round hilt	0	2	6
One sword with a black hilt	3	0	0
One broad crosse barr sword	0	5	0
One rapier with a silver gilt handle	4	0	0
A broad gold gilt sword	2	0	0
A rapier with a black hilt	3	0	0
Two broad swords with black hilts	5	0	0
A steele bow with a grapple & arrows	2	0	0
Books.			
One Iron chest	10	0	0
One Table with a writing desk in it	1	10	0
One box to keepe shot in	0	10	0
One standish of inlaid wood	1	10	0
One Turkey work carpet, & table	0	10	0
Six br curtaines of camlet & 3 rodde	6	0	0
One window curtain of callico	0	8	0
A speckled scabbard for a scimitar	0	2	0
Two staves with silver guilt heads	2	0	0
Two hunting whips	0	5	0
Severall Utensills for use of guns	1	0	0
One way wise or Coach clocke*	2	0	0
Two brasse locks at 20 ^s p ^r lock, one iron lock, 1 p ^r of spring bolts with all things belonging, six ordinary keys, one brasse ketch all tools in y ^e clossett	3	10	0
One brasse lock & key	1	0	0
One p ^r of Andirons with brasses & a p ^r of Doggs, fire shovell & Tongs & bellows	0	12	0
Perspective glass*	5	0	0

* The way-wise and the perspective glass (a telescope) were sold together in 1703 for 28s. to Mr. Hibbert.

In the WARDROBE.

The network gold wrought bed, two armed chaires, four black chaires, & one stoole with cases to all of them, 4 curtaines & vallence & counterpoint, all lined with sky couler'd sarcenet, a head piece & tester & inward vallence and cases to y ^e posts all of y ^e same sarcenet*	250	0	0
The pink culer'd damask bed,† five arm'd chaires cases, six black chaires, six stoole cases, 4 curtaines, 4 cantoons, double vallence & bases, & tester, & head cloth, & counterpoint, & capps & cases to y ^e posts and 4 spriggs with the chaires & stooles stuffed, all of red cloth canvas with bedsted & rodde	100	0	0
Twenty seven yards of white Florence Sarsnet, y ^e head cloth & inward Vallence & tester being part of y ^e 27 yards, lined with Callico & canvas, & fringed	8	0	0
A white Florence Sarcenet quilt	6	0	0
The white sattin embroidered bed,‡ four curtaines four Cantoons & Vallence, fringed with gold & silver fringe, & lined with rich embroidered sattin & span-gles, cases (of the same of y ^e outside of y ^e bed) for 3 elbow chaires & 12 stooles, with Counterpoint, inward Vallence, & tester, & head peice of y ^e same lining, four cupps richly garnished with silver lace & bells, & cases to y ^e posts of the same lining, with rich hangings to y ^e Alcove, with the same Imbroidered sattin & pained with rich Tabby, being in compass 7 yards $\frac{3}{4}$, & 3 yards deep, Two Imbroidered cushions, & one gold-cullered plain sattin cusheon	3500	0	0
A rich crimson velvet bed,§ viz ^t 4 curtaines & Vallence & bases, lined with rich cloth of gold & head peice, tester, & Counterpoint, & cases to y ^e posts of y ^e same, all fring'd with rich silver & gold fringe & buttons & loops & spriggs, two elbow cases to y ^e chaires with silver & gold fringe, with a false case to y ^e bed of y ^e same taffaty & fringe with 4 nobbs & cases to y ^e Knobbs & spriggs & two cases of y ^e same taffaty for 2 Christiall Candlesticks	3000	0	0
A Hammock|| of crimson silk	15	0	0

* This bed furniture of network wrought with gold, lined with sky-coloured taffet, with silk and gold fringe, sold with thirteen chair cases for £40, in London, in 1703, to Mr. Hibbert.

† The pink damask furniture sold for £24:6 in 1703 to Mr. Hibbert.

‡ Lord Lempster bought this white satin bed, etc., for £61, in 1703.

§ Mr. Taylor bought this velvet bed with all its appurtenance for £188:10 in 1703.

|| Sold to Mr. Cure, in 1703, for 43s.

	£	s.	d.
LINNEN [<i>in the Wardrobe</i>].			
Forty yard of diaper for towells	3	0	0
Eighteen diaper tablecloths	19	0	0
Eighteen dozen diaper Napkins save one.....	21	0	0
Two dozen damask napkins	4	0	0
Two dozen of tablecloths	4	8	0

FURNITURE FOR Y^e RICH COACH [*in the Wardrobe*].

Seaven seats to y ^e coach of crimson velvet* great & small belonging to y ^e great coach; six red spriggs for y ^e horses heads; 2 parcel of guilt nailes with some fringe to naile on the Valence; a sett of silke raines; eight peices plated for y ^e jointing of y ^e curtaines; six brasse coronetts for y ^e topp of y ^e coach; four tassells & a large string to whip round y ^e coach of gold & silver Twist of gold fringe for y ^e coach; 4 damask curtaines & 4 damask falls of the same damask	200	0	0
Great gold & silver fringer in two peices each peice a yard & naile long, one other 7 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ long	75	0	0

[TAPESTRY IN THE WARDROBE.]

One peice of Tapistry of Marcus Aurelius	16	0	0
Six peices of fine Mortlack hangings of y ^e storey of Alexander† containing 246 ells at £3 per ell	738	0	0
Six peices of fine Tapistry hangings of Moretlack's makeing of y ^e naked boys,‡ containing 173 ells at £2 : 10 : 0 per ell.....	431	10	0
Eight peices of Brussells§ hangings containing 225 ells at 15 ^s per ell of y ^e story of y ^e Goddesses lined with canvas	168	15	0
Nine peices of Fontaine Old Tapistry|| containing 539 ells at	200	0	0

In the WARDROBE belonging to the STABLE.

One bedsted feather bed & bolster, one rugg, & old quilt with some striped stuff about y ^e bed a Table & large Branch	4	5	0
A China Bason	0	10	0

* The velvet coach itself is valued, below, at £200 more. These fittings worth £200 went with the coach to Denmark, when the Duke went thither in May 1672 as English Ambassador. The Queen of Denmark talked of purchasing it; but the project was abandoned, and the coach was sent home to Cobham.

† These six pieces of tapestry, made at Mortlake, sold for £472 in London in 1703; Lord Lempster bought them.

‡ The "naked boys" tapestry, made at Mortlake, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ells deep, lined with canvas, sold for £224, in 1703, to Lord Lempster.

§ Mr. Witcombe gave £81, in 1703, for these eight pieces of Brussels hangings; then described as "Imagery Brussels tapestry hangings, 5 ells deep."

|| Mr. Hibbert bought these nine pieces for £92, in 1703. They were then described as "grotesque tapestry hangings, 7 ells deep; in all about 530 ells."

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	£	s.	d.
Two globes	2	0	0
A yellow velvet great saddle, garnish'd with silk & silver fringe with y ^e leather case; a pair of Holsters a house to y ^e . . . with tufts of . . . & rich embroidery about it w th bridle, crupper, & breast plate.....	80	0	0
One rich crimson velvet saddle, richly laced with gold & silver lace & fringe, a pair of Holsters suitable & rich imbroidered house to it	50	0	0
A rich crimson velvet saddle, very richly embroidered w th gold & silver a pair of holsters of y ^e same, a foote cloth of y ^e same all suitable, with headstall and rains, crupper, & trappings & breastplate & stirrup straps	250	0	0
Another crimson velvet saddle richly embroidered & fringed w th gold & silver fringe & lace, w th headstall, bitt, & raines, stirrup straps, crupper, & breastplate	55	0	0
One blew velvet saddle stitched w th gold & gold fringe lace & fringe & a pair of Holsters suitable	5	0	0
A crimson velvet saddle stitcht w th silk & silke fringe to it	1	0	0
Four leading cloths w th my L ^{ds} arms embroidered	1	0	0
Four plain leather saddles	2	10	0
Five pair of plain Holsters.....	1	0	0
Some peices of Callicoe	10	0	0
Seaven fly netts for horses.....	0	10	0
Leather raines, head stalls & stirrup Leathers	0	8	0
One old Turkey work carpet	1	10	0
One large foot Turkey work carpet	3	15	0
One Turkey work carpet	1	8	0
One large Turkey carpet	4	16	0
One old Turkey carpet	1	16	0
One other old Turkey carpet.....	1	0	0
One oaken leafed Turkey work carpet.....	2	0	0
One side board carpet & a peice of one	0	5	0
One pair of Harpsichords	5	0	0
Tenne peices of velvet & other stuffs, two cushions, two elbow chaires, four back chaires, all belonging to y ^e Chappell*	10	0	0
One long quilted squobb & bolster, one carpet one elbow chaire & 4 back chaires of sky culler'd tabby	4	0	0
Two elbow chaires of crimson velvet, a carpet thereto belonging, two purple velvet stooles, two back chaires, two stooles, a carpet of green damask; the house clock & bell & weights, one large Tent, a kitchen Tent, two polls and back stalls	3	10	0

* The Chapel at Cobham Hall was in the north wing. Its entrance from the courtyard was through the handsome porch of Caen stone, dated 1594; see plate opposite page lxvii in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XI. The opposite doorway in the south wing is engraved in Vol. XVII. opposite page 373.

In the WARDROBE OF PICTURES.

- 1, A peice of the Tomb of King James' father.* 2, A peice of Henry 6th.† 3, Queen Jane.† 4, Edward y^e 5th.† 5, Richard y^e 3rd.† 6, Henry y^e 7th.† 7, Edward y^e 4th.† 8, Mother of Henry y^e 7th. 9, Queen Mary.† 10, Henry y^e 5th.† 11, Henry y^e 4th.† 12, K^r James y^e 1st. 13, Richard y^e 2nd.† 14, Henry 8th.† 15, Edward y^e 3rd.† 16, Queen Elizabeth.† 17, Edward 6th.† 18, Emperors head. 19, The Virgin Mary. 20, Esmé duke of Lenox.† 21, A pedigree.§ 22, Henry y^e King of france. 23, Our Savior & y^e woman of Samaria. 24, A folding peice of our Savior & y^e wise men. 25, The L^d Howard of Bindon. 26, One peice of a man wth a copy of verses.|| 27-34, Eight peices upon wood of unknown heads. 35, A peice of y^e Dutchesse of Richmond at length cut out. 36-39, More cut out peices to stand on the staires.¶ 40, 41, Two round heads. 42, One little landskip with a ship in it. 43, One little landskip. 44, One small woman's head. 45, One peice of the Old L^d Cobham. 46, James Duke of Richmond. 47, Jacob & Esau. 48, One peice of a french dutchesse w^{ch} M^r Beaumont pretends to. 49, One naked Venus. 50, One single head with a bugle horne. 51, One peice of ffalcon. 52, One small peice of Diana. 53, An old Philosopher. 54, One of Mary Queen of Scots. 55, One large peice of St Francis. 56, One peice of a Basket of fruit. 57, One peice of 2 daughters of Spaine. 58, And one peice of our Savior & the Virgin Mary. 59, One peice of y^e old Duke of Richmond in his Parliament Robes. 60, One peice of y^e old Duke of Richmond in his Nightcap. 61, One peice of y^e Queen of Bohemia.** 62, One peice of y^e King of Bohemia.** 63, One naked Indian with Bow & Arrows. 64, One little peice of Rhenish wine glasses. 65, One peice of Tobit and his dogg. 66, England Artemisi. 67, One fruitredge peice. 68, One peice of ffine patridge. 69, One heathen Philosopher. 70, One Judith & Holofernes. 71, One of Lord Mansfield. 72, One Landskipp of Van Brugen. 73, One Landskipp. 74, One of y^e King of Bohemia's daughter. 75, One

* Mr. Scharf suggests that this is a picture which was subsequently given to King George II., by Thomas, Earl of Pomfret, in 1738. If so, it is now at Windsor Castle; it represents James I. praying at the tomb of his father.

† All these were painted upon panel, and were purchased in 1704 by Viscount Weymouth for £7; i.e. 10s. each. These portraits are all at Longleat, where the Marquis of Bath shewed them to Lady Emma Cust not long ago. Mr. Scharf noticed upon them the O'Brien seals.

‡ Now at Longleat.

§ This curious picture is now at Cobham Hall. It shews the descent of James I. from Henry VII.

|| Probably Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, with Sir John Harrington's lines in his praise; so says Mr. Scharf.

¶ Here we have four examples of a fashion prevalent in the seventeenth century. When such a picture is now seen standing on the floor of a landing or staircase it is by some thought to be unique; but many such "cut-out" pictures are still in use.

** These were painted by Honthurst, and are now at Longleat.

peice of Moses & Pharoah's daughter. 76, One large Land-skip of Ham House. 77, The Dutchesse of Richmond's head. 78, The Dutchesse of Lenox. 79, Frances Dutchesse of Richmond. 80, King Charles y^e first. 81, A night prospective peice. 82, My Lord John & Lord Bernard (*Stuart*).* 83, One Rhenish wine glass & pickled herring. 84, One of L^d Lodwick (*Stuart*). 85, One deaths head by Vandike. 86-88, Three small bird-peices. 89, One of two philosophers. 90, One of a pipers head. 91, One a Dutch Closett peice wth a ratt in it. 92, One peice of Esq^{re} Rogers.† 93, One head peice of y^e Dutchesse of Richmond. 94, One peice of a Spanish Lady. 95, One peice of Bacchus. 96, One fflower peice of Van Brugen. 97, One a garland of fflowers. 98, One of Bacchus laid. 99, One of Diana wthout a frame. 100, One peice of our Savior ador'd by y^e shepherds. 101, One peice of poultry. 102, One peice of hunting of ffoxes. 103, One Battlepeice. 104, One peice of Cupid & Venus. 105, One peice of y^e four Elements all without frames.

IN THE outhouses.—In the BREWHOUSE.

	£	s.	d.
Two coppers & Tonn & Cisterne, two coolers, 1 Mash fatt & pumps, and all other Brewing vessells belonging to y ^e Brewhouse & Cider trough	70	0	0

In the GRANARY.

One old Table & a peice of lead & an old beam	0	3	0
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In the BAKEHOUSE.

One Kneading trough, 3 old Tubbs, & 3 sives, one table, 1 hanging selfe	0	13	0
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In the WASHHOUSE.

One copper & leaden cisterne w th small washing tubbs ...	1	8	0
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In the WAGGONERS ROOME.

One half headed bedsted, one feather bed & bolster, on flock bolster, i pillow & Rugg	2	10	0
Three blanketts, one chaire, one halfe headed bedsted, feather bed & bolster, pillow, one Rugg, one blanket	2	0	0

In the LANDRY.

Two Tables an Iron grate	0	12	0
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In the BAYLIFF'S ROOME.

One Boyler, one Table, two formes, an Iron grate & pot hanger	1	10	0
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* This fine picture by Van Dyck is now at Cobham Hall.

† Richard Rogers of Bryanston, father of the Duke's first wife Elizabeth (widow of Charles Cavendish, Lord Mansfield).

	£	s.	d.
One bedsted w th striped stuffe ab ^t it one matterasse, one feather bed, & bolster, two pillows, one Rug, and two blanketts, one Courte Cupboard, two tables, 2 chares, fire shovel & tongs & bellows & 2 stooles a half headed bedsted, flock bed & bolster & matterasse, an old brasse clock	6	0	0

OVER THE STABLES.

One couch bed & halfe headed bedsted, one matterasse, two feather beds & three bolsters, four blanketts, & two Ruggs three chaires & one Table	4	0	0
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In the STABLES.

One half headed bedsted, two feather bedds & one bolster, two blanketts, & a rugg, one flock bed	4	0	0
One feather bed	1	0	0

In the SMYTH'S ROOME.

One bedsted w th strip'd stuffe about it, one feather bed, three feather bolsters, two feather pillows, two blanketts, one Rugg, one coverlid, Six old chaires & Stooles & a great fire shovell & Tongs	2	10	0
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In the SMYTH'S SHOP.

One Anville & Vice & Bicorne, one p ^r of Bellows, two hammers, 18 old musketts, w th some other tooles & other old Iron	4	5	0
One copper	2	0	0

In the COACHMAN'S ROOME.

Two halfe headed bedsteds, two feather beds & bolsters, 2 flock bolsters, one feather pillow, two blanketts, two Ruggs, one old coverlid, one couch, three chaires, & i stooles, two old Tables & a cupboard, Irondoggs & one p ^r of Tongs	3	10	0
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In the ROOME OVER Y^e COACHMAN'S.

Two halfe headed bedsteds, one feather bed, two feather bolsters, three flock beds, one bolster, two Ruggs, one blanket & one chaire	3	10	0
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In the COACH STABLE.

One leaden cisterne.....	1	0	0
One feather bed two old feather bedds one pillow, one flock pillow one Rugg	1	10	0

In the old FAULKING HOUSE ROOME.

Five peices of Tapistry hangings about y ^e Roome, 4 old chaires	3	0	0
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£ s. d.

In the GENT' OF HORSE'S CHAMBER.

Six peices of old Tapistry hangings, 1 bedstead & rodde,			
4 Curtaines & double vallence & head peice, &			
tester, & counterpoint, & capps, 2 elbow chaires, &			
2 black chaires & 2 stooles & carpet all of sad			
culler'd Cloth, one table, one Matterasse, one feather			
bed & bolster 2 blanketts & a p ^r of Doggs & plate			
lock & key	24	0	0

In the CLOSETTS within.

The closet hanged w th strip'd stuff; one case with			
drawers	1	0	0

In the STONE HALL.

Two old bedsteds & 2 Iron gates.

In the STEWARD'S ROOME.

Two tables, 4 chaires, 1 p ^r of Andirons & an old chest...	1	15	0
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In the CARPENTER'S ROOME.

One halfe headed bedsted, 2 feather beds & bolsters,			
1 flock bed, i rugg, & 2 blanketts	3	0	0

In the GARRETT'S over y^e World's End.

One feather bed, one bedsted, 2 bolsters, 1 rug, 1 blanket,			
i rug & 2 curtaines of old Scotch plad, 1 Table,			
1 Chaire & 1 stoole	2	10	0
One lock and key	0	2	0

In the great lodging.

Nine brasse locks & 7 spring bolts & 3 Iron locks & 1			
brasse ketch	13	6	0

A note of y^e Linnen.

Thirty four p ^r of Canvas sheets, 13 p ^r of Ordinary Hol-			
land sheets, seaven p ^r of fine Holland sheets, Nine			
diaper Table Cloaths, 4 coarse Table Cloths for y ^e			
Dairy, 7 dozen & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Diaper Napkins, Two large			
coarse Holland Table Cloths, 6 pillow beeres, & 3			
coarse Towells .....	.	.	.

In the KITCHEN.

407 pound of Fine Pewter at 9 ^d per pound	15	5	3
56 pound of coarse Pewter at 7 ^d per pound	1	13	4
Two brasse potts, 2 brasse dishes, 3 brasse candlesticks,			
1 brasse cover, 1 p ^r of serving panns, 1 Cullender,			
2 brasse panns, 2 kettles, 2 sauce panns, 1 skillet,			
2 warming panns, one beefe boyler one brasse			
scumer & ladle	6	10	0

	£	s.	d.
One range, two Iron racks, 6 spitto, 2 cleavers, one chopping knife, two dripping pannels, 3 frying pannels one brass pestle & mortar, two trivetts one Girdiron & a pothanger	6	10	0
The Leaden Cisterne	8	0	0
Two dressers & 2 formes	1	0	0

In the HIND ROOME.

One long drawing table & forme	14	0	0
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In y^e STABLES & COACH HOUSE.

One charriot being y ^e old French one w th one p ^r of harness	10	0	0
The Rich Coach covered w th in & w th out w th velvet crimson w th a buckram case to it w th 40 gold & silver Tassells & trimmed w th gold & silver fringe & lace...	200	0	0
Ab ^t 13 load of Hay	20	0	0
Ab ^t 5 load of Timber at y ^e Saw pit & 15000 bricks in y ^e clamp, 870 free stones for paving, & some scaffold poles .....	.	.	.

RECAPITULATION OF THE LATE DUKES REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY.

	£	s.	d.
Security to Frances	The Manor of Magavelin & Lands in Ireland rented at per annum	500	0 0
Dutchesse of Richmond for her £2000 per ann.	The farme of y ^e subsidy & Aulnage (besides y ^e rent of y ^e crowne) per ann....	2000	0 0
Sutton Marsh (besides £300 per ann. fee farme rent) worth per ann.	Duke's Yard in St Martin's Lane worth per annum	350	0 0
This devised after payment of debts to y ^e dutches during her widdowhood.	Cobham house & park valued at per annum	600	0 0
The Mannor of Cobham, Merston, Randall Green & Gravesend & severall lands & tenements purchased by Duke James estimated at per annum	The ffee farme rent issueing out of Watton Priory, Com. Ebor. ...	70	4 0
The Mannors of East Chalk & West Chalk & Westcliffe per ann.	by Duke James estimated at per annum	500	0 0
Nimising in Com. Ebor.	1000	0 0	
Watton Demesne in Com. Ebor.	£112 19 11		
Ravensworth in Com. Ebor.....	144 9 0		
Witham in Com. Essex	88 10 4		
	74 0 0		
	419 19 3		
The whole Estate valued at p ^r annum.....	£5940	3	3

NOTES ON J. R. SMITH'S "BIBLIOTHECA CANTIANA."

BY W. B. RYE.

Page 21. *Monumental Inscriptions in Churches in the Diocese of Rochester, etc.* Harl. MSS. 6587.

This is merely a copy of Thorpe's collections (made about 1715 to 1750) printed afterwards in the *Registrum Roffense*.

Page 331. WORTON. *Lives of the Woottons*. By Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, 1587. Printed in Holinshed's *Chronicles*, iii., 1402, etc.

ADDITIONS TO J. R. SMITH'S LIST.

The following Manuscripts are not mentioned by J. R. Smith in his *Bibliotheca Cantiana* :

I. A Collection of KENTISH ARMES. By me Filmer Southouse of Faversham. Small folio, vellum, arms coloured, about 1660. (Additional MSS. B.M. 14,307.)

II. A List of the LANDHOLDERS IN KENT during the reigns of Henry 7th and 8th. (Lansdowne MS. 276.)

III. Coloured Drawings and Autographs relating to DEPTFORD, WOOLWICH, and GREENWICH. Two vols. folio. (Additional MSS. 16,945-7.)

IV. Household Book of SIR EDWARD DERING, 1648-52. (Brit. Mus., Additional MS. 22,466.)

V. Charters and Rental of LEDES PRIORY, Kent, xiii century. (Additional MS. 19,772.)

VI. LYDD. Diary of the Life and Family of THOMAS GODFREY, Auditor of the Chamberlain's Accounts, 1585-1655. (Lansdowne MS. 235.)

VII. *Manuscript in the Rawlinson Collection, Bodleian Library.* (Bodl. MS., Rawl. B. 340.)

ROCHESTER.—Pay-books of J. Nedham, Clerk and Surveyor-General of Works to Hen. VIII. for Mason's and Carpenter's work &c. done at the King's Manor of Rochester in the two months from 22 Oct. to 24 Dec. 1542; with portions of two other similar books. Folio, 17 leaves.

This is the original record. It gives the names of the workmen, the work performed, and the pay received; very clearly written.

VIII. DOVER. [Printed Title to a projected work.]

1. The History and Antiquities of Dover. By the Rev^d Thomas Frognall Dibdin. 1841 [altered in pencil to 1842]. Royal 8vo, price £1 1.

Contents of the Collection of Illustrations to the above projected work, formerly in the possession of Mr. Boons, bookseller, of Bond Street.

2. List of Subscribers.
3. Ornamental Initial Letters O and C. Lithographed.
4. East Cliff. From Hollar. Woodcut.
5. Queen Elizabeth's "Pocket Pistol." Ditto.
6. "Dover Harbour an' o Dom. 1646." Large oval : a finished sketch in water-colours.
7. Woodcut of ditto.
8. Key in Dover Castle of the time of Rich. II. Full size, lithograph.
9. Ruins. Water-colour sketch.
10. Old Entrance to Dover Castle. Drawn by E. Stock. 1841.
11. Woodcut of ditto.
12. St. Martin's, Dover, repaired with Caen stone, 1420. Water-colour sketch.
13. Engraving of ditto.
14. Old Doorway. Water-colour sketch.
15. Woodcut of ditto.
16. Brass Coin—Sandwich. Woodcut.
17. Merovingian Gold Coin at Sutton, near Dover. Woodcut.
18. Crypt of St. Nicholas Church, now destroyed. Line engraving.
19. Interior of Church, Dover Castle. Water-colour sketch.
20. Two large Seals, "Ricardus Rex" and "Henricus Rex." Highly-finished water-colour sketch by Alfred Goddard.
21. Portrait of Queen Elizabeth, from the original in the Town Hall, Dover. Water-colours.
22. Line engraving of ditto.
23. Brass of Sir Robert de Ashton, 1382; from a MS. in the possession of Lady Mantell, Dover. Lithograph, very similar to that in Vol. I. of *Archæologia Cantiana*, p. 178, but without the inscription.
24. Ruins. Large pencil sketch.
25. St. Mary's Church. Water-colour sketch.
26. Seal, obv. and rev., of Constable of Dover Castle. Finished water-colour sketch.
27. Sigillum Maioratus Portus Dovoræ, 1572, obv. and rev. Water-colour sketch.
28. Great Seal of Castle and Cinque Ports. Water-colour sketch.
29. Woodcut of ditto.
30. "Loves and Doves." Five grotesque corbels from St. Nicholas Church destroyed. Water-colour sketch.
31. Woodcut of two of the above.
32. Corporation Seal, obv. and rev. Woodcut.
33. Roman Brick; Baths of Dioclesian. Water-colour sketch.
34. Woodcut of ditto.

IX. Plans and Views of DOVER and its Harbour, *temp.* Hen. VIII. and Eliz. (Cotton MS. Aug. I. i.)

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- P. 1, in title, *for* "Lotfus Brock" *read* "Loftus Brock."
- BIDBOROUGH CHURCH PLATE.
- P. 280, lines 3 and 4. William Gomeldon, Esq., was Sheriff of London in 1670. He married Elizabeth, heiress of John Croypley and of his manor of New Langport in Lydd. Mr. Gomeldon ultimately bought Somerfield Court in Sellindge, and in 1674 was Sheriff of Kent. His gift of Communion plate to Bidborough suggests that he resided there before he bought Somerfield.
- BOXLEY CHURCH PLATE.
- P. 298, line 9 from the bottom, *after* "1650," *read* "to 1750; Mr. Cripps thinks the chasing to be of the time of Louis Quinze."
- BRABOURNE CHURCH PLATE.
- P. 300, line 21, *for* "Ascough" *read* "Ayscough."
- P. 300, lines 22, 24. The CUP is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, according to Mr. Pearse's measurement.
- P. 300, line 32, *for* "two" *read* "four." Mr. Pearse says the fillets form 4 figures of 8.
- P. 301, line 4, *for* "three" *read* "four."
- P. 301, line 4, *for* "thrice" *read* "four times."
- P. 301, line 17, *for* "the London date letter for 1845-6" *read* "the London date letter for 1848-9." [This information is given by Mr. Pearse.]



